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FROM

Mrs. A. Lawrence Lowell

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A

COMMON-SCHOOL DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

EXPLANATORY, PRONOUNCING, AND SYNONYMOUS.

WITH AN APPENDIX CONTAINING VARIOUS USEFUL TABLES.

MAINLY ABRIDGED FROM THE LATEST EDITION OF THE
AMERICAN DICTIONARY OF

NOAH WEBSTER, LL.D.,

BY
WILLIAM G. WEBSTER
AND
WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

Illustrated with nearly Two Hundred and Fifty Engravings on Wood.



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PREFACE.

THIS work, an abridgment of the "American Dictionary" of Dr. Webster, was originally prepared by his son, Mr. William G. Webster, and was first published in the year 1857. It has now been carefully revised and considerably enlarged by Mr. William A. Wheeler, who has brought it into conformity with the revised edition of the "American Dictionary", published in 1864. Its leading object is to present the great body of the common words of our language, with their correct orthography and pronunciation, and with definitions at once brief, comprehensive, and adapted to the wants of pupils in our *Common Schools*. To many of the words is added a list of Synonyms, or words expressing the same general idea under different aspects, the design being to furnish those who are unskilled in the art of composition with a practical guide to variety of expression.

A new and important feature has been given to the present edition in the system of references attached to certain words in the vocabulary, by which the student's attention is directed to the principles of orthography laid down in the preliminary Rules for Spelling. It will be seen, therefore, that this Dictionary can now be advantageously used as a text-book for systematic instruction in spelling.

The illustrative engravings on wood — about two hundred and fifty in number — have been selected with care, and with a view to usefulness rather than mere ornament.

The Appendix has been enlarged by the insertion of various tables, which add much to its value, and which will, it is hoped, increase the attractiveness of the Dictionary, and secure for it even more of the public favor than it has hitherto enjoyed.

DORCHESTER, June, 1867.

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KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

VOWELS.

REGULAR LONG AND SHORT SOUNDS.

Ā, ā, long, as in . . .	Āle, Fāte, Grāy.	Ō, ō, long, as in . . .	Ōld, Nōte, Depōse.
Ă, ă, short, as in . . .	Ădd, Făt, Răndom.	Ŏ, ŏ, short, as in . . .	Ŏdd, Nôt, Tōrrid.
Ē, ē, long, as in . . .	Ēve, Mēte, Sēizure.	Ū, ū, long, as in . . .	Ūse, Tūbe, Fēudal.
Ĕ, ĕ, short, as in . . .	Ĕnd, Mēt, Lēopard.	Ŭ, ŭ, short, as in . . .	Ŭs, Tūb, Stūdy.
I, ī, long, as in . . .	Ice, Fīne, Thrīve.	Ȳ, ȳ, long, as in . . .	Ȳly, Stȳle, Edȳfy.
Ī, ĭ, short, as in . . .	Īll, Fīn, Trībute.	Ȳ, ȳ, short, as in . . .	Nȳmph, Lȳric.

OCCASIONAL SOUNDS.

Ā, ā, as in	Āir, Shāre, Pāir.	Ō, ō, like short u, as in	Ōther, Dōne, Sōn.
Ă, ă, Italian, as in . . .	Ărm, Fătther, FĂr.	Ō, ō, like long oo, as in	Ōrve, Dō, Mōve.
Ā, ā, as in	Ăsk, Grăss, Dănce.	Ō, ō, like short oo, as in	Ōsom, Wōman.
Ā, ā, broad, as in . . .	Ăll, Tălk, Hăul.	Ō, ō, like broad a, as in	Ōrder, Fōrm, Stōrk.
Ā, ā, like short o, as in	Whăť, Wănder.	ŌŌ, ōō, as in	Mōŋn, Fōŋd, Bōŋdy.
Ē, ē, like á, as in . . .	Ēre, Thēre, Hēir.	ŌŌ, ōō, as in	Wōŋl, Fōŋt, Gōŋd.
Ē, ē, like long e, as in	Eġht, Pręy, Obęy.	Ū, ū, preceded by r, as in	Rȳde, Rȳmor.
Ē, ē, as in	Ērmīne, Vērge.	Ū, ū, like short oo, as in	Bull, Put, Push.
Ī, ī, like long e, as in . .	Pīque, Măchīne.	Ū, ū, as in	Ūrge, Bȳrn, Fȳrl.
Ī, ī, like e, as in	Īrksome, Vīrgīn.	e, é, o, (Italo) silent,	Ōpen, Băsin, Măson.

REGULAR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS.

Oi, oi, or Oy, oy (unmarked), as in	Ōil, Jōin, Mōist, Ōyster.
Ou, ou, or Ow, ow (unmarked), as in	Ōut, Hōund, Ōwl, Vowel.

CONSONANTS.

Ĉ, ĉ, soft, like s sharp, as in . . .	Ĉede, Accept.	Th, th, sharp (unmarked), as in	Thirtieth.
Ĉ, ĉ, hard, like k, as in . . .	Ĉall, Cōneur.	Th, th, flat or vocal, as in . . .	Thither.
Ch, ch (unmarked), as in . . .	Chīld, Tōuch.	Ng, ng (unmarked), as in . . .	Sīnging.
Ch, ch, soft, like sh, as in . . .	Chăise.	Ń, ņ, as in	Ănger, Īnk.
Ch, ch, hard, like k, as in . . .	Chorus, Eĉho.	Ķ, ķ, like gz, as in	Ēxample.
Ĝ, ĝ, hard, as in	Ĝet, Tīger.	Ph, ph, like f (unmarked), as in	Seraphic.
Ĝ, ĝ, soft, like j, as in . . .	Ĝem, Engīne.	Qu, qu, like kw (unmarked), as in	Quăntity.
Ŝ, s, sharp (unmarked), as in	Săme, Rest.	Wh, wh, like hw (unm'k'd), as in	Ăwhīle.
Ŝ, s, flat or vocal, like z, as in	Hăg, Ămūge.	Zh, zh, as in	Vīzh'n (vīzh'un).

*. When one letter of an improper diphthong, or of a triphthong, is marked, it is to be taken as representing the sound of the combination, and the letter or letters which are not marked are to be regarded as silent: as in *ārm, cōm, cēll, pēople, rōde, shul, jōurnal, dōw, &c.* The combined letters *ce, ci, sci, se, si, or ti*, occurring before a vowel in a syllable immediately preceded by an accented syllable, are generally equivalent to *sh*: as in *o'cean, cetăceous, so'cial, log'ician, ausp'ician, ausp'icious, cō'science, nau'eous, controver'sial, dissen'sion, in'it'ial, ora'tion, flet'itious, &c.* Such syllables are not always repelled, as, in general, they will naturally be pronounced correctly by an English speaker. But in all exceptional, doubtful, or difficult cases, the appropriate respelling is used.

ACCENT.—The principal accent is denoted by a heavy mark; the secondary, by a lighter mark; as in *Su'perintend'ent*. In the division of words into syllables, these marks, besides performing their proper office, supply the place of the hyphen, except in some compound and derivative words.

RULES FOR SPELLING CERTAIN CLASSES OF WORDS,

FOUNDED ON THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF DR. WEBSTER, AS EXHIBITED IN THIS VOLUME.

§ 1. The letters *f* and *l*, at the end of monosyllables, and standing immediately after single vowels, are generally doubled: as in *staff*, *cliff*, *doff*, *puff*; *all*, *bell*, *hill*, *toll*, *null*. The words *clef*, *if*, *of*, and *sol*, are exceptions.

§ 2. The letter *s*, at the end of a monosyllable, and standing immediately after a single vowel, is generally doubled, except when it is used to form the possessive case or plural of a noun, or the third person singular of a verb: as in *grass*, *press*, *hiss*, *moss*, *truss*. The only important exceptions are *as*, *gas*, *has*, *was*, *yes*, *his*, *is*, *thus*, and *us*.

§ 3. Besides *f*, *l*, and *s*, the only consonants that are ever doubled at the end of a word are *b*, *d*, *g*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *t*, and *z*. The following list contains all the important words in which these letters are doubled; namely, *ebb*; *add*, *odd*, *rudd*; *egg*; *inn*, *bunn*; *err*, *bur*, *purr*; *mitt*, *butt*; *fizz*, *fuzz*, *buzz*.

§ 4. A consonant standing at the end of a word immediately after a diphthong or double vowel is never doubled. The words *ail*, *peat*, *haul*, *door*, and *maim*, are examples.

§ 5. Monosyllables ending, as pronounced, with the sound of *k*, and in which *c* follows the vowel, have usually *k* added after the *c*: as in *black*, *Meck*, *click*, *knock*, and *buck*. The words *lac*, *sac*, *taic*, *zinc*, *roc*, *soc*, *arc*, *marc*, *orc*, and *fisc*, are exceptions.

Words of more than one syllable, ending in *ic* or *iac*, which formerly ended in *k*, also words derived from the Latin or Greek languages, or from other sources, and similar to these, or formed in an analogous manner, are now written without the *k*: as, *maniac*, *elegiac*, *cubic*, *public*. The word *derrick* is an exception. Words of more than one syllable, in which *c* is preceded by other vowels than *i* or *ia*, commonly end in *ck*: as, *arrack*, *barrack*, *hammock*, *killock*, *wedlock*. The words *almanac*, *sandalrac*, *limbec*, *zebec*, *maniac*, and *havoc*, are exceptions.

§ 6. In derivatives formed from words ending in *c*, by adding a termination beginning with *c*, *i*, or *y*, the letter *k* is inserted after the *c*, in order that the latter may not be inaccurately pronounced like *s* before the following vowel: as, *colic*, *colicky*; *traffic*, *trafficked*, *trafficking*, *trafficker*.

§ 7. In derivatives formed by adding a termination beginning with a vowel to monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, when these words end in a single consonant (except *x*) preceded by a single vowel, that consonant is doubled: as, *plan*, *planned*, *planning*, *planner*; *hot*, *hotter*, *hottest*; *wit*, *witty*; *cabal*, *cabal'ler*; *abet*, *abet'ted*, *abet'ting*, *abet'tor*; *begin*, *begin'ning*, *begin'ner*; *infer*, *infer'ed*, *infer'ring*.

The derivatives of the word *gas* (except *gassing* and *gassy*) are written with but one *s*: as, *gaseous*, *gaseity*, *gasify*. *Ex'cellence*, as being from the Latin *excellens*, retains the double *l*, though one *l* has been dropped from the termination of *excel*. It is no exception to this rule that *chancellor*, and the derivatives of *metal* and *crystal*, as *metalloid*, *metallurgy*, *crystalline*, *crystallize*, and the like, are written with the *l* doubled, since they are derived respectively from the Latin *cancellarius* (through the French), and *metallum*, and the Greek *κρυσταλλος*. So also the word *tranquillity* retains the double *l* as being from the Latin *tranquillitas*, while the English derivatives of *tranquil*, though often written with two *l*'s, are more properly written with only one, as *tranquillize*, *tranquillizer*, and the like.

§ 8. When a diphthong, or a digraph representing a vowel sound, precedes the final consonant of a word, or the accent of a word ending in a single consonant falls on any other syllable than the last, or when the word ends in two different consonants, the final consonant is not doubled in derivatives formed by the addition of a termination beginning

with a vowel : as, *daub, damped, dauber; brief, briefer, briefest; travel, traveling, traveler; profit, profited; act, acted, actor.*

The final consonant is doubled in the derivatives of a few words ending in *g*, in order to diminish the liability to its being pronounced like *j*, before *e* or *i* : as *humbag, humbugged, humbugging; periwig, periwigged.* The word *woolen* is more generally thus written, in the United States, with one *l*; but in England it is written *woollen*.

NOTE.—There is a large class of words ending in a single consonant, and accented on some other syllable than the last, the final consonants of which are, by very many writers doubled in their derivatives, unnecessarily and contrarily to analogy. These words are chiefly those ending in *l*, with also a few of other terminations. The following list, the words in which are chiefly verbs, includes the most important of those in regard to which usage varies, namely, *apparel, barrel, bevel, bias, bowel, and its compounds, cancel, carburet (and all similar words ending in uret), cavil, carol, channel, chisel, compromit, counsel, cudgel, dial, dishonor, doved, drive, duel, empanel, enamel, equal, funnel, gambol, gravel, grovel, handseel, hatchel, imperil, jewel, kennel, kidnap, label, laurel, level, libel, marshal, marvel, medal, metal, model, panel, parallel, parcel, pencil, peril, pistol, pommel, quarrel, ravel, revel, rival, rovel, shovel, shrivel, snivel, tassel, tinsel, tunnel, travel, tunnel, unravel, vial, victual, worship.* In this Dictionary, the derivatives of these words are made to conform to the rule, as recommended by Walker, Lowth, Perry, and other eminent scholars.

§ 9. Derivatives formed from words ending in a double consonant, by adding one or more syllables, commonly retain both consonants : as, *ebb, ebbing; odd, oddly; stiff, stiffness; skill, skillful, skillfulness; will, willful, willfulness; dull, dullness; full, fullness.* So also the double *l* is retained in the words *installment, inthrallment, thralldom, and enthrallment (from install, inthrall, thrall, and enroll),* in order to prevent the false pronunciation they might receive if spelled with one *l*. Many writers, especially in England, omit one *l* in these words, as also in the derivatives of *skill, will, dull, and full,* formed by adding the syllables *ly* and *ness*.

The derivatives of *pontiff* are exceptions to the rule, being written with only one *f*; as, *pontific, pontifical, pontifical,* and the like. One *l* is also dropped in a few words formed by adding the termination *ly* to words ending

in *ll*, in order to prevent the concurrence of three *fs* : as, *dull, dully; full, fully.*

§ 10. In derivatives formed from words ending with silent *e*, the *e* is generally retained when the termination begins with a consonant : as, *pale, paleness; hate, hateful; chaste, chastely, chasteness; move, movement.* When, however, the *e* is immediately preceded by another vowel (except *e*), it is often dropped from the derivative : as, *due, dully; argue, argument; true, truly; awe, awful; and the derivatives and compounds of these words.*

The words *wholly, nursing, wisdom, abridgment, acknowledgment, lodgment, judgment,* and the compounds of some of these, are exceptions. The last four, however, are written by many authors, *abridgement, acknowledgement, lodgement, judgement.*

§ 11. In derivatives formed from words ending with silent *e*, when the termination begins with a vowel, the *e* is generally omitted, except in the cases mentioned in the next paragraph : as, *bride, bridal; guide, guidance; plume, plumage; use, usage; grieve, grievance; come, coming; shape, shaping; move, movable; sale, salable; fleece, fleecy; force, forcible; true, truism.*

The *e* is retained in the word *hoeing, shoeing, and toeing (from hoe, shoe, and toe),* in order to prevent a doubt as to the pronunciation, that might arise in case it were omitted. It is retained, also, in the words *dyeing, singeing, springeing, swingeing, tingeing (from dye, singe, springe, swinge, tinge),* to distinguish them from *dying, singing, springing, swinging, tinging (from die, sing, spring, swing, ting).* The *e*, standing, in a derivative, before a termination beginning with *a* or *o*, and immediately after *c* or *g*, is retained in order to preserve the soft sounds of these consonants : as, *peace, peaceable; manage, manageable; outrage, outrageous.*

§ 12. In derivatives formed from words ending in *ie*, by adding the termination *ing*, the *e* is dropped, and the *i* changed to *y*, in order to prevent two *i's* from coming together : as, *die, dying; hie, hying; lie, lying; tie, tying; vie, vying.*

§ 13. In derivatives of words ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, and formed by appending any termination except one beginning with *i*, the *y* is usually changed into *i* : as, *mercy, merciless; tidy, tidiness; modify, modifies; pity, pitiful.*

The derivatives of adjectives of one syllable ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, are exceptions, and usually retain the *y*: as, *sky*, *shyness*; *slly*, *sllyest*; *dry*, *dryly*; *spry*, *spryer*, *spryest*; *very*, *veryness*. But the adjectives *drier* and *driest*, from *dry*, are commonly written with *i* instead of *y*. Derivatives formed by adding the termination *ship*, as *secretaryship*, *suretyship*, *ladyship*, and the like, also retain the *y*. The words *babyhood* and *ladykin*, are likewise exceptions.

§ 14. Derivatives formed by affixing a termination to words ending in *y*, preceded by a vowel, generally retain the *y* unchanged: as *gay*, *gayety*, *gayly*; *sway*, *swayed*; *obey*, *obeying*; *buy*, *buying*.

The words *daily*, *laid*, *paid*, *said*, *saith*, *alain*, and *staid* (from *day*, *lay*, *pay*, *say*, *slay*, and *stay*), with their compounds, are exceptions. *Staid*, however, is sometimes written *stead*.

§ 15. Derivatives formed by appending a syllable beginning with a vowel to words ending with a vowel sound, generally retain the letter or letters representing such sound: as, *huzza*, *huzzaed*; *agree*, *agreeable*, *agreeing*; *echo*, *echoed*; *bow*, *bowed*; *beau*, *beauish*.

Derivatives of words of this class ending in silent *e*, as also those formed from words ending in double *e*, by adding a termination beginning with *e*, drop the final *e*: as, *hoe*, *hoed*; *owe*, *owed*; *free*, *freer*, *freest*; *agree*, *agreed*. The cases mentioned in sections 11, 12, and 13 are also exceptions.

§ 16. Derivatives formed by prefixing one or more syllables to words ending in a double consonant commonly retain both consonants: as, *befall*, *inthrall*, *disinthrall*, *foretell*, *undersell*, *fulfill*, *enroll*, *emboss* (from *fall*, *thrall*, *sell*, *fill*, *roll*, *boss*).

The word *until* is an exception, being always written with one *l*. The words *diswill* and *inswill* should be written with the *l* doubled, though they are often written *distill* and *insill*, with only one *l*.

§ 17. Compound words formed by joining two or more words commonly retain all the letters of the simple words: as, *stiff-necked*, *well-bred*, *dull-eyed*, *save-all*, *wide-mouthed*.

There are numerous exceptions to this rule, many of them compounds which by long use have acquired the force of single words. They are the following: namely, some compounds of *all* and *well*; as, *almighty*, *almost*, *alone*,

already, *also*, *although*, *altogether*, *always*, *withal*, *therewithal*, *wherewithal*, *welcome*, *welfare*; — compounds of *mass*: as, *Candlemas*, *Christmas*, *Lammas*, *Michaelmas*, &c.; — words of which the second part is the adjective *full*: as, *artful*, *hateful*, *useful*, *woeful*; — also, the words *churlain*, *fulfill*, *namesake*, *neckerchief*, *numskull*, *pastime*, *standish*, and *wherever*.

§ 18. The plural of nouns regularly ends in *s*, or, in certain classes of words, in *es*.

When the noun in the singular ends with such a sound that the sound of *s* can unite with it, and be pronounced without forming a separate syllable, *s* only is added in forming the plural: as, *sea*, *seas*; *tree*, *trees*; *canto*, *cantos*; *claw*, *claws*; *cab*, *cabs*; *bead*, *beads*; *chief*, *chiefs*; *lock*, *locks*; *bell*, *bells*; *cup*, *cups*; *act*, *acts*. A few plurals from nouns ending in *o* preceded by a consonant, end in *es*: as, *echo*, *echoes*; *cargo*, *cargoes*; *embargo*, *embargoes*; *motto*, *mottos*; *potato*, *potatoes*. Other nouns of this class generally form their plurals regularly, though usage differs with regard to some of them. Those in which final *o* is preceded by a vowel form their plurals regularly. With regard to nouns ending in *i*, usage differs, though they are more properly written with the termination *is*.

When the noun in the singular ends with such a sound (as that of *ch*, *sh*, *j*, *s*, *z*, or *x*) that the sound of *s* can not unite with it in pronunciation, but must form a separate syllable, *s* is inserted before *s* in forming the plural, unless the word ends with silent *e*, in which case the latter serves to form a separate syllable with *s*, as, *church*, *churches*; *rush*, *rushes*; *age*, *ages*; *lace*, *laces*; *gas*, *gases*; *case*, *cases*; *loss*, *losses*; *box*, *boxes*; *maze*, *mazes*.

To express the plural of a letter, figure, or any character or sign, or of a word mentioned without regard to its meaning, the letter *s*, generally preceded by the apostrophe, is appended, as in the phrases, "The two *I*'s in *all*," "The two *O*'s in 400," "The *why*'s and *wherefore*'s of the question."

§ 19. Nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant form their plural by adding *es* and changing *y* into *i*: as, *mercy*, *mercies*; *lady*, *ladies*; *sky*, *skies*; *army*, *armies*; *pity*, *pities*. This rule includes words ending in *quy*, in which *u*, being pronounced like *w*, is strictly a consonant: as, *colloquy*, *colloquies*. The plural of proper nouns ending in *y* preceded

by a consonant, is formed by changing *y* into *ies*, according to the rule: as, "The three *Maries*."

When the singular of a noun ends in *y* preceded by a vowel (except *u* having the power of *w*), the plural is regularly formed by adding *s* only: as, *day, days; key, keys; money, moneys; alloy, alloys; guy, guys*.

§ 20. The plurals of a few nouns ending in *f* or *fe* are irregularly formed by changing *f* or *fe* into *ves*. The following words, with their compounds, are the principal examples: namely, *life, lives; sheaf, sheaves; calf, calves; self, selves; wolf, wolves*. The plural of *staff* is sometimes written *stoffs*, but more commonly *staves*, except when it means a corps of officers, either military or civil, in which sense it is always written *stoffs*. The plural of *wharf* is generally written *wharfs* in England; in the United States it is more commonly, but improperly, written *wharves*.

§ 21. In the following nouns, the plural is distinguished from the singular only by a change of the vowel or vowel sound of the word: namely, *man, men; woman, women; goose, geese; foot, feet; tooth, teeth; brother, brethren; louse, lice; mouse, mice*. Words which end in the syllable *man*, and are not compounds, form their plurals regularly, by adding *s* only: as, *cayman, caymans; desman, desmans; firman, firmans; talisman, talismans; German, Germans; Mussulman, Mussulmans*.

§ 22. A few plurals end in *en*: namely, *brother, brethren; child, children; ox, oxen*.

§ 23. The words *brother, die, pea*, and *penney*, have each two plurals of different forms and with different significations: as, *brothers*, male children of the same parent, also, members of the same society, association, class, or profession; *brethren*, members of the same religious or ecclesiastical body, the word in this form being rarely used except in religious writings, or in scriptural language, where it also has the same meaning that *brother* has in ordinary language; *dies*, implements for making impressions by stamping, or for making screws, also the cubical parts of pedestals; *dice*, the cubical blocks used in games of chance; *peas*, seeds of the pea-plant, when a definite number is mentioned; *pease*, the same in bulk, or spoken of collectively; *pennies*, the coins, especially when a definite number is mentioned; *pence*, the amount reckoned by these coins.

§ 24. A few words, mostly names of animals, have the same form in the plural as in the singular; as, *deer, sheep, trout*, and the like.

§ 25. Many words adopted from foreign languages retain their original plurals; as, *datum, data; genus, genera; larva, larvæ; crisis, crises; focus, foci; monsieur, messieurs*.

Many words of this class, while retaining the original plurals, have also a second, formed after the analogy of English words of similar termination: as, *formula, formulas or formulæ; bean, beanz or beans; index, indices or indexes; straiten, strata or stratuins; bandit, banditti or bandits; cherub, cherubim or cherubs; seraph, seraphim or seraphs*. The plurals of the last two words are sometimes incorrectly written *cherubims* and *seraphims*, with double plural terminations.

§ 26. In certain loose compounds consisting of a noun followed by an adjective or other qualifying expression, the plural is commonly formed by making the same change in the noun as when it stands alone: as, *court-martial, courts-martial; cousin-german, cousins-german; son-in-law, sons-in-law*. When, however, the adjective is so closely joined to the noun that the compound has the force of a simple word, the plural of the compound is commonly formed like that of any other word of the same termination: as, *cupful, cupfuls; handful, handfuls*.

§ 27. There are many words, besides those mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, in respect to which usage, even that of the best authors, is variable. The most important of these words are mentioned in this and the succeeding sections.

The derivatives of the word *villain*, as *villainous, villainy*, &c., though often written *villanous, villany*, &c., properly retain the *i*, like those of other words similarly ending in *ain*: as, *mountainous*, from *mountain*.

The words *connection, deflection, inflection*, and *reflection*, follow the spelling of the words *connect, defect, infect*, and *reflect*, though often written, especially in England, *connezion, deflezion, inflezion*, and *reflezion*.

The word *woe*, though often written without the final *e*, should retain it, like most other nouns of one syllable and of similar form: as, *doe, floe, foe, hoe, sloe, toe*, and the like. Monosyllables other than nouns, and words of more than one syllable, having a similar

termination, omit the *e*: as, *do, go, no, so, canto, molto, potato.*

The words *defense, expense, offense, and pretense*, are properly written thus, though often spelled with *c* instead of *s*; for the *s* belongs to the words from which they are derived, and is also used in all their derivatives.

The words *drought* and *height* were formerly written *drowth* and *hight*, and are still very often thus written in America.

The verb *practise* is thus written like the noun, in preference to the form *practise*, though the latter spelling is used by many writers, especially in England. The difference in spelling between the noun and the verb is properly observed, in words of this kind, only in such as are accented on the last syllable, as *device, devise*.

§ 28. There is a class of words beginning with *en* or *in*—as, *enclose* or *inclose, enquire* or *inquire, ensure* or *insure*, and the like—many of which take either form of the prefix indifferently. They are chiefly derived from the Latin, either directly or through the French, the prefix *in* belonging to the former language, and *en* to the latter. In some of these words, *en* is to be preferred; in others, *in*; in many of them, either may be used indifferently. See the different words of this class in the Dictionary.

§ 29. There is a class of words ending in *er*, some of which are written by most authors with the termination *re*—as, *center, meter, theater*, &c.—which are often written *centre, metre, theatre*, &c. *Acre, chancre, lucre, nacre, massacre*, and *ogre*, retain the termination *re*, in order to preserve the hard sound of the *c* and *g*.

§ 30. There are two classes of chemical words ending respectively, as more commonly written, in *ide* and *ine*, in regard to which usage has been variable. Most of them were formerly written without the final *e*, but it is now the almost universal practice to retain it: as, *bromide, chloride, chlorine, fluorine*, and the like. The word *tannin* is always written without the final *e*. *Oxide* is now generally written with the termination *ide*, though formerly by many written *oxyd*, from the supposition that the *y* of the last syllable represented the *υ* of the Greek ὀξύς, from which the word is derived; whereas the last syllable is simply the same as the termination of the words *bromide, sulphide*, and the like.

§ 31. There is a class of words ending, as pronounced, with the sound of long *i*, followed by *z*, some of which are differently written, by different authors, with either *ise* or *ize* to represent this sound: as, *criticize, or criticize; civilize, or civilise; naturalize, or naturalise; patronize, or patronise*. These words are mostly verbs, and are chiefly derived from Greek words ending in *ισαι*, or from French words ending in *iser* or *ise*. There are a few from other sources, but formed in analogy with those derived from these languages. Those formed from Greek words have the termination *ize*: as *anathematize, characterize, dramatize, tantalize*. The words *catechise* and *exorcise* are exceptions. Those formed in an analogous manner from English words are likewise written with *ize*: as, *albumenize, bastardize, memorize, sensitize*. Those derived from the French verb *prendre* (participle *pris*, or *prise*) end in *ise*: as, *apprise, comprise, emprise, enterprise, surprise*. Of those formed from French words other than *prendre*, or which have corresponding forms in the French, a majority end in *ize*, though in respect to some of them usage is variable. The following are the principal English verbs ending in *ize*: namely, *advertise, advise, affranchise, apprise, catechise, chastise, circumcise, comprise, compromise, criticize, demise, despise, devise, disenfranchise, disfranchise, disguise, divertise, emprise, enfranchise, enterprise, exercise, franchise, manumise, misprise, premise, reprise, revise, supervise, surmise, surprise*. It may be remarked that most of those in respect to which usage varies are more frequently written in England with the termination *ise*, and in the United States with the termination *ize*.

§ 32. The words *mold* and *molt*, and their compounds and derivatives, are written in this Dictionary with *o* instead of *ou*, in analogy with the words *bold, bolt, colt, gold, &c.*, from which the *u* has been dropped. Most authors, however, write these words *mould* and *moult*, and their derivatives in like manner.

§ 33. There is a numerous class of words, almost universally written, in the United States, with the termination *or*, many of which are written, in England, with the termination *our*: as *candor, favor, honor, labor, rumor, vigor*. English usage, however, is not uniform with respect to these words, many of them being written with *or* in English books.

A LIST OF WORDS SPELLED IN TWO OR MORE WAYS.

The design of the following List is, to present the more important of those words in reference to which *present* usage, in England or America, sanctions more than one method of spelling. The first column gives the orthography recognised in the body of this Dictionary as the preferable one, or that in general use; the sec-

ond column, one less desirable, or one not in general use. When the word in the first column is followed by *or*, as, "Abatis, *or* Abatis," it is implied that the second form is nearly, often quite, in as good use as the first. See the preceding "Rules for Spelling Certain Classes of Words," §§ 27-33.

A.

Abatis, *or*
Abettor,
Abridgment,
Accessory,
Accouter, &c., *or*
Acknowledgment,
Addible,
Admittable,
Ada, *or*
Edile,
Egle,
Eolian, *or*
Erie, *or* Eyrle,
Esthetic, -s, *or*
Aid-de-camp,
Ajtage, *or*
Alcoran *or* Koran,
Alkahest, *or*
Alleluia, *or* }
Alleluiah, }
Almanac,
Amortise, -ment,
Amphitheater,
Anapest,
Annotto,
Apothegm, *or*
Appal,
Appraise, -ed, &c., *or*
Apprise (*to notify*),
Arbor,
Archaeology,
Ardr,
Argol, *or*
Armor, -er, &c.,
Arquebuse,
Asafoetida, }
Asafoetida, }
Asbestos, *or*
Askant,
Athenaeum, *or*

Abettis.
Abetter.
Abridgement.
Accessary.
Accoutre, &c.
Acknowledgement.
Addable.
Admittible.
Adse.
Edile.
Egle.
Eolian.
Eryr.
Esthetic, -s.
Aide-de-camp.
Adjutage.
Alkoran.
Alcahest.
Allelujah.
Hallelulah.
Almanack.
Amortise, -ment.
Amphitheatre.
Anapest.
Anotta, Annatto,
Annota, Annotta,
Arnotta, Arnotto.
Apophthegm.
Appal.
Apprise, -ed, &c.
Apprise.
Arbour.
Archalology.
Arldour.
Argal.
Armour, -er, &c.
Arquebuis.
Asafoetida.
Asbestos.
Askaunt.
Athenaeum.

Attar, *or*
Aught,
Author, &c.,
Autocracy,
Awm, *or*
Ax, *or*
Ay, *or*

Otto.
Ought.
Authour, &c.
Autocrasy.
Aum.
Axe.
Aye.

B.

Backshish,
Balk,
Ballister, *or*
Bandana, *or*
Bandoleer,
Banyan,
Bans,
Barbacan,
Bark, *or*
Barouche,
Barytone,
Basin,
Bass, *or*
Bass-viol, *or*
Bas-relief,
Bateau,
Battledoor, *or*
Bauble,
Befall,
Behavior,
Behooove,
Benedict, *or*
Bequeath,
Betel,
Bezant,
Blasing, -ed, es, &c.,
Bigotted,
Billingsgate,
Bin,
Bister, *or*
Blessed (a.), *or*
Blomary,
Blouse, *or*
Bodice,

Bakshish,
Baulk,
Ballister.
Bandanna.
Bandelier.
Bantan.
Banns.
Barbican.
Barque.
Barouch.
Baritone.
Bason.
Base.
Bass-viol.
Bass-relief.
Bateau.
Battledore.
Bawble.
Befal.
Behaviour.
Behove.
Benedick.
Bequeathe.
Betle.
Byzant, [&c.
Blasing, -sed, -ses,
Bigotted.
Billingsgate.
Binn.
Bistre.
Blest.
Bloomary.
Blowse.
Boddice.

xii WORDS SPELLLED IN TWO OR MORE WAYS.

Bombaset, <i>or</i>	Bombasette.	Centiped,	Centipede.
Bombasine, <i>or</i>	Bombasine.	Ceroon, <i>or</i>	Seroon.
Bonnyclabber,	Bonnyclapper.	Cess-pool, <i>or</i>	Bess-pool.
Bourgeois, <i>or</i>	Burgols.	Chamois,	Shamois, Shamn
Bouse, <i>or</i>	Boose.	Champerty,	Champetry.
Bousy, <i>or</i>	Boosy.	Chant, -er, -ed, &c.,	Chaunt, -er, ed.,
Bowler,	Boulder.	Chap,	Chop.
Brahman, }	{ Brachman.	Chase,	Chace.
Brahmin, }	{ Bramin.	Check (n.),	Cheque.
Brier,	Briar.	Checker, -ed, &c.,	Chequer, -ed, &
Bryony,	Briony.	Chemist,	Chymist, Chmle
Buddhism, <i>or</i>	Boodhism.	Chemistry,	{ Chymistry,
Buffet, <i>or</i>	Beaufet.		{ Chlmistry.
Buhrstone,	Burrstone.	Chestnut,	Chesnut.
Bun, <i>or</i>	Bunn.	Chilloliter,	Killoliter.
Bur, <i>or</i>	Burr.	Chilometer,	Kilometer.
Burned (<i>imp.</i>),	Burnt.	Chine,	Chime, Chimb.
But-end, <i>or</i>	Butt-end.	Chore,	Char.
Butt, <i>or</i>	But.	Cigar,	Segar.
		Cimeter, }	{ Scimeter.
		Scimitar, }	{ Scymetar.
		Cipher,	Cypher.
		Clamor, -ous, &c.,	Clamour, -ous, &
		Clangor,	Clangour.
		Clarinet, <i>or</i>	Clarinet.
		Clew, <i>or</i>	Clue.
		Clinch,	Clench.
		Clinometer,	Kilnometer.
		Clough,	Cloff.
		Clyster,	Glyster.
		Cockswain, <i>or</i>	Coxswain.
		Cognizor, -zee,	Cognisior, -see.
		Colf,	Quolf.
		Connection,	Connexion.
		Contemporary, <i>or</i>	Cotemporary.
		Contra-dance,	Country-dance
		Controller, -ship,	Comptroller, -s
		Cony,	Coney.
		Cooly,	Coolie.
		Coomb, <i>or</i>	Comb.
		Copaba, <i>or</i>	Copaiba.
		Coquette, n.,	Coquet.
		Coranach,	Coronach.
		Corbel,	Corbell.
		Cosy,	Cosey.
		Cot, <i>or</i>	Cote, a hut.
		Cot, <i>or</i>	Cott, a bed.
		Cotillon, <i>or</i>	Cotillon.
		Councillor, <i>or</i>	Councillor.
		Counselor, <i>or</i>	Counselloir.
		Courtesan,	Courtesan.
		Cosen, -age,	Cosen, -age.
		Cranch,	Cranch.
		Creosote, }	{ Kreosote.
		Creasote, }	{ Kreasote.
		Cruet,	Crewet.
		Crupper,	Crouper.
		Cucurbit, <i>or</i>	Cucurbite.
		Cue (<i>def. 1</i>),	Queue.
		Cursed (<i>imp.</i>),	Curst.
		Curtal-ax,	{ Curtle-axe
		Cutlass, <i>or</i>	{ Curtelasse
			Cutlas.

C.

Caboose,	Camboose.
Cacique,	Cazique.
Caddice, <i>or</i>	Caddis.
Cæsura,	Cesura.
Cag, <i>or</i>	Keg.
Caisson, <i>or</i>	Caisoon.
Caldron,	Cauldron.
Caliber, <i>or</i>	Calibre.
Callipash,	Callipash.
Calipee,	Callipee.
Callipers,	Callipers.
Calliph,	Calif, Kalif.
Calk, <i>or</i>	Caulk, Calque.
Calligraphy,	Calligraphy.
Caloyer, <i>or</i>	Kaloyer.
Caltrap, <i>or</i>	Caltrop.
Camphene,	Camphine.
Camphor,	Camphire.
Candor,	Candour.
Cannel-coal,	Canal-coal.
Canny,	Cannle.
Cañon (<i>Sp.</i>),	Canyon.
Cantaloup, <i>or</i>	Cantaloupe.
Cantalever, <i>or</i>	Cantilever.
Carbine,	Carabine.
Carbineer,	{ Carbinier, Carabi-
	nier, Carabineer.
Caravansary, <i>or</i>	Caravansera.
Carcase,	Carcase.
Carnelian,	Cornelian.
Cask (<i>a vessel</i>),	Casque.
Casque (<i>helmet</i>),	Cask.
Cassimere, <i>or</i>	Kerseymere.
Caster,	Castor.
Catchup, <i>or</i> }	Catsup.
Ketchup, }	
Causeway,	Causey.
Caviare, <i>or</i>	Caviar.
Cayman,	Calman.
Center,	Centre.
Centimeter, <i>or</i>	Centimetre.

WORDS SPELLED IN TWO OR MORE WAYS. xiii

Cyclopedia, *or*
Czar, -ina,

Cyclopædia.
Tzar, -ina.

D.

Dactyl.
Damasken,
Dandruff,
Debarcation,
Debonair, -ly, -ness,
Decrepit,
Defense, -less, &c., *or*
Deflection,
Deflower,
Delf,
Demeanor,
Demesne (*Law*),
Deshabille,
Detector,
Detortion,
Deuce,
Develop, -ment,
Dexterous,
Diæresis, *or*
Diarrhea, *or*
Diarrhetic, *or*
Dike,
Diocese,
Disk, *or*
Dispatch, -ed, -ing, *or*
Disseize, -in, -or,
Distention, *or*
Distill, *or*
Distraîner,
Divest, -ed, &c.,
Doctress, *or*
Dolor, -ous,
Domicile,
Doomsday-book,
Dory, *or*
Dote,
Dram, *and*
Draft, *and*
Dragoman,
Dribblet, *or*
Drier,
Drought,
Dryly,
Dullness, *or*
Dungeon,
Dyke, *ses*

Dactyle.
Damaskeen.
Dandriff.
Debarcation.
Debonnaire, -ly, &c.
Decrepid.
Defence, -less, &c.
Deflexion.
Deflower.
Delft, Delph.
Demeanour.
Demand.
Dishabille.
Detector.
Detorsion.
Deuse, Duse.
Develope, -ment.
Dextrous.
Diæresis.
Diarrhœa.
Diarrhetic.
Dyke.
Diocess.
Disc.
Despatch, -ed, -ing.
Disseize, -in, -or.
Distension.
Distill.
Distraîner.
Devest, -ed.
Doctress.
Dolour, -ous.
Domicil.
Domesday-book.
Doree, Dorey.
Dost.
Drachm.
Draught.
Drogoman.
Driblet.
Dryer.
Drouth.
Drily.
Dullness.
Donjon.
Dike.

E.

Economy,
Ecumenic, -al.
Edematous, *or*
Edile, -ship,
Eloign, -ment,
Embank, -ed, &c.,
Embarkation,
Embassador, *or*
Embassy,

Economy.
Ecumenic, -al.
Edematous.
Edile, -ship.
Eloin, -ment.
Embank, -ed, &c.
Embarcation.
Embassador.
Ambassy.

Embassage,
Embed, -ded, &c.,
Embody, -ied, &c.,
Embolden, -ed, &c.,
Embosom, *or*
Embrocation,
Empale, -ed, &c.,
Empoison,
Emprise,
Enamor, -ed, -ing,
Encage, -ed, &c.,
Encloister,
Encyclopædia, *or*
Endeavor, -ed, &c.,
Engender,
Enroll,
Enshrine,
Enshroud,
Ensphere,
Enstamp,
Enterprise,
Entire, -ly, &c.,
Entrap, -ed, &c.,
Entreat, -ed, &c.,
Entreaty,
Entwine, -ed, &c.,
Envelope (*v.*),
Envelope (*n.*), *or*
Envelopment,
Eolipile,
Epaulet, *or*
Epauletèd, -ing, *or*
Era,
Error, &c.,
Escritoire,
Estafet, *or*
Esthetics, *or*
Etymology, *or*
Exactor,
Eyrle, *or* }
Eyry, }

Ambassage.
Imbed, -ded, &c.
Imbody, -ied, &c.
Imbolden, -ed, &c.
Imbosom.
Imbrocation.
Impale, -ed, &c.
Impoison.
Emprise.
Enamour, -ed, -ing.
Incage, -ed, &c.
Incloister.
Encyclopædia.
Endeavour, -ed, &c.
Ingender.
Enrol, *or* Inroll.
Inshrine.
Inshroud.
Insphere.
Instamp.
Enterprise.
Intire, -ly, &c.
Intrap, -ped, &c.
Intreat, -ed, &c.
Intreaty.
Intwine, -ed, &c.
Envelope.
Envelop.
Envelopment.
Eolipile.
Epaulette (*Fr.*).
Epauletèd, -ing.
Era.
Erreur, &c.
Escritoir, Scrutoir.
Estafette.
Esthetics.
Etymology.
Exacter.
Aerie.

F.

Fæces,
Fagot, -ed, -ing,
Fakir, *or*
Farthingale,
Favor, -er, -ed, &c.,
Fæcal,
Fæcula,
Feldspar, }
Feldspath, }
Felly,
Feoffor, *or*
Fervor,
Fetal,
Fetide,
Fetus,
Fetor,
Fie,
Filibuster,
Fillibeg, *or*

Feces.
Faggot, -ted, -ting.
Faquir.
Fardingale.
Favour, -er, -ed, &c.
Fæcal.
Fæcula.
{ Felspar.
{ Felspath.
Felloe.
Feoffor.
Fervour.
Fetal.
Fetide.
Fetus.
Fetor.
Fy. [tier.
Filibuster, Filbus-
Phillibeg.

xiv • WORDS SPELLED IN TWO OR MORE WAYS.

Finery (*a forge*),
 Firman,
 Fishgig, *or*
 Flageolet,
 Flavor, -ed, &c.,
 Flier,
 Flostage (*Law*),
 Flotsam, *or*
 Flower-de-luce, *or* }
 Fleur-de-lis, }
 Fluke (*of an anchor*),
 Fog,
 Foray, *or*
 Fosse,
 Foundery, *or*
 Frantic,
 Frouzy,
 Frumenty,
 Fulfill, -ment, *or*
 Fullness, *or*
 Further, *and*
 Furthest, *and*
 Fuse (*n.*),
 Fusil (*Gun.*),
 Fusileer, *or*

Finary.
 Firmaum.
 Fingig.
 Flagelet.
 Flavour, -ed, &c.
 Flyer.
 Flotage.
 Flotsan.
 Flower-de-lis.
 Flook.
 Fogie, Fogyey.
 Forray.
 Foss.
 Foundry.
 Frenetic, Phrenetic.
 Frowy. [*ty.*]
 Furmenty, Frume-
 Fulfil, -ment.
 Fullness.
 Farther.
 Farthest.
 Fuse.
 Fusee.
 Fusilier.

Guelf, *or*
 Guerrilla,
 Guilder (*coin*),
 Guillotine,
 Gypsey,

Guelfh.
 Guerilla.
 Gilder.
 Guillotin.
 Gipey, Gypsey.

H.

Hackie, Hatchel, *or*
 Hagbut,
 Haggess,
 Ha-ha,
 Halberd,
 Halibut,
 Hallelujah,
 Halloo, Hallo, *or*
 Halldom,
 Halyard,
 Handsel,
 Harbor, -ed, &c.,
 Harebell,
 Harebrained,
 Harem,
 Haricot,
 Harrier,
 Haslet,
 Hasheesh, *or*
 Hatti-sherif,
 Haulm, Halm,
 Hawser,
 Hectoliter, *or*
 Hectometer, *or*
 Hegira,
 Height, -en, &c., *or*
 Hematite,
 Hematology,
 Herpetology,
 Hibernated,
 Hiccup,
 Hinderance, *or*
 Hindoo, -ism, *or*
 Hip (*a fruit*), *or*
 Hipped-roof,
 Hippogriff,
 Hoarhound,
 Hockey,
 Hodge-podge, *or*
 Holden, -ish,
 Holiday, *and*
 Hollo, Hollas, *or*
 Hominy,
 Homeopathy,
 Homonym, *or*
 Honor, -ed, &c.,
 Hoop (*c.*), *or*
 Hooping-cough, *or*
 Hoopoe, *or*
 Horror,
 Hostler,
 Hough,
 Howdah,
 Hummock, *or*
 Humor (*def. 1*),

Heckle, Hetchel.
 Hackbut.
 Haggis, Haggias.
 Haw-haw.
 Halbert.
 Halibut.
 Hallelujah, -jah.
 Hollo, Hollas.
 Hallidome.
 Halliard.
 Hinsel.
 Harbour, -ed, &c.
 Hairbell.
 Hairbrained.
 Haram.
 Haricot.
 Harier.
 Harslet.
 Hashish.
 Hatti-scherif.
 Haum, Hawm.
 Halsar.
 Hectolitre.
 Hectometre.
 Hejira.
 Hight, -en, &c.
 Hematite.
 Hematology.
 Erpetology.
 Hybernated.
 Hecup, Hickup.
 Hindrance.
 Hindu, -ism.
 Hep.
 Hip-roof.
 Hippogryph.
 Horehound.
 Hookey.
 Hotch-potch.
 Hoyden, -ish.
 Holyday.
 Hollow. [*uy.*]
 Homony, Hommo-
 Homeopathy.
 Homonymy.
 Honour, -ed, &c.
 Whoop.
 Whooping-cough.
 Hoopoe.
 Horrour.
 Ostler.
 Hook.
 Howdah.
 Hummock.
 Humour.

G.

Gabardine, *or*
 Gallot,
 Garlish, *or*
 Gallias, *or*
 Gang (*Mineralogy*),
 Gauge,
 Gault, *or*
 Gauntlet (*Heraldry*), *or*
 Gayety,
 Gayly,
 Genet, *or*
 Germane,
 Germ,
 Gimbals,
 Girasole, *or*
 Girt, *or*
 Glair,
 Glave,
 Good-by, *or*
 Good-humor,
 Gormand, *or*
 Governor,
 Grandam,
 Gray, -ish, &c.,
 Grenade,
 Greyhound,
 Grewsome, *or*
 Griffin, *or*
 Grisly, *or*
 Groats,
 Grogram,
 Grommet,
 Groundsel, *or*
 Guaranty, *or*
 Guelder-rose,

Garberdine.
 Galliot.
 Garlish.
 Gallias.
 Ganguae.
 Gage.
 Galt.
 Gantlet.
 Gaiety.
 Gaily.
 Jennet.
 Germain, German.
 Germe.
 Gimbols.
 Girasol.
 Girth.
 Glare.
 Glave.
 Good-bye.
 Good-humour.
 Gourmand.
 Governour.
 Grandame.
 Grey, -ish, &c.
 Grenade.
 Grayhound.
 Gruesome.
 Griffon.
 Grizzly.
 Gritz, Groutz.
 Grogram.
 Gromet.
 Groundsill.
 Guarantee.
 Gelder-rose.

WORDS SPELLED IN TWO OR MORE WAYS. xv

Hurra, *or*
Hydrangea,
Hypotenuse, *or*
Hysop,

Hurrah
Hydrangia.
Hypothenuse.
Hysop.

Jewelry,
Jonquill, *or*
Jostle, *or*
Judgment,
Jupon, *or*
Just,

Jewellery.
Jonquille.
Justle.
Judgement.
Juppon.
Joust.

I.

Imbitter,
Imbosom,
Imbrue,
Imbue, -ed, -ing,
Immarginate, *or*
Imparlance,
Impassion,
Impeach,
Imposthume,
Impoverish,
Incase,
Inclasp,
Inclose, -ure, &c., *or*
Incrust,
Incumbrance,
Indelible,
Indorse, -ed, -ing, *or*
Indorser, -ment, *or*
Inferable, *or*
Inflection,
Infold,
Ingraft, -er, -ment, *or*
Ingrain,
Ingulf,
Innuendo,
Inquire, -er, -y, &c.,
Inscroll,
Insnare,
Installment, *or*
Instill, *or*
Instructor,
Insure, -ed, -ing,
Insurer, -ance,
Intenable,
Inthrall,
Intrench,
Intrust,
Inure,
Inventor,
Inwrap,
Inwreath,
Isocheimal, *or*

Embitter.
Embosom.
Embrue.
Embue, -ed, -ing.
Emarginate.
Emparlance.
Empassion.
Empeach.
Impostume.
Empoverish.
Encase.
Enclasp.
Enclose, -ure, &c.,
En crust.
Encumbrance.
Indeblie.
Endorse, -ed, -ing.
Endorser, -ment.
Inferrible.
Inflexion.
Enfold.
Engraft, -er, -ment.
Engrain.
Engulf.
Inuendo.
Enquire, -er, -y, &c.
Enscroll.
Ensnare.
Installment.
Instil.
Instructor.
Ensure, -ed, -ing.
Ensurer, -ance.
Intenable.
Inthrall, Entrhall.
Entrench.
Entrust.
Enure.
Inventor.
Enwrap.
Enwreath.
Isochimal.

J.

Jacobi, *and*
Jaconet,
Jail, -er, &c.,
Jalap,
Janizary,
Jasmine,
Jaunt, -y, -ily,
Jean,
Jeremiad,
Jesam, *or* Jotson,
Jette, *or* Jetty,

Jacobine.
Jaconet.
Gaol, -er, &c.
Jalop.
Janissary.
Jasmin.
Jant, -y, -ily.
Jane.
Jeremiade.
Jettison.
Jutty.

K.

Kale,
Kayle,
Keelson,
Keg, *or*
Kilogram, *or*
Kiloliter, *or*
Kilometer, *or*
Koran, *or* Alcoran,

Kayle,
Keel, Kell.
Kelson.
Cag. [gram.
Kilogramme, Chilo-
Kilolitre.
Kilometre.
Alkoran.

L.

Labor, -ed, -ing, &c.,
Lac (coin),
Lackey,
Lacquer (n.),
Lacquer, -ed, -ing,
Lagoon,
Lambdoidal, *or*
Landau,
Lanyard,
Lapsided,
Larum, *or*
Launch,
Lecturn,
Ledgement,
Ledger,
Leger-line,
Leggin, *or*
Lemming,
Lettuce,
License,
Lickerish,
Licorice,
Lief,
Lilac,
Linguliform,
Litr, *or*
Lithontriptic,

Labour, -ed, -ing, &c.
Lack.
Laquey.
Lacker.
Lacker, -ed, -ing.
Lagune.
Lamdoidal.
Landaw.
Lanlard.
Lobsided.
Alarum.
Lanch.
Lectern, Lettern.
{ Ledgment, Leger-
ment, Ligement.
Leger.
Leder-line.
Legging.
Lemling.
Lettice.
Licence.
Lickerous.
Liquorice.
Lieve.
Lilach.
Lingusform.
Litre.
{ Lithontriptic,
{ Lithontrypic.
Lama.
Lodestar, -stone.
Loth.
Load.
Lodgement.
Logogryph.
Louvre, Looover.
Lour.
Lunette.
Longe.
Lutestring.
Ley.

Llama,
Lodestar, -stone,
Loath (a.),
Lode (Mineralogy),
Lodgment,
Logogryph,
Louver, *or*
Lower,
Lunet, *and*
Lunge,
Lustring, *or*
Lye,
Lytty.

xvi WORDS SPELLLED IN TWO OR MORE WAYS.

M.

Maccaboy,
Maggoty,
Maim, *and*
Mal
Mail, *or*
Mamaluke, *or*
Mamma,
Mandatory (n.),
Manikin,
Maneuver, *or*
Mantel (*Architecture*),
Mantel-piece,
Marc (*coin*),
Mark,
Marquee,
Marque (*letter of*),
Marquess, *or*
Martin (*bird*),
Maslin,
Mastic,
Matrice, *or*
Mattress,
Mauger, *or*
Maul n. (*mallet*), & v.,
Mayhem, *or*
Meager, -ly, &c., *or*
Meter, *and*
Mileage,
Milleped,
Milligram, *or*
Milliliter, *or*
Millimeter, *or*
Milrea, Milrea, }
Millreis, }
Misbehavior,
Misdeameanor,
Mistletoe,
Miter, -ed, *or*
Mizen,
Mizale,
Moccasin,
Mode (*Gram.*),
Mohammedan,
Mohawk, *or*
Mold, *or*
Molder, *or*
Molt, *or*
Morris,
Mortgageor, *or* }
Mortgager, }
Mosquito,
Mustache,
Mullein,
Multiped,
Murky,
Murrhine,
---scadel,
sle (*a shell-fish*),
sket,

Maccoboy.
Maggotty.
Mayhem (*Law*).
Male (*prefix*).
Maul.
Mameluke.
Mama.
Mandatory.
Mannikin.
Manœuvre.
Mantle.
Mantle-piece.
Mark.
Marque (*Fr.*).
Markoe.
Mark.
Marquis.
Marten.
{ Meslin, Mislin,
{ Mastlin.
Mastich.
Matrix.
Mattress, *Matress*.
Maugre.
Mall.
Malm.
Meagre, -ly, &c.
Metro.
Milage.
Millepede.
Milligramme (*Fr.*).
Millilitre.
Millimetre.
Milrel.
Misbehaviour.
Misdeameanour.
Misseltœe, Misletœe.
Mitre, -d.
Mizen.
Misle, Mistle. {son.
Moccason, Mogga-
Mood. [hometan.
Mahomedan, Ma-
Mohock.
Mould.
Moulder.
Moult.
Morrice.
Mortgagor.
{ Musketo, Musquito,
{ Musketo.
Moustache.
Mullen.
Multipede.
Mirk.
Myrrhine.
Muscatel.
Muscel.
Musquet.

N.

Nankeen,
Narwal, *or* Narwhal,
Naught,
Negotiate, -or, &c.,
Neighbor, -ing, &c.,
Net (a.),
Neb (*of a bird*),
Niter, *or*
Nobless, *or*
Nomads, *or*
Nombles,
Nonesuch,
Novitiate,
Nyghau,

Nankin.
Narwhale.
Nought.
Negociate, -or, &c.
Neighbour, -ing, &c.
Nett, Neat.
Nib.
Nitre.
Noblesse.
Nomades.
Numbles.
Nonsuch.
Noviciate.
Nylgau, Neelghau.

O.

Octahedron,
Octostyle,
Odalisque,
Odor,
Offense, *or*
Ombre, *or*
Omer,
Oolong,
Opaque,
Orach, *or*
Orang-utang,
Orchestra,
Oriel,
Oriflamb, *or*
Osier,
Osprey, *or*
Ottar (*of roses*),
Oxide,
Oyes,

Octaedron.
Octastyle.
Odalisk.
Odour.
Offence.
Ombre.
Homer.
Oulong.
Opake.
Orache.
{ Orang-utan.
{ Ourang-utang.
Orchestra.
Oriol.
Oriflamme.
Osier.
Ospray.
Otto, Attar.
Oxid, Oxyd, Oxyde.
Oyes.

P.

Painim,
Palanquin, *or*
Palestra,
Palet, }
Palette, }
Palmiped,
Pandore,
Pandour,
Panel (*Law*),
Pantograph,
Papoose, *or*
Paralyze,
Parcenary,
Parlor,
Parol (a.), *or*
Parquet, *or*
Paranip, *or*
Parrakeet, *or*
Partible,
Pasha, Pacha,
Pashalic,

Paynim.
Palankeen.
Palestra.
Pallet.
Palmipede.
Bandore.
Pandour.
Fannel. [graph.
Fantagrap, Penta-
Papoose.
Paralyse.
Parcenery.
Parlour.
Parvie.
Parquette.
Paranep.
Parquet.
Partable.
Pashaw, Bashaw.
Pachalik.

WORDS SPELLED IN TWO OR MORE WAYS. xvii

Pack, *or*
 Patrol, (*n.*),
 Paver, Pavior,
 Pawl,
 Pean,
 Pedicel,
 Peddler,
 Pedobaptist,
 Pemican,
 Pennant,
 Pentahedral,
 Peony,
 Persimmon,
 Pewit (*a bird*),
 Phenomenon,
 Phenix, *or*
 Phial, *or*
 Philter, -ed, *or*
 Picked, *or*
 Picket,
 Piebald,
 Pimento,
 Pimpernel,
 Pinchers, *or*
 Plalce (*a fish*),
 Plain,
 Place-sailing,
 Plat (*v.*),
 Plat (*n.*), *or*
 Plow, *or*
 Plumiped,
 Pluviometer,
 Point-device, *or*
 Polacca,
 * Pole-ax, *or*
 Polyhedron, -drous,
 Polyglot (*n.*),
 Polyp,
 Pommel,
 Ponton, *or*
 Pony,
 Porgee, Porgy (*a fish*),
 Porpoise,
 Portress, *or*
 Potsherd,
 Pozzolana, *or*
 Practice (*v.*), *or*
 Premunire,
 Prenomen,
 Predial,
 Premise,
 Pretense, *or*
 Pretermitt, *or*
 Pretor,
 Protector,
 Programme,
 Prunella, *or*
 Pumpkin,
 Purlblind, *or*
 Purr,
 Purslane,
 Pygmy,
 Pyz,

Pasque.
 Patrole.
 Pavior, Pavier.
 Paul.
 Pean.
 Pedicle.
 Pedler, Pedlar.
 Pedobaptist.
 Pemican.
 Pennon.
 Pentaedral.
 Peony, Piony.
 Persimon.
 Pewet.
 Phenomenon.
 Phenix.
 Vial.
 Philtre, -d.
 Peaked, Piked.
 Piquet.
 Pyebald.
 Pimenta.
 Piminel.
 Pincers.
 Plaise. [*senses.*
 Plane, in *some*
 Plain-sailing.
 Plat.
 Plot.
 Plough.
 Plumipede.
 Pluviometer.
 Point-devise.
 Polacre.
 Pole-axe.
 Polyedron, -drous.
 Polyglott.
 Polype.
 Pummel.
 Pontoom.
 Poney.
 Paugie. [*Porpoese.*
 Porpus, Porpess.
 Portress.
 Potshard, Potshare.
 Pozzuolana.
 Practise.
 Premunire.
 Prenomen.
 Predial.
 Premis.
 Pretence.
 Pretermitt.
 Pretor.
 Protector.
 Program.
 Prunello.
 Pomplon, Pumplon.
 Poreblind.
 Purr.
 Purslain.
 Pigny.
 Pix.

Q.

Quarrel, *or*
 Quartet, Quartette,
 Quaterfoil.
 Quay, -age,
 Qwestor,
 Quinsy,
 Quintette, Quintet,
 Quoin.

Carrel (*an arrow*).
 Quartett.
 Quatrefoil.
 Key, -age.
 Qwestor.
 Quinsy, Quinsay.
 Quintett, Quintetta.
 Coin.

R.

Rabbit, *or*
 Raccoon, *or* Racocon,
 Raddock, *or*
 Ramadan,
 Rancor, -ous, -ly.
 Rarefy,
 Rattan,
 Raven (*plunder*),
 Rase, -ed, -ing,
 Rasure,
 Real (*coin*),
 Recall, *or*
 Recompense,
 Reconnoiter, *or*
 Referable, *or*
 Reflection,
 Reglet, *or*
 Reindeer,
 Re-enforce,
 Reinstall, -ment,
 Remiped,
 Renard, *or*
 Rencontre, *or*
 Rennet, *or*
 Replier,
 Resin, *and*
 Retch (*to vomit*),
 Reverie, *or*
 Ribbon,
 Reversible,
 Rigor, -ous, &c.,
 Riveted, -ing,
 Roc (*a bird*),
 Roudseau,
 Ronyon,
 Roquelaure, *or*
 Rotunda,
 Route,
 Ruble (*coin*), *or*
 Ruche, *or*
 Rumor, &c.,

Rebate, &c.
 Rackoon.
 Ruddock.
 { Ramadan,
 { Rhamadan.
 Rancour, -ous, -ly.
 Rarefy.
 Ratan.
 Ravin.
 Rase, -ed, -ing.
 Rasure.
 Rial, Ryal.
 Recal.
 Recompence.
 Reconnoitre.
 Referrable.
 Reflexion.
 Right. [*deer.*
 Raindeer, Rane-
 Reinforce.
 Reinstal, -ment.
 Remipede.
 Reynard.
 Rencontre.
 Rennet.
 Replyer.
 Resin.
 Reach.
 Revery.
 Riband, Ribband.
 Reversible.
 Rigour, -ous, &c.
 Rivetted, -ing.
 Rock, Rukh.
 Rondo.
 Rannion.
 Roquelsaur, Roquelo.
 Rotundo.
 Rout.
 Rouble.
 Ruche.
 Rumour, &c.

S.

Saber, -ed, &c., *or*
 Sackbut,
 Sainfoin,
 Salam,
 Salep, Saleb,

Sabre, -d, &c.
 Sacbut.
 Saintfoin.
 Salaam.
 Salop, Saloop.

termination, omit the *e*: as, *do, go, no, so, canto, molto, potato.*

The words *defense, expense, offense, and pretense*, are properly written thus, though often spelled with *c* instead of *s*; for the *s* belongs to the words from which they are derived, and is also used in all their derivatives.

The words *drought* and *height* were formerly written *drouth* and *hight*, and are still very often thus written in America.

The verb *practise* is thus written like the noun, in preference to the form *practise*, though the latter spelling is used by many writers, especially in England. The difference in spelling between the noun and the verb is properly observed, in words of this kind, only in such as are accented on the last syllable, as *devise, devise*.

§ 28. There is a class of words beginning with *en* or *in*—as, *enclose* or *inclose, enquire* or *inquire, ensure* or *insure*, and the like—many of which take either form of the prefix indifferently. They are chiefly derived from the Latin, either directly or through the French, the prefix *in* belonging to the former language, and *en* to the latter. In some of these words, *en* is to be preferred; in others, *in*; in many of them, either may be used indifferently. See the different words of this class in the Dictionary.

§ 29. There is a class of words ending in *er*, some of which are written by most authors with the termination *re*—as, *center, meter, theater*, &c.—which are often written *centre, metre, theatre*, &c. *Acce, chancre, lucre, nacre, massacre*, and *ogre*, retain the termination *re*, in order to preserve the hard sound of the *c* and *g*.

§ 30. There are two classes of chemical words ending respectively, as more commonly written, in *ide* and *ine*, in regard to which usage has been variable. Most of them were formerly written without the final *e*, but it is now the almost universal practice to retain it: as, *bromide, chloride, chlorine, fluoride*, and the like. The word *tannin* is always written without the final *e*. *Oxide* is now generally written with the termination *ide*, though formerly by many written *oxyd*, from the supposition that the *y* of the last syllable represented the *υ* of the Greek ὀξύς, from which the word is derived; whereas the last syllable is simply the same as the termination of the words *bromide, sulphide*, and the like.

§ 31. There is a class of words ending, as pronounced, with the sound of long *i*, followed by *z*, some of which are differently written, by different authors, with either *ise* or *ize* to represent this sound: as, *criticize, or criticize; civilize, or civilise; naturalize, or naturalise; patronize, or patronise*. These words are mostly verbs, and are chiefly derived from Greek words ending in *ισαι*, or from French words ending in *iser* or *ise*. There are a few from other sources, but formed in analogy with those derived from these languages. Those formed from Greek words have the termination *ize*: as *anathematize, characterize, dramatize, tantalize*. The words *catechise* and *exorcise* are exceptions. Those formed in an analogous manner from English words are likewise written with *ize*: as, *albumenize, bastardize, memorize, sensitize*. Those derived from the French verb *prendre* (participle *pris*, or *prise*) end in *ise*: as, *apprise, comprise, emprise, enterprise, surprise*. Of those formed from French words other than *prendre*, or which have corresponding forms in the French, a majority end in *ize*, though in respect to some of them usage is variable. The following are the principal English verbs ending in *ize*: namely, *advertise, advise, affranchise, apprise, catechise, chastise, circumcise, comprise, compromise, criticize, demise, despise, devise, disenfranchise, disfranchise, disguise, divertise, emprise, enfranchise, enterprize, exercise, franchise, manumise, misprize, premise, reprise, revise, supercise, surmise, surprize*. It may be remarked that most of those in respect to which usage varies are more frequently written in England with the termination *ise*, and in the United States with the termination *ize*.

§ 32. The words *mold* and *molt*, and their compounds and derivatives, are written in this Dictionary with *o* instead of *ou*, in analogy with the words *bold, bolt, colt, gold, &c.*, from which the *u* has been dropped. Most authors, however, write these words *mould* and *moult*, and their derivatives in like manner.

§ 33. There is a numerous class of words, almost universally written, in the United States, with the termination *or*, many of which are written, in England, with the termination *our*: as *candor, favor, honor, labor, rumor, vigor*. English usage, however, is not uniform with respect to these words, many of them being written with *or* in English books.

A LIST OF WORDS SPELLED IN TWO OR MORE WAYS.

The design of the following List is, to present the more important of those words in reference to which *present* usage, in England or America, sanctions more than one method of spelling. The first column gives the orthography recognized in the body of this Dictionary as the preferable one, or that in general use; the sec-

ond column, one less desirable, or one not in general use. When the word in the first column is followed by *or*, as, "Abatis, *or* Abattis," it is implied that the second form is nearly, often quite, as good use as the first. See the preceding "Rules for Spelling Certain Classes of Words," §§ 27-33.

A.		B.	
Abatis, <i>or</i>	Abattis.	Attar, <i>or</i>	Otto.
Abettor.	Abetter.	Aught,	Ought.
Abridgment,	Abridgement.	Author, &c.,	Authour, &c.
Accessary,	Accessory.	Autocracy,	Autocrazy.
Accouter, &c., <i>or</i>	Accoutre, &c.	Aw, <i>or</i>	Aum.
Acknowledgment,	Acknowledgement.	Ax, <i>or</i>	Axe.
Addible,	Addable.	Ay, <i>or</i>	Aye.
Admittable,	Admittible.		
Ads, <i>or</i>	Adse.	Backahish,	Bakishish, Buk-
Edile,	Edlie.	Balk,	Baulk. [sheesh.
Egis,	Egis.	Ballister, <i>or</i>	Ballister.
Eolian, <i>or</i>	Eolian.	Bandana, <i>or</i>	Bandanna.
Erie, <i>or</i> Eyrrie,	Eyry.	Bandoleer,	Bandelier.
Esthetic, -s, <i>or</i>	Esthetic, -s.	Banyan,	Banlan.
Aid-de-camp,	Aide-de-camp.	Bans,	Banns.
Ajutage, <i>or</i>	Adjutage.	Barbacan,	Barbican.
Alcoran <i>or</i> Koran,	Alkoran.	Bark, <i>or</i>	Barque.
Alkahest,	Alcahest.	Barouche,	Barouch.
Alleluia, <i>or</i>	{ Allelujah.	Barytone,	Baritone.
Alleluiah, }	{ Hallelulah.	Basin,	Bason.
Almanac,	Almanack.	Base, <i>or</i>	Base.
Amortize, -ment,	Amortise, -ment.	Base-viol, <i>or</i>	Base-viol.
Amphitheater,	Amphitheatre.	Bas-relief,	Bas-relief.
Anapest,	Anapest.	Bateau,	Batteau.
	{ Anotta, Annatto,	Battledoor, <i>or</i>	Battledore.
Annotto,	{ Annota, Annotta,	Bawble,	Bawble.
	{ Arnotta, Arnotto.	Befall,	Befal.
Apothegm, <i>or</i>	Apophthegm.	Behavior,	Behaviour.
Appal.	Appal.	Behoove,	Behove.
Appraise, -ed, &c., <i>or</i>	Apprize, -ed, &c.	Benedict, <i>or</i>	Benedick.
Apprise (<i>to notify</i>),	Apprise.	Bequeath,	Bequeaths.
Arbor,	Arbour.	Betel,	Betle.
Archæology,	Archalology.	Bezant,	Byzant. [&c.
Arдор,	Ardour.	Blasing, -ed, es, &c.,	Blasing, -sed, -ses,
Argol, <i>or</i>	Argal.	Bigoted,	Bigotted.
Armor, -er, &c.,	Armour, -er, &c.	Billinggate,	Billinggate.
Arquebuse,	Arquebus.	Binn,	Binn.
Asafetida, }	Assafetida.	Bister, <i>or</i>	Bistre.
Asafetida, }		Blessed (a.), <i>or</i>	Blest.
Asbestos, <i>or</i>	Asbestos.	Blomary,	Bloomary.
Askant,	Askaunt.	Blouse, <i>or</i>	Blowse.
Atheneum, <i>or</i>	Athensum.	Bodice,	Boddice.

xii WORDS SPELLED IN TWO OR MORE WAYS.

Bombaset, <i>or</i> Bombazine, <i>or</i> Bonnyclabber, Bourgeois, <i>or</i> Bouse, <i>or</i> Bousy, <i>or</i> Boulder, Brahman, } Brahmin, } Brier, Bryony, Buddhism, <i>or</i> Buffet, <i>or</i> Buhstone, Bun, <i>or</i> Bur, <i>or</i> Burned (<i>imp.</i>), But-end, <i>or</i> Butt, <i>or</i> ,	Bombazette. Bombazine. Bonnyclapper. Bourgeois. Boose. Boozy. Boulder. { Brachman. Bramin. Briar. Briony. Boddhism. Beaufet, Burrstone. Bunn. Burr. Burnt. Butt-end. But.	Centiped, Ceroon, <i>or</i> Cess-pool, <i>or</i> Chamois, Champerty, Chant, -er, -ed, &c., Chap, Chase, Check (<i>n.</i>), Checker, -ed, &c., Chemist, Chemistry, Chestnut, Chilloliter, Chillometer, Chine, Chore, Cigar, Cimeter, } Scimiter, } Cipher, Clamor, -ous, &c., Clangor, Clarionet, <i>or</i> Clew, <i>or</i> Clinch, Clinometer, Clough, Clyster, Cockswain, <i>or</i> Cognizor, -see, Coif, Connection, Contemporary, <i>or</i> Contra-dance, Controller, -ship, Cony, Cooly, Coomb, <i>or</i> Copaiva, <i>or</i> Coquette, <i>n.</i> , Coranach, Corbel, Cosey, Cot, <i>or</i> Cot, <i>or</i> Cotillon, <i>or</i> Councilor, <i>or</i> Counselor, <i>or</i> Courtesan, Cozen, -age, Craunch, Creosote, } Creasote, } Cruet, Crupper, Cucurbit, <i>or</i> Cue (<i>def.</i> 1), Cursed (<i>imp.</i>), Curtal-ax, Cutlass, <i>or</i>	Centipede. Ceroon. Cess-pool. Shamois, Shammy. Champerty. Chaunt, -er, ed, &c. Chop. Chace. Cheque. Chequer, -ed, &c. Chymist, Chymist. { Chymistry, Chimistry, } Chesnut. Kiloliter. Kilometer. Chime, Chimb. Char. Segar. { Scimeter. Seymeter. } Cypher. Clamour, -ous, &c. Clangour. Clarinet. Clue. Clench. Kilnometer. Cliff. Glyster. Coxswain. Cognisor, -see. Quoif. Connexion. Cotemporary. Country-dance. Comptroller, -ship. Coney. Coolie. Comb. Copaiba. Coquet. Coronach. Corbell. Cosey. Cote, <i>a Aust.</i> Cott, <i>a bed.</i> Cotillon. Councillor. Counsellor. Courtesan. Cosen, -age. Cranch. { Kresote. Kreasote. } Crewet. Crouper. Cucurbite. Queue. Curst. { Curtie-axe. Curtelasse. } Cutlas.
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C.

Caboose, Cacique, Caddice, <i>or</i> Cæsura, Cag, <i>or</i> Caisson, <i>or</i> Caldron, Caliber, <i>or</i> Calipash, Calipee, Calipers, Caliph, Calk, <i>or</i> Calligraphy, Caloyer, <i>or</i> Caltrap, <i>or</i> Camphene, Camphor, Candor, Cannel-coal, Canny, Cañon (<i>Sp.</i>), Cantaloup, <i>or</i> Cantalever, <i>or</i> Carbine, Carbineer, Caravansary, <i>or</i> Carcass, Carnelian, Cask (<i>a vessel</i>), Casque (<i>helmet</i>), Cassimere, <i>or</i> Caster, Catchup, <i>or</i> } Ketchup, } Causeway, Caviare, <i>or</i> Cayman, Center, Centimeter, <i>or</i>	Camboose. Cazique. Caddis. Cesura. Keg. Caissoon. Cauldron. Calibre. Calipash. Calipee. Calipers. Calif, Kalif. Caulk, Calique. Calligraphy. Kaloyer. Caltrop. Camphine. Camphire. Candour. Canal-coal. Cannie. Canyon. Cantaloupe. Cantilever. Carabine. { Carbinier, Carabi- nier, Carabineer. Caravansera. Carcass. Cornelian. Casque. Cask. Kerseymere. Castor. Catsup. Causey. Caviar. Calman. Centre. Centimetre.		
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WORDS SPELLED IN TWO OR MORE WAYS. xiii

Cyclopedia, *or*
Czar, -ina,

Cyclopædia.
Tzar, -ina.

D.

Dactyl.
Damasken,
Dandruff.
Debarcation,
Debonair, -ly, -ness,
Decrepid.
Defense, -less, &c., *or*
Deflection,
Deflour,
Delf,
Demeanor.
Demesne (*Law*),
Deshabille,
Detector,
Detortion,
Deuce,
Develop, -ment,
Dexterous,
Diæresis, *or*
Diarrhea, *or*
Diarrhetic, *or*
Dike,
Diocese,
Disk, *or*
Dispatch, -ed, -ing, *or*
Disseise, -in, -or,
Distention, *or*
Distill, *or*
Distraîner,
Divest, -ed, &c.,
Doctress, *or*
Dolor, -ous,
Domicile,
Doomsday-book,
Dory, *or*
Dote,
Dram, *and*
Draft, *and*
Dragoman,
Dribblet, *or*
Drier,
Drought,
Dryly,
Dullness, *or*
Dungeon,
Dyke. *See*

Dactyle.
Damasken.
Dandruff.
Debarcation.
Debonnaire, -ly, &c.
Decrepid.
Defence, -less, &c.
Deflexion.
Deflower.
Delft, Delph.
Demeanour.
Demain.
Dishabille.
Detector.
Detorsion.
Deuse, Duse.
Develope, -ment.
Dextrous.
Diæresis.
Diarrhea.
Diarrhetic.
Dyke.
Diocess.
Disc.
Despatch, -ed, -ing.
Disseise, -in, -or.
Distension.
Distil.
Distraîner.
Devest, -ed.
Doctress.
Dolour, -ous.
Domicil.
Domesday-book.
Doree, Dorey.
Doat.
Drachm.
Draught.
Drogoman.

E.

Economy,
Ecumenic, -al,
Edematous, *or*
Edile, -ship,
Eloign, -ment,
Embank, -ed, &c.,
Embarkation,
Embassador, *or*
Embassy,

Economy.
Ecumenic, -al.
Edematous.
Edile, -ship.
Eloin, -ment.
Embank, -ed, &c.
Embarkation.
Embassador.
Ambassy.

Embassage,
Embed, -ded, &c.,
Embody, -ied, &c.,
Embolden, -ed, &c.,
Embosom, *or*
Embrocation,
Empale, -ed, &c.,
Empoison,
Emprise,
Enamor, -ed, -ing,
Encage, -ed, &c.
Enclolster,
Encyclopedia, *or*
Endeavor, -ed, &c.,
Engender,
Enroll,
Enshrine,
Enshroud,
Ensphere,
Enstamp,
Enterprise,
Entire, -ly, &c.,
Entrap, -ed, &c.,
Entreat, -ed, &c.,
Entreaty,
Entwine, -ed, &c.,
Envelop (v.), *or*
Envelope (n.), *or*
Envelopment,
Eolipile,
Epaulet, *or*
Epauleted, -ing, *or*
Era,
Error, &c.,
Escritoire,
Estafet, *or*
Esthetics, *or*
Etymology, *or*
Exactor,
Eyrle, *or* }
Eyre, }

Ambassage.
Imbed, -ded, &c.
Imbody, -ied, &c.
Imbolden, -ed, &c.
Imbosom.
Imbrocation.
Impale, -ed, &c.
Impoison.
Emprise.
Enamour, -ed, -ing.
Incage, -ed, &c.
Inclolster.
Encyclopedia.
Endeavour, -ed, &c.
Ingender.
Enrol, *or* Inroll.
Inshrine.
Inshroud.
Insphere.
Instamp.
Enterprise.
Intire, -ly, &c.
Intrap, -ped, &c.
Intreat, -ed, &c.
Intreaty.
Intwine, -ed, &c.
Envelope.
Envelop.
Envelopment.
Eolipile.
Epaulette (Fr.).
Epauletted, -ting.
Era.
Erreur, &c.
Escritoir, Scrutoir.
Estafette.
Esthetics.
Etymology.
Exacter.
Aerie.

F.

Fæces,
Fagot, -ed, -ing,
Fakir, *or*
Fardingale,
Favor, -er, -ed, &c.,
Fecal,
Fecula,
Feldspar, }
Feldspath, }
Felly,
Feoffor, *or*
Fervor,
Fetal,
Fetide,
Fetus,
Fetor,
Fie,
Fillibuster,
Fillibeg, *or*

Feces.
Fagot, -ted, -ting.
Faquir.
Fardingale.
Favour, -er, -ed, &c.
Fæcal.
Fecula.
Felspar. }
Felspath. }
Felloe.
Feoffor.
Fervour.
Fœtal.
Fetide.
Fœtus.
Fœtor.
Fy. }
Fillibuster, Fibus. }
Phillibeg.

xiv WORDS SPELLED IN TWO OR MORE WAYS.

Finery (*a forge*),
Firman,
Fishgig, *or*
Flageolet,
Flavor, -ed, &c.,
Flier,
Floatage (*Law*),
Flotsam, *or*
Flower-de-luce, *or* }
Fleur-de-lis,
Fluke (*of an anchor*),
Fogy,
Foray, *or*
Fosse,
Foundery, *or*
Frantic,
Frouzy,
Frumenty,
Fulfill, -ment, *or*
Fullness, *or*
Further, *and*
Furthest, *and*
Fuse (*n.*),
Fusil (*Gum.*),
Fusileer, *or*

Finary.
Firmaun.
Flagg.
Flagelet.
Flavour, -ed, &c.
Flyer.
Flotage.
Flotsan.
Flower-de-lis.
Flower-de-lis.
Flook.
Fogle, Fogey.
Forray.
Foss.
Foundry.
Frenetic, Phrenetic.
Froway. (ty.
Furmenty, Frume-
Fulfill, -ment.
Fullness.
Farther.
Farthest.
Fuse.
Fusee.
Fusilier.

Gueif, *or*
Guerrilla.
Guilder (*coin*),
Guillotine,
Gypsy,

Gueiph.
Guerilla.
Glider.
Guillotin.
Gipsy, Gypsey.

H.

Hackie, Hatchal, *or*
Hagbut,
Haggess,
Ha-ha,
Halberd,
Halibut,
Hallelujah,
Halloo, Hallo, *or*
Hallidom, (ty.
Halyard,
Handeel,
Harbor, -ed, &c.,
Harebell,
Harebrained,
Harem,
Harcot,
Harrier,
Haslet,
Hasheesh, *or*
Hatti-sheerif,
Haulm, Halm,
Hawser,
Hectoliter, *or*
Hectometer, *or*
Hegira,
Height, -en, &c., *or*
Hematite,
Hematology,
Herpetology,
Hibernate,
Hiccough,
Hinderance, *or*
Hindoo, -ism, *or*
Hip (*a fruit*), *or*
Hipped-roof,
Hippogriff,
Hoarhound,
Hockey,
Hodge-podge, *or*
Holden, -ish,
Holiday, *and*
Hollo, Hollon, *or*
Hominy,
Homeopathy,
Homonym, *or*
Honor, -ed, &c.,
Hoop (r.), *or*
Hooping-cough, *or*
Hoopoe, *or*
Horror,
Hostler,
Hough,
Howdah,
Hummock, *or*
Humor (*def. 1*),

Heckle, Hetchel.
Hackbut.
Haggis, Haggiss.
Haw-haw.
Halbert.
Holibut.
Hallelujah, -tula.
Hollo, Hollon.
Hallidome.
Halliard.
Hansel.
Harbour, -ed, &c.
Hairbell.
Hairbrained.
Haram.
Harricot.
Harier.
Harslet.
Hashish.
Hatti-scherif.
Haum, Hawm.
Halse.
Hectolitre.
Hectometre.
Hejira.
Hight, -en, &c.
Hematite.
Hematology.
Erpetology.
Hybernate.
Hiccup, Hickup.
Hinderance.
Hindu, -ism.
Hep.
Hip-roof.
Hippogryph.
Horehound.
Hookey.
Hotch-potch.
Hoyden, -ish.
Holyday.
Hollow. (ny.
Homony, Hommo-
Homoeopathy.
Homonymy.
Honour, -ed, &c.
Whoop.
Whooping-cough.
Hoopoo.
Horror.
Hostler.
Hock.
Houdah.
Hummock.
Humour.

G.

Gabardine, *or*
Galliot,
Garish, *or*
Gallias, *or*
Gang (*Mineralogy*),
Gauge,
Gault, *or*
Gauntlet (*Heraldry*), *or*
Gayety,
Gayly,
Genet, *or*
Germane,
Germ,
Gimbals,
Girasole, *or*
Girt, *or*
Glair,
Glave,
Good-by, *or*
Good-humor,
Gourmand, *or*
Governor,
Grandam,
Gray, -ish, &c.,
Grenade,
Greyhound,
Grewsome, *or*
Griffin, *or*
Grisly, *or*
Groats,
Groggram,
Grommet,
Groundsel, *or*
Guaranty, *or*
Gusker-rose,

Garberdine.
Galliot.
Garlish.
Galleas.
Gangue.
Gage.
Galt.
Gantlet.
Gaiety.
Gally.
Jennet.
German, German.
Germe.
Gimbols.
Girasol.
Girth.
Glare.
Glave.
Good-bye.
Good-humour.
Gourmand.
Governour.
Grandane.
Grey, -ish, &c.
Grenade.
Grayhound.
Grewsome.
Griffon.
Grizzly.
Grits, Grouts.
Grogau.
Gromet.
Groundsill.
Grantee.
Gelder-rose.

WORDS SPELLED IN TWO OR MORE WAYS. xv

Hurra, *or*
Hydrangea,
Hypotenuse, *or*
Hysop,

Hurrah
Hydrangia.
Hypothenuse.
Hysop.

Jewelry,
Jonquill, *or*
Jostle, *or*
Judgment,
Jupon, *or*
Just,

Jewellery.
Jonquille.
Justie.
Judgement.
Jupon.
Joust.

I.

Imbitter,
Imbosom,
Imbrue,
Imbue, -ed, -ing,
Immarginate, *or*
Imparance,
Impassion,
Impeach,
Imposthume,
Impoverish,
Incase,
Inclasp,
Inclose, -ure, &c., *or*
Incrust,
Incumbrance,
Indelible,
Indorse, -ed, -ing, *or*
Indorser, -ment, *or*
Inferable, *or*
Infection,
Infold,
Ingraft, -er, -ment, *or*
Ingrain,
Ingulf,
Innuendo,
Inquire, -er, -y, &c.,
Inscroll,
Insnare,
Installment, *or*
Instill, *or*
Instructor,
Insure, -ed, -ing,
Insurer, -ance,
Intenable,
Inthrall,
Intrench,
Intrust,
Inure,
Inventor,
Inwrap,
Inwreath,
Isocheimal, *or*

Embitter.
Embosom.
Embrue.
Embue, -ed, -ing.
Emarginate.
Emparance.
Empassion.
Impeach.
Impostume.
Empoverish.
Encase.
Enclasp.
Enclose, -ure, &c.
Encrust.
Encumbrance.
Indeleble.
Endorse, -ed, -ing.
Endorser, -ment.
Inferrible.
Inflection.
Infold.
Engraft, -er, -ment.
Engrain.
Engulf.
Innuendo.
Enquire, -er, -y, &c.
Enscroll.
Ensnare.
Installment.
Instill.
Instructor.
Ensure, -ed, -ing.
Ensurer, -ance.
Intenable.
Inthrall, Enthrall.
Intrench.
Entrust.
Enure.
Inventor.
Enwrap.
Enwreath.
Isochimal.

J.

Jacobin, *and*
Jaconet,
Jail, -er, &c.,
Jalap,
Janizary,
Jasmine,
Jaunt, -y, -ily,
Jean,
Jeremiad, *or*
Jetrain, *or* Jetrain,
Jette, *or* Jetty,

Jacobine.
Jaconet.
Gaol, -er, &c.
Jalap.
Janissary.
Jasmin.
Jant, -y, -ily.
Jane.
Jeremiade.
Jettison.
Jutty.

K.

Kale,
Kale,
Keelson,
Keg, *or*
Kilogram, *or*
Kiloliter, *or*
Kilometer, *or*
Koran, *or* Alcoran,

Kayle,
Keel, Keel.
Keelson.
Cag. [gram.
Kilogramme, Ohilo-
Kilolitre.
Kilometre.
Alkoran.

L.

Labor, -ed, -ing, &c.,
Lac (coin),
Lackey,
Lacquer (n.),
Lacquer, -ed, -ing,
Lagoon,
Lambdoidal, *or*
Landau,
Lanyard,
Lapsided,
Larum, *or*
Launch,
Lecturn,
Ledgement,
Ledger,
Leger-line,
Leggin, *or*
Lemming,
Lettuce,
Licence,
Lickerish,
Licorice,
Lief,
Lilac,
Linguliform,
Liter, *or*

Labour, -ed, -ing, &c.
Lack.
Lacquey.
Lacker.
Lacker, -ed, -ing.
Lagune.
Lamdoial.
Landaw.
Lanlard.
Lobsided.
Alarum.
Lanch.
Lectern, Lettern.
{ Leigment, Ligo-
ment, Ligement.
Leger.
Ledger-line.
Legging.
Lemming.
Lettuce.
Licence.
Lickerous.
Liquorice.
Lieve.
Lilach.
Linguaform.
Litre.
{ Lithonthryptic,
Lithonthryptic.
Lama.
Lodestar, -stone.
Loth.
Load.
Lodgement.
Logogryph.
Louvre, Looover.
Lour.
Lunette.
Longe.
Lutestring.
Lay.

xvi WORDS SPELLED IN TWO OR MORE WAYS.

M.

Maccaboy, Maccoboy.
Maggoty, Maggoty.
Masim, *and* Mayhem (*Law*).
Mal, Male (*prefix*).
Mail, Maul.
Mamaluke, *or* Mameluke.
Mamma, Mama.
Mandatory (*n.*), Mandatory.
Manikin, Mannikin.
Maneuver, *or* Manoeuvre.
Mantel (*Architecture*), Mantle.
Mantel-piece, Mantle-piece.
Marc (*coin*), Mark.
Mark, Marque (*Fr.*).
Marquee, Markoe.
Marque (*letter of*), Mark.
Marquess, *or* Marquis.
Martin (*bird*), Marten.
Maslin, { Maslin, Mielin,
Mastich, Mastlin.
Mastic, Mastich.
Matrice, *or* Matrix.
Mattress, Mattress, Matress.
Mauger, *or* Maugre.
Maul *n.* (*mallet*), & *v.*, Mall.
Mayhem, *or* Maim.
Meager, -ly, &c., *or* Meagre, -ly, &c.
Meter, *and* Metre.
Mileage, Milage.
Milleped, Millepede.
Milligram, *or* Milligramme (*Fr.*).
Millititer, *or* Millilitre.
Millimeter, *or* Millimetre.
Milrea, Milirea, } Milrei.
Millreis, } Misbehaviour.
Misbehavior, Misdeemeanor, Misdemeanour.
Mistletoe, Misseltoe, Mialetoe.
Miter, -ed, *or* Mitre, -d.
Mizzen, Mizen.
Mizle, Misle, Mistle. [*son*.
Moccasin, Moccason, Mogga-
Mood, [hometan.
Mohomedan, Mahomedan, Ma-
Mohawk, *or* Mohock.
Mold, Mould.
Molder, *or* Moulder.
Molt, *or* Moulte.
Morris, Morrice.
Mortgageor, *or* } Mortgagor.
Mortgager, } Musketo, Musquito,
Mosquito, { Musketo.
Mustache, Moustache.
Mullein, Mullen.
Multiped, Multipede.
Murky, Mirky.
Murrhine, Myrrhine.
Muscadel, Muscatel.
Muscle (*a shell-fish*), Mussel.
Musket, Musquet.

N.

Nankeen, Nankin.
Narwal, *or* Narwhal, Narwhale.
Naught, Nought.
Negotiate, -or, &c., Negotiate, -or, &c.
Neighbor, -ing, &c., Neighbour, -ing, &c.
Net (*a.*), Nett, Neat.
Neb (*of a bird*), Nib.
Niter, *or* Nitre.
Nobless, *or* Noblesse.
Nomade, *or* Nomades.
Nombres, Numbles.
Nonesuch, Nonsuch.
Novitiate, Noviciate.
Nylghau, Nyghau, Neelghau.

O.

Octahedron, Octaedron.
Octostyle, Octastyle.
Odalisque, Odialisk.
Odor, Odour.
Offense, *or* Offence.
Omer, Ombre.
Olong, Homer.
Oolong, Ouloug.
Opaque, Opake.
Orach, *or* Orache.
Orang-outang, { Orang-utan.
Ourang-outang, {
Orchestra, Orchestre.
Oriel, Ortol.
Oriflamb, *or* Oriflamme.
Ozier, Ozier.
Osprey, *or* Ospray.
Ottar (*of roses*), Otto, Attar.
Oxide, Oxid, Oxyd.
Oyes, Oyes.

P.

Painim, Paynim.
Palanquin, *or* Palankeen.
Palestra, Palestrea.
Palet, } Pallet.
Palette, }
Palmiped, Palmipede.
Pandore, Bandore.
Pandour, Pandoor.
Panel (*Law*), Pannel. [*g*]
Pantograph, Pantagraph, [*p*]
Pappoose, Pappoose.
Paralyze, Paralyse.
Parcenary, Parcenary.
Parlor, Parlour.
Parol (*a.*), *or* Parole.
Parquet, *or* Parquetta.
Parasnp, *or* Parasnep.
Parrakeet, Parakeet.
Partible, Partable.
Pasha, Pacha, Pashaw, Basil.
Pashalic, Pachalic.

WORDS SPELLED IN TWO OR MORE WAYS. xvii

Pask, *or*
 Patrol, (n.),
 Paver, Pavior,
 Pawl,
 Pean,
 Pedicel,
 Peddler,
 Pedobaptist,
 Pemican,
 Pennant,
 Pentahedral,
 Peony,
 Persimmon,
 Pewit (*a bird*),
 Phenomenon,
 Phenix, *or*
 Phial, *or*
 Philter, -ed, *or*
 Picked, *or*
 Picket,
 Piebald,
 Pimento,
 Pimpinel,
 Pinchers, *or*
 Plaiice (*a fish*),
 Plain,
 Plane-sailing,
 Plat (v.),
 Plat (n.), *or*
 Plow, *or*
 Plumiped,
 Pluviometer,
 Point-device, *or*
 Polacca,
 • Pole-ax, *or*
 Polyhedron, -drous,
 Polyglot (n.),
 Polyp,
 Pommel,
 Pontoon, *or*
 Pony,
 Porge, Porgy (*a fish*),
 Porpoise,
 Portress, *or*
 Potsherd,
 Pozzolana,
 Practice (v.), *or*
 Præmunire,
 Prænomen,
 Predial,
 Premise,
 Pretense, *or*
 Pretermitt, *or*
 Pretor,
 Protector,
 Programme,
 Prunella, *or*
 Pumpkin,
 Purlblind, *or*
 Purr,
 Purslane,
 Pygmy,
 Pyx,

Pasque.
 Patrole.
 Paviour, Pavier.
 Paul.
 Pean.
 Pedicle.
 Pedler, Pedlar.
 Pædobaptist.
 Pemican.
 Pennon.
 Pentaedral.
 Pæony, Piony.
 Persimon.
 Pewet.
 Phenomenon.
 Phenix.
 Vial.
 Philtre, -d.
 Peaked, Piked.
 Piquet.
 Pyebald.
 Pimenta.
 Pimpinel.
 Pincers. [senses.
 Plaise, in some
 Plane, in some
 Plain-sailing.
 Plat.
 Plot.
 Plough.
 Plumipede.
 Pluviometer.
 Point-device.
 Polacre.
 Pole-axe.
 Polyedron, -drous.
 Polyglott.
 Polyps.
 Pommel.
 Pontoon.
 Pony.
 Porcule. [Porpoise.
 Porpus, Porpess,
 Portress.
 Potshard, Potshare.
 Pozzolana.
 Practise.
 Præmunire.
 Prænomen.
 Predial.
 Premiss.
 Pretence.
 Præternit.
 Prætor.
 Protector.
 Program.
 Prunello.
 Pomplion, Pumplion.
 Poreblind.
 Pur.
 Purslain.
 Pigny.
 Pix.

Q.
 Quarrel, *or*
 Quartet, Quartette,
 Quarterfoil,
 Quay, -age,
 Questor,
 Quinsy,
 Quintette, Quintet,
 Quoin.

Carrel (*an arrow*).
 Quartett.
 Quatrefoil.
 Key, -age.
 Questor.
 Quinsy, Quinsay.
 Quintett, Quintette.
 Coin.

R.
 Rabbet, *or*
 Raccoon, *or* Racooun,
 Raddock, *or*
 Ramadan,
 Rancor, -ous, -ly.
 Rarefy,
 Rattan,
 Raven (*plunder*),
 Raze, -ed, -ing,
 Rasure,
 Real (*coin*),
 Recall, *or*
 Recompense,
 Reconnoiter, *or*
 Referable, *or*
 Reflection,
 Regiet, *or*
 Reindeer,
 Re-enforce,
 Reinstall, -ment,
 Remiped,
 Renard, *or*
 Rencontre, *or*
 Rennet, *or*
 Replier,
 Resin, *and*
 Retch (*to vomit*),
 Revery, *or*
 Ribbon,
 Reversible,
 Rigor, -ous, &c.,
 Riveted, -ing,
 Roc (*a bird*),
 Rondeau,
 Ronyon,
 Roquelaure, *or*
 Rotunda,
 Route,
 Ruble (*coin*), *or*
 Ruche, *or*
 Rumor, &c.,

Rebate, &c.
 Rackoon.
 Ruddock.
 { Ramasan,
 { Rhamadan.
 Rancour, -ous, -ly.
 Rarefy.
 Ratan.
 Ravin.
 Raze, -ed, -ing.
 Rasure.
 Real, Ryal.
 Recal.
 Recompence.
 Reconnoitre.
 Referrible.
 Reflexion.
 Riglet. [decr.
 Reindeer, Rane-
 Reinforce.
 Reinstal, -ment.
 Remipede.
 Renard.
 Rencontre.
 Rennet.
 Replier.
 Resin.
 Retach.
 Revery.
 Riband, Ribband.
 Reversible.
 Rigour, -ous, &c.
 Riveted, -ing.
 Rock, Rukh.
 Rondo.
 Runnion.
 Roquelaure, Roquelo.
 Rotundo.
 Rout.
 Rouble.
 Ruche.
 Rumour, &c.

S.
 Saber, -ed, &c., *or*
 Sackbut,
 Sainfoin,
 Salam,
 Salep, Saleb,

Sabre, -d, &c.
 Sacbut.
 Saintfoin.
 Salaam.
 Salop, Saloop.

xviii WORDS SPELLED IN TWO OR MORE WAYS.

Balle,
 Saltpetre, *or*
 Sandarac, *or*
 Sandever, *or*
 Sanskrit, *or*
 Sapajo,
 Sapadilla, Sappo-
 Sarcenet, *or*
 Sat,
 Satchel,
 Satinet,
 Sauer-kraut, *or*
 Savanna,
 Savior, *or*
 Savor,
 Scallop, -ed, -ing,
 Scath, *or*
 Scepter, -ed, *or*
 Schist,
 Schori, *or*
 Sciagraphy, *or*
 Scion, *or*
 Scirrhoty,
 Scirrhus,
 Scow,
 Scrawny,
 Seamstress,
 Sear,
 Sedlitz,
 Seigneur,
 Selvage, *or*
 Sepawn, *or* Supawn,
 Sepulcher, *or*
 Sequin,
 Sergeant, *or*
 Set (n.),
 Shad,
 Shah,
 Shawm, *or*
 Shampoo,
 Sheik,
 Sherbet,
 Shill-I-Shall-I, *or*
 Shore (n.),
 Shuttlecock,
 Shyly, -ness,
 Sibyl,
 Silicious, *or*
 Sillabub, *or*
 Simoom, *or*
 Siphon,
 Siren,
 Sirloin, *or*
 Sirup, *or* Syrup,
 Sizar,
 Skeptic, *or*
 Skillful, -ly, -ness, *or*
 Slabber,
 Sleight,
 Slyly, -ness,

Sallique,
 Saltpetre.
 Sandarach.
 Sandiver.
 Sanscrit.
 Sapajou. [dilla.
 Sapadillo, Sappo-
 Sarsenet.
 Sate.
 Sachel.
 Satinet. [krout.
 Sour-croust, Sour-
 Savannah.
 Saviour.
 Savour.
 Scollop, -ed, -ing.
 Scathe.
 Sceptre, -tred.
 Shist.
 Shori.
 Sciography.
 Cion.
 Skirrosity.
 Skirrhous.
 Skow.
 Scrauny.
 Sempstress.
 Sere.
 Seidlitz.
 Signior, Signor.
 Seignorage, -ory.
 Seisin.
 Sellander.
 Selvedge.
 Sepoon.
 Sepulchre.
 Chequin, Zeechin.
 Sergeant.
 Sett.
 Chad.
 Schah.
 Shalm.
 Champoo.
 Shaik, Schelik.
 Scherbet, Sarbot.
 Shilly-shally.
 Shoar.
 Shittlecock.
 Shily, -ness.
 Sybil.
 Siliceous.
 Syllabub.
 Simoon.
 Syphon.
 Syren.
 Surloin.
 Sirop.
 Sizer.
 Sceptic.
 Skillful, -ly, -ness.
 Slobber.
 Slight (def. 2).
 Silly, -ness.

Smolder, *or*
 Soccage,
 Socle,
 Solan-geese (n.),
 Solder, &c., *or*
 Soliped,
 Solvable,
 Sombor, *or*
 Somersault, }
 Somerset, }
 Sonneteer,
 Sorrel, *and*
 Souchong,
 Spelt,
 Specter, *or*
 Spew,
 Spinach, *or*
 Spinell,
 Splendor,
 Sprite, *or*
 Spunk,
 Stadlie,
 Stanch, *or*
 Stockade,
 Story (a floor),
 Strait (n., def. 2),
 Strop, (n.),
 Stupefy,
 Sty,
 Subpœna,
 Subtile (thin),
 Subtile (artful),
 Succor,
 Suite,
 Surname,
 Surprise, &c.,
 Survivor, -ship,
 Swale (v.), *or*
 Swap,
 Swart (adj.), *or*
 Swathe (bandage), *or*
 Swipe,
 Swob, -er, &c., *or*
 Swollen,
 Syenite,
 Sylvan,
 Synonym, *or*
 Syphilis,

T.

Smoulder.
 Soccage.
 Zocle.
 { Soland-geese, *as*
 { Solund-geese.
 { Soder, &c.
 Solipede.
 Solvable.
 Sombre.
 { Summersault,
 { Summeret.
 Sonneteer.
 Sorrel.
 Souchong.
 Spalt.
 Spectre.
 Spue.
 Spinage.
 Spinelle.
 Splendour.
 Spright.
 Spurt.
 Spunk.
 Stadle.
 Staunch.
 Stoccade.
 Storey.
 Straight.
 Strap.
 Stupify.
 Sty.
 Subpena.
 Subtle.
 Subtile.
 Succour.
 Suit (n.)
 Surname.
 Surprize, &c.
 Survivor, -ship.
 Sweal.
 Swop.
 Swarth.
 Swath.
 Swipel, Swipple.
 Swab, -ber, &c.
 Swoln.
 Syenite.
 Silvan.
 Synonyme.
 Siphilis.

Tabard, Tabert,
 Tabbinet,
 Tabor, &c.,
 Taffeta, *or*
 Taffrail,
 Tailage, Tallage,
 Tale,
 Tambour,
 Tambourine,

Taberd.
 Tabinet.
 Tabour, &c.
 Taffety.
 Tafferel.
 Tailage, Tallage
 Talk, Talck.
 Tambor.
 { Tambourin, Ta
 { borine, Tambor

WORDS SPELLLED IN TWO OR MORE WAYS. xix

Tarantula,
Tarpaulin,
Taut (*Naval*),
Tawny,
Tease,
Teasel,
Teetotal,
Tenable,
Tenor,
Tetrahedron,
Tetrastich,
Theater, *or*
Thole,
Thorp,
Thralldom, *or*
Thrash, *or*
Threshold,
Ticking (*n.*),
Tidbit,
Tier,
Tierce,
Tincal,
Toll (*v. t., def. 2*),
Tollbooth,
Ton, *and*
Tonnage, *and*
Tormentor,
Tourmaline,
Tranquillize, *or*
Transferable,
Transference,
Transship, -ment,
Trapan (*a snare*),
Travesty,
Treadle,
Trebuchet, *or*
Treenail,
Trestle, Tressel,
Trevet, *or*
Tricolor,
Trousers, *or*
Truckle-bed,
Tumbrel, *or*
Tumor,
Turquos,
Turnip,
Turnsole,
Tutenag,
Tweedle,
Twibil,
Tymbal,

Tarentula.
{ Tarpauling,
 Tarpawling.
Taught.
Tawney.
Teaze.
Teasle, Teasle.
Teatotal.
Tenible.
Tenour.
Tetraedron.
Tetrastich,
Theatre.
Thowl, Thowle.
Thorpe.
Thralldom.
Thresh.
Threshhold.
Ticken.
Titbit.
Tire (*n., def. 1*).
Terce.
Tinkal.
Tolc.
Tolbooth.
Tun.
Tunnage.
Tormentor. [*line*.
Tourmalin, Turma-
Tranquillize.
Transferrible.
Transference.
Transship, -ment.
Trepau.
Travestie.
Tredle.
Trebucket.
Trenail, Trennel.
Trussel.
Trivet.
Tricolour.
Trowsers.
Trundle-bed.
Tumbrel.
Tumour.
Turkols, Turcois.
Turnep.
Turnsol.
Tutenagus.
Tweidle.
Twibil.
Tymbal.

Vantbrace,
Vapor,
Vell,
Vedette,
Vender, *or*
Veranda,
Verderer, *or*
Verdigris,
Verst,
Vertebra, Verteber,
Vervain,
Vial,
Vigor, -ous, &c.,
Villain (*def. 1*),
Villainy, -ous, *or*
Vise,
Visitor,
Visor,
Viliate,
Vizier,

Vantbrass, Van-
Vapour. [*brace*
Vall.
Vidette.
Vendor.
Verundah.
Verdorer.
Verdegris.
Werst.
Vertebre.
Vervine.
Phial.
Vigour, -ous, &c.
Villain.
Villany, -ous.
Vice.
Vidter.
Vizor.
Viliate.
Visier, Vizir.

W.

Wagon,
Waive,
Wale (*n., def. 2*),
Walrus,
Waywode,
Waul (*as a cat*),
Wear (*v., Nav. 5*),
Wear (*n.*),
Weasand,
Welsh,
Welsh,
Whelk (*n.*),
Whippetree,
Whisky, *or*
Whortleberry,
Whigon,
Willful, -ly, -ness, *or*
Windlass,
Wintry,
Wintery,
Witch-elm,
Witch-hazel,
Withe,
Wivern, *or*
Wizen,
Woe,
Woful, *or*
Woolen, -ette, *or*
Worshiper, -ed, &c., *or*
Wrack,
Wye, *or*

Waggon.
Wave (*v. t.*).
Wesl.
Walrus.
Waywode.
Wawl.
Ware, Veer.
Weir, Wier.
Weasand.
Welch.
Welk.
Whiffetree.
Whiskey.
Huckleberry.
Whigon.
Willful, -ly, -ness.
Windlass, Windlase.
Wintry.
Wych-elm.
Wych-hazel.
With (*n.*).
Wyvern.
Wyvern.
Woezen.
Wo.
Woful.
Woolen, -ette.
Worshipper, -ped.
Wreck (*def. 4*).
Y.

U.

Umbra,
Unroll, *or*
Until,

Umbra.
Unrol.
Untill.

V.

Vaivode, *or*
Valise,
Valor, -ous, -ly.

Walwode.
Vallise.
Valour, -ous, -ly.

Y.

Yataghan,
Yelk, *or*

Ataghan.
Yolk.

Z.

Zinc,
Zinciferous, *or*
Zymometer,

Zinck.
Zinkiferous.
Zumometer.

ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THIS WORK.

a. adjective.
adv. adverb.
Amer. America.
colloq. colloquially.
compar. comparative.
conj. conjunction.
Eng. England, English.
esp. especially.
f. feminine.

Gram. Grammar.
imp. Imperfect.
interj. Interjection.
m. masculine.
Mus. Music.
n. noun.
obs. obsolete.
p. a. participial adjective.
pl. plural.

p. p. participle past.
p. pr. participle present.
prep. preposition.
pron. pronoun; pronounced.
sing. singular.
SYN. Synonyms.
v. verb.
v. i. verb intransitive.
v. t. verb transitive.

. Compound words, which, in ordinary writing and printing, have their constituent parts separated by a hyphen, are here distinguished from those which are usually and properly written and printed without one, by the use of a longer hyphen than that employed for the mere division of words into syllables; as, Able-bodied. Words having prefixes or initial syllables which are commonly separated from the other syllables by a hyphen, are distinguished in the same way; as, Re-enforce, Electro-magnetism.

. For the "KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION," see page v. It is desirable that those who use this Dictionary should make themselves familiar with the Key, as they will then find it easy to understand the notation by which the pronunciation of every word is expressed.

. The figures which immediately follow certain words in the Vocabulary refer to corresponding sections in the Rules for Spelling on pp. vi.-x.

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A

A, called the indefinite article, used before words beginning with the sound of a consonant; any; one.
A-back', *adv.* Backward.
A-b'a-cus, *n.*
 An instrument for performing arithmetical calculations.
A-báft', *adv.* Toward the stern; astern.
Ab-ál'en-ate (-yen-), *v. t.* To transfer the title of.
A-bán'don, *v. t.* To forsake wholly; to renounce.
A-bán'doned, *a.* Given up entirely; very wicked. — *SYN.* Forsaken; prodigate; depraved; reprobate.
A-bán'don-ment, *n.* Entire desertion; a final giving up. [to humble.
A-báse', *v. t.* To bring low;
A-báse'ment (10), *n.* State of being brought low; humiliation; degradation.
A-básh', *v. t.* To make ashamed; to confuse.
A-básh'a-ble (11), *a.* Capable of being abated.
A-báte', *v. t.* To lessen; to diminish in price. — *v. i.* To grow less; to decrease.
A-báte'ment, *n.* Decrease.
Ab'a-tis, *n.* Branches of trees turned outward for defense. [superior.
Ab'bá, *n.* Father; religious.
Ab'ba-cy, *n.* Condition or privileges of an abbot.
Abbé (áb'bá), *n.* An ecclesiastical without office or rights.
Ab'bess, *n.* Governess of a nunnery.

Ab'bey, *n.* (pl. **Ab'beyes**.) A monastery or convent.
Ab'bot, *n.* Head of a society of monks; chief of an abbey.
Ab-bré'vi-áte, *v. t.* To shorten; to abridge; to contract.
Ab-bré'vi-á-tion, *n.* Act of shortening; contraction.
Ab-bré'vi-á-tor, *n.* One who abbreviates or shortens.
Ab-di-cáte, *v. t.* To relinquish; to resign. — *v. i.* To give up an office. [dicating.
Ab-di-cá-tion, *n.* Act of abdicating.
Ab-di-cá-tive, *n.* Causing or implying abdication.
Ab-dó'men, *n.* The belly, or upper part of the belly.
Ab-dóm'i-nal, *a.* Pertaining to the abdomen. [away.
Ab-dúce', *v. t.* To draw.
Ab-dúct', *v. t.* To kidnap.
Ab-dúct-ion, *n.* Act of carrying away.
Ab'ce-ge-dá'ri-an, *n.* A teacher or a learner of the alphabet. [bed.
A-béd', *adv.* In bed; on the bed.
Ab-ér'range, *n.* A straying from the right way; aberration.
Ab-ér-rant, *a.* Wandering.
Ab'er-rá'tion, *n.* Act of wandering from the right way. [to help.
A-bét', *v. t.* To encourage;
A-bét'tor, *n.* One who abets.
A-be'y-ance, *n.* A state of suspense.
Ab-hór' (7), *v. t.* To dislike or hate bitterly; to detest.
Ab-hór'rence, *n.* Extreme hatred; detestation.
Ab-hór'rent, *a.* Inconsistent; detesting; odious.

ABOMINATE

Ab'ib, *n.* The first month of the Jewish year.
A-bide', *v. t. or i.* (*imp.* & *p. p.* **ABODE**.) To stay or dwell in a place; to wait for.
Ab-il'l-ty, *n.* Power; means; skill; (*pl.*) mental powers.
Ab'ject, *a.* Mean; worthless; base; despicable.
Ab'ject-ness, *n.* Meanness of spirit; baseness. [juring.
Ab'ju-rá'tion, *n.* Act of abjuring.
Ab-júre', *v. t.* To renounce upon oath; to retract.
Ab-la-tive, *a.* Denoting what takes away. [er; capable.
Ab'le (áb'l), *a.* Having power.
Ab'le-bód'ied, *a.* Having strength of body. [ing.
Ab-lú'tion, *n.* Act of washing.
Ab'ly, *adv.* With ability.
Ab-ne-gá'tion, *n.* Self-denial.
Ab-nór'mal, *a.* Irregular.
A-bóard', *adv.* On board; in a ship or boat. — *prep.* On board of.
A-bóde', *n.* State or place of residence. — *SYN.* Dwelling; habitation; domicile. — *v.*, *imp.* and *p. p.* of *Abide*.
A-ból'ish, *v. t.* To repeal; to make void; to annul.
A-ból'ish-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being destroyed.
Ab'o-lít-ion (-ish'un), *n.* The act of abolishing.
Ab'o-lít-ion-ism, *n.* Principles or measures of abolitionists.
Ab'o-lít-ion-ist, *n.* One who favors abolitionism. [able.
A-bóm'i-na-ble, *a.* Detestable.
A-bóm'i-ná'te, *v. t.* To hate utterly; to abhor.

á, é, í, ó, ú, ý, long; ä, ä, i, ö, ü, short; cäre, cäre, äsk, all, what; ére, vell, érrin, p'que, firm; són, ör, äq, wölfe, töd, töök; ärn, rye, pull; ö, ä, so't; e, g, hard; äg, exist; ü as üg; this.

A-bōm'i-nā'tion, *n.* Extreme hatred; object of hatred.
Āb'o-rīg'i-nal, *a.* First, or primitive. — *n.* Original inhabitant.
Āb'o-rīg'i-nēs, *n. pl.* First inhabitants of a country.
Āb'ōrtion, *n.* A miscarriage.
A-bōrtive, *a.* Unsuccessful; untimely; premature.
A-bōrtive-ly, *adv.* Immaturely; without success.
A-bound', *v. i.* To be in great plenty.
A-bout', *prep.* Round; encircling; on every side of; near to; concerning. — *adv.* Around; here and there; every way.
A-bōve' (*a-būv'*), *prep.* Higher than; more than. — *adv.* In a higher place.
A-brāde', *v. i.* To rub off; to grate. [off.]
A-brā'gion, *n.* A rubbing.
A-brēast', *adv.* Side by side; in a line.
A-bridge', *v. t.* To make shorter; to contract; to cut short; to abbreviate.
A-bridg'ment (10), *n.* A work abridged; a summary; epitome; compend; compendium.
A-brōach', *adv.* In a posture to let out liquor.
A-broad' (*a-brawd'*), *adv.* At large; out of doors; in another country.
Āb'ro-gāte, *v. t.* To repeal; to annul. [peeling.]
Āb'ro-gā'tion, *n.* Act of repeal.
Āb'rūpt', *a.* Sudden; broken.
Āb'rūpt'ion, *n.* Violent separation of bodies.
Āb'rūpt'ness, *n.* An abrupt manner; suddenness.
Āb'scess, *n.* A tumor filled with purulent matter.
Ab-scind', *v. t.* To cut off.
Ab-scis'gion (*-ēsh'un*), *n.* The act of cutting off; removal; separation.
Ab-seōnd', *v. i.* To secrete one's self; to hide.
Ab-seōnd'er, *n.* One who absconds or hides himself.
Āb'sence, *n.* State of being absent.

Āb'sent, *a.* Not present; inattentive.
Āb-sēnt', *v. t.* To keep away.
Āb'sen-tee', } *n.* One who
Āb-sēnt'er, } absents himself.
Āb'so-lūte, *a.* Not limited; unconditional; complete; arbitrary; despotic; positive; peremptory.
Āb'so-lūte-ly, *adv.* Positively; arbitrarily.
Āb'so-lūte-ness, *n.* Completeness; arbitrary power.
Āb'so-lū'tion, *n.* Act of absolving; forgiveness; pardon.
Āb'so-lū'tism, *n.* Principles of absolute government.
Ab-golve' (*-ēlv'*), *v. t.* To free from; to pardon.
Ab-sōrb', *v. t.* To suck up; to imbibe.
Ab-sōrb'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being absorbed.
Ab-sōrb'ent, *n.* A substance that absorbs. — *a.* Sucking or drying up; imbibing.
Ab-sōrp'tion, *n.* Act of absorbing; sucking up.
Ab-sōrp'tive, *a.* Having power to absorb.
Ab-stāin', *v. i.* To refrain; to forbear.
Ab-stē'mi-ōus, *a.* Temperate in diet; abstinent.
Ab-stē'mi-ōus-ly, *adv.* Temperately.
Ab-stē'mi-ōus-ness, *n.* A sparing use of food, &c.
Ab-stē'rge', *v. t.* To cleanse by wiping; to purify.
Ab-stē'r'gent, *a.* Having a cleansing quality.
Ab-stē'r'sion, *n.* The act of cleansing.
Ab-stē'r'sive, *a.* Serving to cleanse.
Āb'sti-nence, *n.* A refraining from food, or from any action.
Āb'sti-nent, *a.* Practicing abstinence; fasting.
Ab-strāct', *v. t.* To draw from; to separate; to remove; to purloin.
Āb'stract, *a.* Separate; existing in the mind only; abstruse; difficult. — *n.* An abridgment or epitome.
Ab-strāct'ion, *n.* Act of ab-

stracting; separation; absence of mind.
Ab-strāctive, *a.* Having the power of abstracting.
Āb'stract-ly, *adv.* By itself.
Āb'struse', *a.* Difficult to be understood; obscure.
Ab-struse-ly, *adv.* Obscurely.
Ab-sūrd', *a.* Contrary to reason or to manifest truth. — *SYN.* Foolish; irrational; ridiculous.
Ab-sūrd'i-ty, } *n.* The qual-
Ab-sūrd'ness, } ity of being absurd.
A-būn'dance, *n.* Great plenty; exuberance.
A-būn'dant, *a.* Very plentiful; ample; exuberant.
A-būse' (*-būz'*), *v. t.* To treat or use ill. [thing.]
A-būse', *n.* Ill use of any thing.
A-bū'sive, *a.* Marked by abuse. — *SYN.* Reproachful; injurious; opprobrious; rude.
A-būt', *v. i.* To end or border upon.
A-būt'ment, *n.* That which borders upon or adjoins; the solid part of a bridge next the land.
A-būt'tal, *n.* The butting or boundary of land.
A-bū'se', *n.* A bottomless gulf or depth.
Ā'e-a-dē'mi-an, } *n.* A
Ā'e-a-dēm'ic, } mem-
Ā'e-a-de-mi'cian, } ber of
Ā'e-a-dē-mist, } an aca-
Academy, } an academic philo-
Academy, } sopher.
Ā'e-a-dēm'ic, } *a.* Pertain-
Ā'e-a-dēm'ic-al, } ing to an
Academy, } academy.
A-eād'e-my, *n.* A school of arts and sciences; a school holding a place intermediate between the common school and college.
Ac-cēde', *v. i.* To be added to; to assent; to agree.
Ac-cēl'er-āte, *v. t.* To hasten the motion of; to quicken.
Ac-cēl'er-ā'tion, *n.* Act of hastening.
Ac-cēl'er-a-tive, *a.* Increasing the speed.
Ac'cent, *n.* Modulation of

voice; superior stress of voice on a syllable; a mark to regulate pronunciation, distinguish magnitudes, &c.

Ac-cént', *v. t.* To express or note the accent. [*accent*.]

Ac-cént'u-al, a. Relating to **Ac-cént'u-ate, v. t.** To mark or pronounce with an accent.

Ac-cént'u-á-tion, n. Mode of uttering or marking accents.

Ac-cépt', *v. t.* To receive; to admit; to subscribe, and become liable for.

Ac-cépt'a-ble, a. Likely to be accepted; agreeable; welcome; pleasing; grateful.

Ac-cépt'a-bil'i-ty, {n. The
Ac-cépt'a-ble-ness, { quality of being acceptable.

Ac-cépt'a-bly, adv. Agreeably.

Ac-cépt'ance, n. Reception with approbation; a bill accepted.

Ac-cépt'á-tion, n. Acceptance; the commonly received meaning of a word.

Ac-cépt'er, n. One who accepts.

Ac-céss', or Ac'cess, n. Approach; admission; increase.

Ac-céss'a-ry, a. Additional; acceding. — *n.* One who accedes to an offense.

Ac-céss'i-ble, a. Capable of being approached.

Ac-céss'ion (*césh'un*), *n.* Act of acceding to; addition; increase.

Ac-cés-só'ri-al, a. Pertaining to an accessory.

Ac-cés'so-ry, n. One who helps to commit a crime; an accomplice. — *a.* Contributing; aiding.

Ac'ci-dence, n. A book containing the rudiments of grammar.

Ac'ci-dent, n. An unforeseen or unexpected event; chance; casualty; contingency.

Ac'ci-dént'al, a. Happening by chance; not essential. — *SYN.* Casual; fortuitous; incidental.

Ac'ci-dént'al-ly, adv. By accident.

Ac-cláim', {n. A shout
Ac-cla-má'tion, { of applause.

Ac-clám'a-to-ry, a. Expressing joy or applause.

Ac-clí'má'te, v. t. To habituate to a climate not native.

Ac-clí-má'tion, n. Process or state of being acclimated.

Ac-clí'v'i-ty, n. Ascending slope or inclination.

Ac-clí'vóus, a. Rising with a slope.

Ac-cóm'mo-dá'te, v. t. To supply with conveniences; to adapt; to suit; to adjust.

Ac-cóm'mo-dá'ting, a. Disposed to oblige; kind.

Ac-cóm'mo-dá'tion, n. Provision of conveniences; fitness; reconciliation; (*pl.*) conveniences.

Ac-cóm'pa-ní-ment (18), *n.* That which accompanies, or is added as ornament.

Ac-cóm'pa-nist, n. The performer in music who takes the accompanying part.

Ac-cóm'pa-ny (*kúm'-*), *v. t.* To go or be with; to attend.

Ac-cóm'plíce, n. An associate in a crime; an accessory.

Ac-cóm'plish, v. t. To finish entirely; to bring to pass. — *SYN.* To execute; effect; fulfill.

Ac-cóm'plished (*plísh't*), *p. a.* Finished; completed; refined.

Ac-cóm'plish-ment, n. A completion; an acquirement which adds grace.

Ac-cómp'tant (*kóun't-*), *n.* See ACCOUNTANT.

Ac-córd', n. Agreement; concurrence; consent; union. — *v. t.* To agree; to harmonise.

Ac-córd'ance, n. Agreement; harmony.

Ac-córd'ant, a. Corresponding; agreeing; consonant; agreeable. [*ance* with.

Ac-córd'ing to, adv. Agreeably; suitably; consequently.

Ac-córd'i-on, n. A small musical instrument, with keys and bellows.

Ac-cóst', v. t. To speak first to; to address.

Ac-cóst'a-ble, a. Easy of access; affable; familiar.

Ac-cóunt', v. t. To reckon; to compute; to esteem; to assign the causes of. — *n.* Computation; estimation; regard; explanation; narration.

Ac-cóunt'a-bil'i-ty, n. Liability to give account.

Ac-cóunt'a-ble, a. Liable to be called to account; responsible.

Ac-cóunt'a-ble-ness, n. A being liable to answer for; accountability.

Ac-cóunt'ant, n. One employed, or skillful, in keeping accounts.

Ac-cóup'le (*-kúp'pl*), *v. t.* To couple; to join together.

Ac-cóup'ter (*ak-kóo'tei*), *v.*

Ac-cóup'tre (*t-*), *v.* To equip; to furnish.

Ac-cóup'ter-ments (*-kóo'-*

Ac-cóup'tre-ments (*-ter-*), *n.* Equipage; trappings; ornaments.

Ac-créd'it, v. t. To furnish with credentials; to give credit to.

Ac-créd'ion, n. The act of growing to; increase.

Ac-crét'ive, a. Increasing by growth.

Ac-crúe', v. i. To arise; to be added; to increase.

Ac-crú'ment, n. Addition.

Ac-cúm'ben-gy, n. State of reclining.

Ac-cúm'ben't, a. Reclining; leaning.

Ac-cú'mu-lá'te, v. t. To heap together. — *v. i.* To increase; to be augmented.

Ac-cú'mu-lá'tion, n. Act of accumulating; a heap.

Ac-cú'mu-lá'tive, a. Causing accumulation.

Ac-cú'mu-lá'tor, n. One who accumulates.

Ac'cu-ra-cy (*-cy*), *n.* Exactness; correctness; closeness.

Ac'cu-rate, a. Done with care; without error. — *SYN.* Correct; precise; just.

Ac'cu-rate-ly, adv. Exactly; correctly; nicely.

son, òr, dg, wólf, wòd, wòok; ùrn, rye, pull; c, g, soft; e, ò, hard; ag, exist; u as ng; this.

Æ-curse', *v. t.* To doom to misery; to curse.

Æ-curs'ed, *p. p.* or *a.* [*p. p.* pron. *ak-kurs'*, and *a. ak-kurs'ed*.] Cursed; execrable.

Æ-cūs'ant, *n.* An accuser.

Æ-eu-gā'tion, *n.* Act of accusing; charge of a crime.

Æ-eū-gā'tive, *a.* Accusing; — applied to a case in grammar.

Æ-eūg'er, *v. t.* To charge with a crime; to blame; to censure; to impeach.

Æ-eūg'er, *n.* One who accuses.

Æ-eūs'tom, *v. t.* To make habitual or familiar by use.

Æe, *n.* A unit on cards or dice. [blood.]

Æ-ēl'da-mā, *n.* A field of

Æ-ēph'a-lōus, *a.* Without a head.

Æ-ērb'ī-ty, *n.* Bitterness of taste or of spirit.

Æ-ēs'cent, *a.* Tending to sourness. [acid.]

Æ-ēt'ī-fy, *v. t.* or *i.* To turn

Æ'e-tim'e-try, *n.* Art of ascertaining the strength of acids.

Æ-ē'tōus, *a.* Having the quality of vinegar; sour.

Æehe (āk), *v. i.* To be in pain. — *n.* A continued pain.

Æ-chiēv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being achieved.

Æ-chiēve', *v. t.* To do; to perform; to obtain.

Æ-chiēve'ment, *n.* A performance; an action.

Æeh'ing (āk'ing), *n.* Continued pain. [of color.]

Æeh'ro-māt'le, *a.* Destitute

Æ'id (ā'id), *a.* Sour; like vinegar. — *n.* A sour substance; a substance by which salts are formed.

Æ-id'ī-fy, *v. t.* To convert into acid.

Æ-id'ī-ft'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being acidified.

Æ-id'ī-fl-eā'tion, *n.* Act of acidifying.

Æ-id'ī-ty, *n.* Acid taste;

Æ'id-ness, *n.* sourness; sharpness.

Æ-id'u-late, *v. t.* To tinge with acids. [sour.]

Æ-id'u-lōus, *a.* Slightly

Æe-knowl'edge (ak-nōl'ej),

v. t. To own; to confess; to avow.

Æe-knowl'edg-ment (nōl'ej-ment), *n.* The owning of a thing; avowal; thanks.

Æ'e-mē, *n.* The highest point; summit; crisis of a disease. [an oak.]

Æ'ērn, *n.* Fruit or seed of

Æ-eou'stie (-kow'-), *a.* Pertaining to hearing.

Æ-eous'ties, *n. pl.* The theory or science of sounds.

Æe-quāint', *v. t.* To inform; to make familiar with.

Æe-quāint'ance, *n.* Knowledge; familiarity; one well known.

Æe'qui-ēse' (āk'wī-ēse'), *v. i.* To assent; to be satisfied with; to comply.

Æe'qui-ēs'gence, *n.* Consent; compliance.

Æe'qui-ēs'cent, *a.* Disposed to submit.

Æe-quir'a-ble (Il), *a.* Capable of being acquired.

Æe-quire', *v. t.* To gain; to obtain; to come to; to attain.

Æe-quire'ment, *n.* That which is acquired; gain.

Æe'qui-gi'tion (-zish'un), *n.* Act of acquiring; the thing acquired.

Æe-quis'i-tive, *a.* Disposed to make acquisitions.

Æe-quis'i-tive-ness, *n.* Desire of possession.

Æe-quit', *v. t.* To discharge; to set free; to clear; to absolve.

Æe-quit'tal (7), *n.* Formal release from a charge.

Æe-quit'tance, *n.* A receipt in full for debt; discharge.

Æ'ere (ā'ker), *n.* A piece of land containing 160 square rods.

Æ'erid, *a.* Hot and biting to the taste; pungent.

Æ'erī-mō'nī-ōus, *a.* Full of acrimony; bitter; sarcastic; censorious; severe.

Æ'erī-mo-ny, *n.* Bitterness of feeling or language. — *SYN.* Asperity; sharpness; severity; harshness.

Æ'erī-tūde, *n.* An acid taste.

Æe-ro-bāt, *n.* One who prac-

tices high-vaulting, rope-dancing, &c.

Æ-e-rōn'y'al, *a.* Rising at sunset, and setting at sunrise.

Æ-e-rōp'o-lis, *n.* A citadel.

Æ-e-rōs', prep. From side to side of; athwart; over.

Æ-e-rōs'tie, *n.* A poem in which certain letters taken successively, one in each line, form a name.

Æ-e-rōs'tie-al, *a.* Pertaining to acrostics.

Æet, *v. t.* To perform; to do; to move; to feign. —

v. i. To be in action; to imitate; to conduct or behave. — *n.* A deed; exploit; division of a play.

Æet'ing, *n.* Act of performing; action.

Æet'ion, *n.* Deed; feat; battle; suit at law; gesture; gesticulation.

Æet'ion-a-ble, *a.* Admitting an action at law.

Æet'ive, *a.* Causing or communicating action or motion; engaged in action; transitive. — *SYN.* Brisk; alert; nimble; quick.

Æet'ive-ly, *adv.* In an active manner.

Æe-tiv'ī-ty, *n.* Quality of being active; nimbleness; agility.

Æet'or, *n.* One who acts; a stage-player.

Æet'ress, *n.* A female actor.

Æet'u-al, *a.* Existing in act; real; certain.

Æet'u-al-ly, *adv.* In act or fact. [clerk.]

Æet'u-a-ry, *n.* A register or

Æet'u-āte, *v. t.* To put in action; to excite.

Æ-eū'le-ate, *a.* Prickly.

Æ-eū'men, *n.* Quickness of perception; acuteness.

Æ-eū'mi-nāte, *a.* Sharp; pointed.

Æ-eū'mi-nāte, *v. i.* To rise to a point.

Æ-eū'mi-nā'tion, *n.* Act of sharpening; a sharp point; quickness.

Æ-eū'te', *a.* Sharp; ingenious; penetrating; keen.

Æ-eū'te-ness, *n.* Sharpness; quickness of intellect.

Ad'age, *n.* A proverb; maxim; an old saying.

Ad-s'gi-o, *n.* (*Mus.*) A mark of slow time. — *adv.* Slowly.

Ad'a-mant, *n.* A very hard stone; a diamond.

Ad'a-mant-s'an, *a.* **Ex-Ad'a-mant'ine**, *a.* Tremendously hard; hard as adamant.

A-dám'te, *a.* Pertaining to Adam.

A-dápt, *v. t.* To fit; to suit.

A-dápt-a-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality of adaptation.

A-dápt-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being adapted.

Ad'ap-tá-tion, *n.* Act of adapting or fitting; suitability; fitness.

A-dápt-ed-ness, *n.* State of being adapted.

Add, *v. t.* To join; to augment or increase.

Ad-dén'dum, *n.* (*pl.* **Ad-dén'dá**.) Thing added.

Ad'der, *n.* A kind of venomous serpent.

Ad'di-ble, *a.* Capable of being added.

Ad-dict', *v. t.* To give up habitually; to apply. — *SYN.* To devote; to dedicate.

Ad-dic-tion, *n.* State of being addicted.

Ad-dítion (-dítsh'an), *n.* Act of adding; thing added; part of arithmetic which treats of adding numbers.

Ad-dítion-al, *a.* Added.

Ad'dle, *v. t.* To make addle or corrupt. — *a.* Diseased, as eggs; putrid; corrupt; barren; empty.

Ad-dress', *v. t.* To speak or apply to; to prepare for; to direct; to make love to. — *n.* Application; petition; dexterity; skill; courtship; direction of a letter.

Ad-dúce', *v. t.* To bring forward; to allege.

Ad-dú'gent, *a.* Bringing forward.

Ad-dú'gi-ble, *a.* Capable of being adduced.

Ad-dú'ction, *n.* The act of adducing, or bringing forward.

A-dépt, *n.* A person skilled in any art. — *a.* Well-versed; skillful.

Ad'e-qua-cy, *n.* State of being adequate; sufficiency.

Ad'e-quate, *a.* Fully sufficient; equal; proportionate; correspondent.

Ad-hére', *v. i.* To stick close; to remain fixed or firm.

Ad-hé'rence, *n.* Quality

Ad-hé'ren-cy, *n.* or state of adhering; tenacity; fidelity.

Ad-hé'rent, *a.* United with or to; sticking to.

Ad-hé'rent, *n.* One who adheres; a follower; a partisan.

Ad-hé'gion, *n.* Act or state of sticking; adherence.

Ad-hé'sive, *a.* Sticking; tenacious. [*hesion.*]

Ad-hé'sive-ly, *adv.* With ad-

Ad-hé'sive-ness, *n.* Quality of sticking; tenacity.

A-diéu', (*a-dü'*), *adv.* Farewell; good-by. — *n.* Act of taking leave.

Ad'i-po-cére, *n.* A waxy substance into which fat is sometimes converted.

Ad'i-pöse, *a.* Consisting of fat; fat; fatty.

Ad'it, *n.* A horizontal entrance into a pit.

Ad-i's'en-gy, *n.* State of lying close to.

Ad-i's'gent, *a.* Lying near; contiguous.

Ad'jée-tí-val, *a.* Pertaining to, or partaking of, an adjective.

Ad'jée-tive, *n.* A word added to a noun to express some quality, attribute, or property.

Ad'jée-tive-ly, *adv.* In the manner of an adjective.

Ad-join', *v. t.* To join or unite to. — *v. i.* To be contiguous.

Ad-join'ing, *a.* Joining; adjacent; near; contiguous.

Ad-journ', *v. t.* To put off to another time. — *SYN.* To postpone; delay; defer; pro-
rogue.

Ad-journ'ment, *n.* Act of adjourning; postponement; delay.

Ad-júdge', *v. t.* To sentence; to decide judicially.

Ad-jú'di-cáte, *v. t.* To determine by law.

Ad-jú'di-cá'tion, *n.* Judicial trial or sentence.

Ad'junet, *n.* Something joined to another. — *a.* Added to, or united with.

Ad-júne'tion, *n.* The act of adjoining.

Ad-júne'tive, *n.* That which is joined. — *a.* Tending to join.

Ad'ju-rá'tion, *n.* Act of charging solemnly; form of oath.

Ad-júre', *v. t.* To charge on oath; to enjoin earnestly or solemnly.

Ad-júst', *v. t.* To make exact or conformable; to set right. — *SYN.* To adapt; suit; fit.

Ad-júst'ment, *n.* A setting in order; regulation; settlement. [*adjutant.*]

Ad'ju-tan-cy, *n.* Office of an

Ad'ju-tant, *n.* A military officer who assists a superior officer.

Ad'ju-vant, *a.* Helping; helpful. — *n.* A helper; an assistant.

Ad-méag'ure-ment, (-mésh'-
yr-), *n.* Act or result of measuring; measurement.

Ad-mén'su-rá'tion, *n.* Act of measuring; mensuration.

Ad-min'is-ter, *v. t.* To manage; to direct; to supply; to settle, as an estate. — *v. i.* To contribute; to act as administrator.

Ad-min'is-trá-ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to administration.

Ad-min'is-trá'tion, *n.* Act of administering; executive part of government.

Ad-min'is-trá'tive, *a.* Administering.

Ad-min'is-trá'tor, *n.* A man who manages an intestate estate.

Ad-min'is-trá'tor-ship, *n.* The office of an administrator.

Ad-min'is-trá'trix, *n.* A woman who administers an estate.

Ad'mi-ra-ble, *a.* Worthy of admiration. — *SYN.* Wonderful; rare; excellent.

ádn, ór, dǵ, wǵl, tǵb, tǵbk; ūrn, rye, pull; ǵ, ǵ, soft; e, ē, hard; ag; exist; y as ng; this.

xvi WORDS SPELLED IN TWO OR MORE WAYS.

M.

Maccaboy, Maccoboy.
 Maggoty, Maggoty.
 Maim, and Mayhem (*Law*).
 Mal, Male (*prefix*).
 Mail, or Maul.
 Mamaluke, or Mameluke.
 Mamma, Mama.
 Mandatary (n.), Mandatory.
 Manikin, Mannikin.
 Maneuver, or Manœuvre.
 Mantel (*Architecture*), Mantle.
 Mantel-piece, Mantle-piece.
 Marc (*coin*), Mark.
 Mark, Marque (*Fr.*).
 Marquee, Markee.
 Marque (*letter of*), Mark.
 Marquess, or Marquis.
 Martin (*bird*), Marten.
 Maslin, { Meslin, Mialin,
 Mastich, Mastlin.
 Mastic, Mastich.
 Matrice, or Matrix.
 Mattress, Mattraas, Matress.
 Mauger, or Maugre.
 Maul n. (*mallet*), & v., Mall.
 Mayhem, or Maim.
 Meager, -ly, &c., or Meagre, -ly, &c.
 Meter, and Metro.
 Mileage, Milage.
 Milleped, Millepede.
 Milligram, or Milligramme (*Fr.*).
 Milliliter, or Millilitre.
 Millimeter, or Millimetre.
 Milrea, Millrea, } Milred.
 Millreis, }
 Misbehavior, Misbehaviour.
 Misdeemeanor, Misdeemeanour.
 Mistletoe, Misseltree, Mistletoe.
 Miter, -ed, or Mitre, -d.
 Mizen, Mizen.
 Mizle, Misle, Mistle. {son.
 Moccasin, Moccason, Mogga.
 Mode (*Gram.*), Mood. {hometan.
 Mohammedan, Mahomedan, Ma-
 Mohawk, or Mohock.
 Mold, or Mould.
 Molder, or Moulder.
 Molt, or Mout.
 Morris, Morrice.
 Mortgageor, or } Mortgagor.
 Mortgager, }
 Mosquito, { Musketo, Musquito,
 Mustache, Musketo.
 Mullen, Moustache.
 Multiped, Mullen.
 Murky, Mullen.
 Murrhine, Mullen.
 Muscadai, Mullen.
 Muscle (*a shell-fish*), Muscatel.
 Musket, Muscel.
 Musquet, Muscatel.

N.

Nankeen, Nankin.
 Narwal, or Narwhal, Narwhale.
 Naught, Nought.
 Negotiate, -or, &c., Negotiate, -or, &c.
 Neighbor, -ing, &c., Neighbour, -ing, &c.
 Net (a.), Nett, Neat.
 Neb (*of a bird*), Nib.
 Niter, or Nitre.
 Nobless, or Noblesse.
 Nomads, or Nomades.
 Nombres, Numbles.
 Nonesuch, Nonsuch.
 Novitate, Noviciate.
 Nyghau, Nylgau, Neelghau.

O.

Octahedron, Octaedron.
 Octostyle, Octastyle.
 Odalisque, Odalisk.
 Odor, Odour.
 Offense, or Offence.
 Ombre, Ombre.
 Omer, Homer.
 Oolong, Oulong.
 Opaque, Opake.
 Orach, or Orache.
 Orang-utang, { Orang-utan.
 Orchestra, { Ourang-utang.
 Oriel, Orchestre.
 Oriflamb, or Orisol.
 Oser, Oriflamme.
 Osprey, or Ozier.
 Otter (*of roses*), Osprey.
 Oxide, Otto, Attar.
 Oyes, Oxid, Oxyd, Oxyde.
 Oyes, Oyes.

P.

Painim, Paynim.
 Palanquin, or Palankeen.
 Paestra, Palankeen.
 Palet, }
 Palette, }
 Palmiped, }
 Pandore, }
 Pandour, }
 Panel (*Law*), Pannel. [graph.
 Pantograph, Pantagraph, Penta-
 Papoose, or Pappoose.
 Paralyze, Paralyse.
 Parcenary, Parcenery.
 Parlor, Parlour.
 Parol (a.), or Parole.
 Parquet, or Parquette.
 Parrnip, or Parwep.
 Parakeet, Parquet.
 Partible, Partable.
 Pasha, Pacha, Pashaw, Bashaw.
 Pashalic, Pashalic.

WORDS SHELLED IN TWO OR MORE WAYS. xvii

or	Pasque.	Q.	
l, (n.),	Patrole.	Quarrel, or	Carrel (as arrow).
, Pavior,	Pavioir, Pavier.	Quartet, Quartette,	Quartett.
	Paul.	Quarterfoil,	Quatrefoil.
	Pæan.	Quay, -age,	Key, -age.
ll,	Pedicle.	Questor,	Questor.
z,	Pedlar, Pedlar.	Quincy,	Quincy, Quintessy.
aptist,	Pædobaptist.	Quintette, Quintet,	Quintett, Quintetta.
ican,	Pennan.	Quoin.	Coin.
int,	Pennon.		
bedral,	Pentædral.		
imon,	Pæony, Piony.		
(a bird),	Persimon.	B.	
menon,	Pewet.	Rabbit, or	Rebate, &c.
x, or	Phænomenon.	Raccoon, or Ragoon,	Rackoon.
r, -ed, or	Phoenix.	Raddock, or	Ruddock.
l, or	Vial.	Ramadan,	{ Ramasan,
d,	Philtre, -d.	Rancor, -ous, -ly.	{ Rhamadan.
to,	Peaked, Piked.	Rarefy,	Rancor, -ous, -ly.
tnel,	Piquet.	Rattan,	Rarify.
ers, or	Pyebold.	Raven (plunder),	Ratan.
(a fish),	Pimenta.	Raze, -ed, -ing,	Ravin.
sailing,	Pimpinel.	Rasure,	Raze, -ed, -ing.
(v.),	Pincers.	Real (coin),	Rasure.
(v.), or	Plaise. [senses.	Recall, or	Rial, Ryal.
or	Plane, in some	Recompence,	Recal.
ped,	Plain-sailing.	Reconnoiter, or	Recompence.
meter,	Plat.	Referable, or	Reconnoître.
device, or	Plot.	Reflection,	Referrible.
a,	Plough.	Reglet, or	Reflexion.
x, or	Plumipede.	Reindeer, or	Riglet. [deer.
adron, -drous,	Pluviometer.	Re-enforce,	Raindeer, Rana-
ot (n.),	Point-devise.	Reinstall, -ment,	Reinforce.
el,	Polacre.	Remiped,	Reinstal, -ment.
a, or	Pole-axe.	Renard, or	Remipede.
, Porgy (a fish),	Polyedron, -drous.	Rencontre, or	Reynard.
ise,	Polyglott.	Rennet, or	Rencontre.
ess, or	Polype.	Replier,	Runnet.
rd,	Pummel.	Resin, and	Replier.
ana, or	Pontoon.	Retch (to vomit),	Rosin.
ce (v.), or	Poney.	Reverie, or	Reach.
unire,	Paugie. [Porpessa.	Ribbon,	Revery.
men,	Porpus, Porpeas,	Reversible,	Riband, Ribband.
l,	Portress.	Rigor, -ous, &c.,	Reversible.
e,	Potahard, Potshare.	Riveted, -ing,	Rigour, -ous, &c.
ise, or	Pozzuolana.	Roc (a bird),	Rivettèd, -ing.
nit, or	Practise.	Rondeau,	Rock, Rukh.
tor,	Premunire.	Ronyon,	Rondo.
unne,	Prenomen.	Roquelaure, or	Runion.
lla, or	Prædial.	Rotunda,	Roquelaure, Roquelo.
kin,	Remiss.	Route,	Rotundo.
nd, or	Pretence.	Ruble (coin), or	Rout.
ne,	Prætermit.	Ruche, or	Roubie.
i,	Prætor.	Rumor, &c.,	Rouche.
	Protecter.		Rumour, &c.
	Program.		
	Prunello.		
	Pomplon, Pomplon.		
	Poreblind.		
	Pur.		
	Purslain.		
	Pigny.		
	Pix.		

xviii WORDS SPELLED IN TWO OR MORE WAYS.

Balic,
 Saltpeter, *or*
 Sandarac, *or*
 Sandever, *or*
 Sanskrit, *or*
 Sapajo,
 Sapodilla,
 Sarcenet, *or*
 Sat,
 Satchel,
 Satinet,
 Sauer-kraut, *or*
 Savanna,
 Savior, *or*
 Savor,
 Scallop, -ed, -ing,
 Scath, *or*
 Scepter, -ed, *or*
 Schist,
 Schori, *or*
 Sciagraphy, *or*
 Scion, *or*
 Scirrhosty,
 Scirrhus,
 Scow,
 Scrawny,
 Seamstress,
 Sear,
 Sedlitz,
 Seignior,
 Seigniorage, -ory,
 Seizin,
 Sellender,
 Selvage, *or*
 Sepawn, *or* **Supawn**,
 Sepulcher, *or*
 Sequin,
 Sergeant, *or*
 Set (n.),
 Shad,
 Shah,
 Shawm, *or*
 Shampoo,
 Sheik,
 Sherbet,
 Shill-I-Shall-I, *or*
 Shore (n.),
 Shuttlecock,
 Shyly, -ness,
 Sibyl,
 Silicious, *or*
 Sillabub, *or*
 Simoom, *or*
 Siphon,
 Siren,
 Sirloin, *or*
 Sirup, *or* Syrup,
 Sizar,
 Skeptic, *or*
 Skillful, -ly, -ness, *or*
 Slabber,
 Slight,
 Silyly, -ness,

Salique.
 Saltpetre.
 Sandarach.
 Sandiver.
 Sanscrit.
 Sapajou. [dilla.
 Sapadillo, Sappo-
 Sarsenet.
 Sate.
 Sachel.
 Satinett. [krout.
 Sour-croust, Sour-
 Savannah.
 Saviour.
 Savour.
 Scollop, -ed, -ing.
 Scathe.
 Sceptre, -tred.
 Shist.
 Shori.
 Sciography.
 Scion, *or*
 Skirrosty.
 Skirrhus.
 Skow.
 Scrauny.
 Sempstress.
 Sere.
 Seidlitz.
 Signior, Signor.
 Seignorage, -ory.
 Seisin.
 Sellander.
 Selvedge.
 Sepon.
 Sepulchre.
 Chequin, **Zechin**.
 Serjeant.
 Sett.
 Chad.
 Echah.
 Shalm.
 Champoo.
 Shuk, Scheik,
 Scherbet, Sarbot.
 Shilly-shally.
 Shoar.
 Shittlecock.
 Shily, -ness.
 Sybil.
 Siliceous.
 Syllabub.
 Simoon.
 Syphon.
 Syren.
 Sirloin.
 Sirop.
 Sizer.
 Sceptic.
 Skillful, -ly, -ness.
 Slobber.
 Slight (def. 2).
 Silyly, -ness.

Smolder, *or*
 Soccage,
 Socle,
 Solan-goose (n.),
 Solder, &c., *or*
 Soliped,
 Solvable,
 Sombere, *or*
 Somersault, }
 Somerset, }
 Sonneteer,
 Sorrel, *and*
 Souchong,
 Spelt,
 Specter, *or*
 Spew,
 Spinach, *or*
 Spinel,
 Splendor,
 Sprite,
 Spirt, *or*
 Spunk,
 Staddle,
 Stanch, *or*
 Stockade,
 Story (a floor),
 Strait (n., def. 2),
 Strop, (n.),
 Stupefy,
 Sty,
 Subpoena,
 Subtile (thin),
 Subtile (artful),
 Succor,
 Suite,
 Surname,
 Surprise, &c.,
 Survivor, -ship,
 Swale (v.), *or*
 Swap,
 Swart (adj.), *or*
 Swathe (bandage), *or*
 Swiple,
 Swob, -er, &c., *or*
 Swollen,
 Syenite,
 Sylvan,
 Synonym, *or*
 Syphilis,

Smoulder.
 Soccage.
 Zoocle.
 { Soland-goose, *and*
 { Solund-goose.
 Soder, &c.
 Solipede.
 Solvible.
 Sombre.
 { Summersault,
 { Summeret.
 Sonneteer.
 Sorel.
 Soochong.
 Spalt.
 Spectre.
 Spue.
 Spinage.
 Spinelle.
 Splendour.
 Spright.
 Spurt.
 Sponk.
 Stadle.
 Staunch.
 Stoccade.
 Storey.
 Straight.
 Strap.
 Stupify.
 Stye.
 Subpena.
 Subtile.
 Subtile.
 Succour.
 Suit (n.)
 Sirname.
 Surprise, &c.
 Survivor, -ship.
 Sweal.
 Swop.
 Swarth.
 Swath.
 Swipel, Swipple.
 Swab, -ber, &c.
 Swoin.
 Siente.
 Sylvan.
 Synonyme.
 Siphilis.

T.

Tabard, Tabert,
 Tabbinet,
 Tabour, &c.,
 Taffets, *or*
 Taffrail,
 Tailage, Tallage,
 Talc,
 Tambour,
 Tambourine,

Taberd.
 Tabinet.
 Tabour, &c.
 Taffety.
 Taffereel.
 Tailage, Tallage.
 Talk, Talc.
 Tambor.
 { Tambourin, Tam-
 { borine, Tambacine

WORDS SPELLLED IN TWO OR MORE WAYS. xix

Tarantula,	Tarentula.	Vantbrace,	Vantbrass, Van-
Tarpaulin,	{ Tarpauling,	Vapor,	Vapour. [brace
Taut (<i>Naval</i>),	{ Tarpawling.	Vell,	Vail.
Tawny,	Taught.	Vedette,	Vidette.
Tease,	Tawney.	Vender, <i>or</i>	Vendor.
Teasel,	Tease.	Veranda,	Verandah.
Teetotal,	Teasle, Teasle.	Verderer, <i>or</i>	Verderer.
Tenable,	Teatotal.	Verdigris,	Verdeggris.
Tenor,	Tenible.	Verst,	Werst.
Tetrahedron,	Tenour.	Vertebra, Verteber,	Vertebre.
Tetrastich,	Tetradron.	Vervain,	Vervine.
Theater, <i>or</i>	Tetrastie,	Vial,	Phial.
Thole,	Theatre.	Vigor, -ous, &c.,	Vigour, -ous, &c.
Thorp,	Thowil, Thowle.	Villain (<i>def.</i> 1),	Villain.
Thrallidom, <i>or</i>	Thorpe.	Villainy, -ous, <i>or</i>	Villany, -ous.
Thrash, <i>or</i>	Thraldom.	Vise,	Vire.
Threshold,	Thresh.	Visitor,	Vistier.
Ticking (<i>n.</i>),	Threshold.	Visor,	Vizor.
Tidbit,	Ticken.	Vitiate,	Vitiate.
Tier,	Titbit.	Vizier,	Visier, Vizir.
Tierce,	Tire (<i>n.</i> , <i>def.</i> 1).		
Tinical,	Terce.		
Toll (<i>v. t.</i> , <i>def.</i> 2),	Tinkal.		
Tollbooth,	Tole.		
Ton, <i>and</i>	Tolbooth.		
Tonnage, <i>and</i>	Ton.		
Tormentor,	Tonnage.		
Tourmaline,	Tormentor. [line.		
Tranquillize, <i>or</i>	Tourmalin, Turma-		
Transferable,	Tranquillize.		
Transference,	Transferable.		
Tranship, -ment,	Transference.		
Trapan (<i>a snare</i>),	Tranship, -ment.		
Travesty,	Trepan.		
Treadle,	Travestie.		
Trebuchet, <i>or</i>	Tredille.		
Treenail,	Trebucket.		
Trestle, Tressel,	Trenail, Trennel.		
Trevet, <i>or</i>	Trussel.		
Tricolor,	Trivet.		
Trowsers, <i>or</i>	Tricolour.		
Truckle-bed,	Trowsers.		
Tumbrel, <i>or</i>	Trundle-bed.		
Tumor,	Tumbrel.		
Turquois,	Tumour.		
Turnip,	Turkols, Turcois.		
Turnsole,	Turnep.		
Tutenag,	Turnsol.		
Tweddie,	Tutenagus.		
Twibil,	Twiddle.		
Tymbal,	Twibill.		
	Timbal.		

U.

Umber,
Unroll, *or*
Until,

V.

Vaivode, *or*
Vallise,
Valor, -ous, -ly.

Umbra.
Unroll.
Untill.

Vaivode.
Vallise.
Valour, -ous, -ly.

W.

Wagon,
Waive,
Wale (*n.*, *def.* 2),
Walrus,
Waiwode,
Waul (*as a cat*),
Wear (*v.*, *Nav.* 5),
Wear (*n.*),
Weasand,
Welsh,
Welk (*n.*),
Whippetree,
Whiskey, *or*
Whortleberry,
Wiggon,
Willful, -ly, -ness, *or*
Windlass,
Wintery,
Witch-elm,
Witch-hazel,
Withe,
Wivern, *or*
Wizen,
Woe,
Woeful, *or*
Woolen, -ette, *or*
Worshiper, -ed, &c., *or*
Wrack,
Wye, *or*

Waggon.
Wave (*v. t.*).
Wael.
Walrus.
Waiwode.
Wawl.
Ware, Veer.
Weir, Wier.
Weasand.
Welch.
Welk.
Whiffletree.
Whiskey.
Huckleberry.
Wiggon.
Willful, -ly, -ness.
Windlas, Windlase.
Wintry.
Wych-elm.
Wych-hazel.
With (*n.*).
Wyvern.
Wizen, Weazen.
Wo.
Woeful.
Woolen, -ette.
Worshipper, -ped.
Wreck (*def.* 4).
Y.

Y.

Yataghan,
Yelk, *or*

Z.

Zinc,
Zinkiferous, *or*
Zymometer,

Ataghan.
Yolk.
Zinck.
Zinkiferous.
Zumometer.

ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THIS WORK.

<i>a.</i> adjective.	<i>Gram.</i> Grammar.	<i>p. p.</i> participle past.
<i>adv.</i> adverb.	<i>imp.</i> imperfect.	<i>p. pr.</i> participle present.
<i>Amer.</i> America.	<i>interj.</i> interjection.	<i>prep.</i> preposition.
<i>colloq.</i> colloquially.	<i>m.</i> masculine.	<i>pron.</i> pronoun; pronounced.
<i>compar.</i> comparative.	<i>Mus.</i> Music.	<i>sing.</i> singular.
<i>conj.</i> conjunction.	<i>n.</i> noun.	<i>SYN.</i> Synonyms.
<i>Eng.</i> England, English.	<i>obs.</i> obsolete.	<i>v.</i> verb.
<i>esp.</i> especially.	<i>p. a.</i> participial adjective.	<i>v. i.</i> verb intransitive.
<i>f.</i> feminine.	<i>pl.</i> plural.	<i>v. t.</i> verb transitive.

. Compound words, which, in ordinary writing and printing, have their constituent parts separated by a hyphen, are here distinguished from those which are usually and properly written and printed without one, by the use of a longer hyphen than that employed for the mere division of words into syllables; as, Able-bodied. Words having prefixes or initial syllables which are commonly separated from the other syllables by a hyphen, are distinguished in the same way; as, Re-enforce, Electro-magnetism.

. For the "KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION," see page v. It is desirable that those who use this Dictionary should make themselves familiar with the Key, as they will then find it easy to understand the notation by which the pronunciation of every word is expressed.

. The figures which immediately follow certain words in the Vocabulary refer to corresponding sections in the Rules for Spelling on pp. vi.-x.

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A

A, called the indefinite article, used before words beginning with the sound of a consonant; any; one.
A-back', *adv.* Backward.
Ab'a-cus, *n.* An instrument for performing arithmetical calculations.
A-báft', *adv.* Toward the stern; astern.
Ab-ál'ten-ate (-yen-), *v. t.* To transfer the title of.
A-bán'don, *v. t.* To forsake wholly; to renounce.
A-bán'doned, *a.* Given up entirely; very wicked. — **SYN.** Forsaken; prodigate; depraved; reprobate.
Ab-bán'don-ment, *n.* Entire desertion; a final giving up.
A-báse', *v. t.* To bring low; to abase; to humiliate.
A-báse'ment (10), *n.* State of being brought low; humiliation; degradation.
A-básh', *v. t.* To make ashamed; to confuse.
A-bát'a-ble (11), *a.* Capable of being abated.
A-báte', *v. t.* To lessen; to diminish in price. — *v. i.* To grow less; to decrease.
A-báte'ment, *n.* Decrease.
Ab'a-tis, *n.* Branches of trees turned outward for defense.
Ab'bá, *n.* Father; religious.
Ab'ba-gy, *n.* Condition or privileges of an abbot.
Abbé (áb'bá), *a.* An ecclesiastic without office or rights.
Ab'bess, *n.* Governess of a nunnery.

Ab'bey, *n.* (*pl.* Ab'bey-) A monastery or convent.
Ab'bot, *n.* Head of a society of monks; chief of an abbey.
Ab-bré'vi-áte, *v. t.* To shorten; to abridge; to contract.
Ab-bre'vi-á'tion, *n.* Act of shortening; contraction.
Ab-bré'vi-á'tor, *n.* One who abbreviates or shortens.
Ab'di-cáte, *v. t.* To relinquish; to resign. — *v. i.* To give up an office. [dicating.]
Ab'di-cá'tion, *n.* Act of abdicating.
Ab'di-cá'tive, *n.* Causing or implying abdication.
Ab-dó'men, *n.* The belly, or upper part of the belly.
Ab-dóm'i-nal, *a.* Pertaining to the abdomen. [away.]
Ab-dúce', *v. t.* To draw.
Ab-dúct', *v. t.* To kidnap.
Ab-dúct'ion, *n.* Act of carrying away.
A'b'e-ge-dá'ri-an, *n.* A teacher or a learner of the alphabet. [bed.]
A-béd', *adv.* In bed; on the bed.
Ab-ér'rance, *n.* A straying from the right way; aberration.
Ab-ér-rant, *a.* Wandering.
Ab'er-rá'tion, *n.* Act of wandering from the right way. [to help.]
A-bét', *v. t.* To encourage; to abet.
Ab-ét'tor, *n.* One who abets.
A-be'y'ance, *n.* A state of suspense.
Ab-hór' (7), *v. t.* To dislike or hate bitterly; to detest.
Ab-hór'rence, *n.* Extreme hatred; detestation.
Ab-hór'rent, *a.* Inconsistent; detesting; odious.

ABOMINATE

Ab'ib, *n.* The first month of the Jewish year.
A-bide', *v. i.* or *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABODE.] To stay or dwell in a place; to wait for.
Ab-il'ty, *n.* Power; means; skill; (*pl.*) mental powers.
Ab'ject, *a.* Mean; worthless; base; despicable.
Ab'ject-ness, *n.* Meanness of spirit; baseness. [juring.]
Ab'ju-rá'tion, *n.* Act of abjuring, *v. t.* To renounce upon oath; to retract.
Ab'la-tive, *a.* Denoting what takes away. [er; capable.]
Ab'le (á'bl), *a.* Having power.
Ab'le-bód'ied, *a.* Having strength of body. [ing.]
Ab-lú'tion, *n.* Act of washing.
Ab'ly, *adv.* With ability.
Ab-ne-gá'tion, *n.* Self-denial.
Ab-nór'mal, *a.* Irregular.
A-bóard', *adv.* On board; in a ship or boat. — *prep.* On board of.
A-bóde', *n.* State or place of residence. — **SYN.** Dwelling; habitation; domicile. — *c., imp.* and *p. p.* of *Abide*.
A-ból'ish, *v. t.* To repeal; to make void; to annul.
A-ból'ish-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being destroyed.
Ab'o-lí'tion (-ish'un), *n.* The act of abolishing.
Ab'o-lí'tion-ism, *n.* Principles or measures of abolitionists.
Ab'o-lí'tion-ist, *n.* One who favors abolitionism. [able.]
A-bóm'i-na-ble, *a.* Detestable.
A-bóm'i-ná'te, *v. t.* To hate utterly; to abhor.

I, E, I, O, U, Y, long; **A, A, I, O, U, Y**, short; **cure, cur, ask, all, what; ere, vell, t'ern, p'que, firm; son, or, do, wolf, too, took; urn, rye, pull; o, e, soft; e, g, hard; ag, exist; u as ng; this.**

Ab-bôm/i-nâ'tion, *n.* Extreme hatred; object of hatred.
Ab-bô-rig'i-nal, *a.* First, or primitive. — *n.* Original inhabitant.
Ab-bô-rig'i-nēs, *n. pl.* First inhabitants of a country.
Ab-bôr'tion, *n.* A miscarriage.
Ab-bôr'tive, *a.* Unsuccessful; untimely; premature.
Ab-bôr'tive-ly, *adv.* Immaturely; without success.
Ab-bound', *v. i.* To be in great plenty.
Ab-bout', *prep.* Round; encircling; on every side of; near to; concerning. — *adv.* Around; here and there; every way.
Ab-bôve' (*a-bûv'*), *prep.* Higher than; more than. — *adv.* In a higher place.
Ab-brâde', *v. i.* To rub off; to grate. [off].
Ab-brâ'gion, *n.* A rubbing.
Ab-brâst', *adv.* Side by side; in a line.
Ab-bridge', *v. t.* To make shorter; to contract; to cut short; to abbreviate.
Ab-bridg'ment (10), *n.* A work abridged; a summary; epitome; compend; compendium.
Ab-brôach', *adv.* In a posture to let out liquor.
Ab-broad' (*a-brawd'*), *adv.* At large; out of doors; in another country.
Ab-ro-gâte, *v. t.* To repeal; to annul. [peeling].
Ab-ro-gâ'tion, *n.* Act of re-abrupt'.
Ab-rûpt', *a.* Sudden; broken.
Ab-rûp'tion, *n.* Violent separation of bodies.
Ab-rûpt'ness, *n.* An abrupt manner; suddenness.
Ab'scess, *n.* A tumor filled with purulent matter.
Ab-scind', *v. t.* To cut off.
Ab-scis'sion (*-sish'un*), *n.* The act of cutting off; removal; separation.
Ab-seônd', *v. i.* To secrete one's self; to hide.
Ab-seônd'er, *n.* One who absconds or hides himself.
Ab'sence, *n.* State of being absent.

Ab'sent, *a.* Not present; inattentive.
Ab-sent', *v. t.* To keep away.
Ab-sen-tee', *n.* One who absents himself.
Ab-sen'ter, *n.* absents himself.
Ab-so-lûte, *a.* Not limited; unconditional; complete; arbitrary; despotic; positive; peremptory.
Ab-so-lûte-ly, *adv.* Positively; arbitrarily.
Ab-so-lûte-ness, *n.* Completeness; arbitrary power.
Ab-so-lû'tion, *n.* Act of absolving; forgiveness; pardon.
Ab-so-lû'tism, *n.* Principles of absolute government.
Ab-solve' (*-solv'*), *v. t.* To free from; to pardon.
Ab-sorb', *v. t.* To suck up; to imbibe.
Ab-sôrb'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being absorbed.
Ab-sôrb'ent, *n.* A substance that absorbs. — *a.* Sucking or drying up; imbibing.
Ab-sôrp'tion, *n.* Act of absorbing; sucking up.
Ab-sôrp'tive, *a.* Having power to absorb.
Ab-stâin', *v. i.* To refrain; to forbear.
Ab-stē'mi-ôus, *a.* Temperate in diet; abstinent.
Ab-stē'mi-ôus-ly, *adv.* Temperately.
Ab-stē'mi-ôus-ness, *n.* A sparing use of food, &c.
Ab-stêrge', *v. t.* To cleanse by wiping; to purify.
Ab-stêr'gent, *a.* Having a cleansing quality.
Ab-stêr'sion, *n.* The act of cleansing.
Ab-stêr'sive, *a.* Serving to cleanse.
Ab'sti-nence, *n.* A refraining from food, or from any action.
Ab'sti-nent, *a.* Practicing abstinence; fasting.
Ab-strâct', *v. t.* To draw from; to separate; to remove; to purloin.
Ab'straet, *a.* Separate; existing in the mind only; abstruse; difficult. — *n.* An abridgment or epitome.
Ab-strâe'tion, *n.* Act of ab-

stracting; separation; abstraction of mind.
Ab-strâet'ive, *a.* Having the power of abstracting.
Ab'strâet-ly, *adv.* By itself.
Ab-struse', *a.* Difficult to be understood; obscure.
Ab-struse'ly, *adv.* Obscurely.
Ab-sûrd', *a.* Contrary to reason or to manifest truth. — *SYN.* Foolish; irrational; ridiculous.
Ab-sûrd'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being absurd.
Ab-sûrd'ness, *n.* ity of being absurd.
Ab-bûn'dance, *n.* Great plenty; exuberance.
Ab-bûn'dant, *a.* Very plentiful; ample; exuberant.
Ab-bûge' (*-bûg'*), *v. t.* To treat or use ill. [thing].
Ab-bûse', *n.* Ill use of any thing.
Ab-bû'sive, *a.* Marked by abuse. — *SYN.* Reproachful; injurious; opprobrious; rude.
Ab-bû't, *v. i.* To end or border upon.
Ab-bû'tment, *n.* That which borders upon or adjoins; the solid part of a bridge next the land.
Ab-bû'ttal, *n.* The butting or boundary of land.
Ab-byas', *n.* A bottomless gulf or depth.
Ac-a-dē'mi-an, *n.* A member of an academy; an academic philosopher.
Ac-a-dēm'ic, *a.* Pertaining to an academy.
Ac-a-dēm'ic-al, *ing* to an academy.
Ac-câd'e-my, *n.* A school of arts and sciences; a school holding a place intermediate between the common school and college.
Ac-cêde', *v. i.* To be added to; to assent; to agree.
Ac-cêl'er-âte, *v. t.* To hasten the motion of; to quicken.
Ac-cêl'er-â'tion, *n.* Act of hastening.
Ac-cêl'er-a-tive, *a.* Increasing the speed.
Ac-cēt, *n.* Modulation of

voice; superior stress of voice on a syllable; a mark to regulate pronunciation, distinguish magnitudes, &c.

Ac-cént', *v. t.* To express or note the accent. [*accent*.]

Ac-cént'u-al, *a.* Relating to **Ac-cént'u-ate,** *v. t.* To mark or pronounce with an accent.

Ac-cént'u-á-tion, *n.* Mode of uttering or marking accents.

Ac-cépt', *v. t.* To receive; to admit; to subscribe, and become liable for.

Ac-cépt'a-ble, *a.* Likely to be accepted; agreeable; welcome; pleasing; grateful.

Ac-cépt'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* The **Ac-cépt'a-ble-ness,** *quality* of being acceptable.

Ac-cépt'a-bly, *adv.* Agreeably.

Ac-cépt'ance, *n.* Reception with approbation; a bill accepted.

Ac-cépt-tá-tion, *n.* Acceptance; the commonly received meaning of a word.

Ac-cépt'er, *n.* One who accepts.

Ac-céss', or **Ac'cess,** *n.* Approach; admission; increase.

Ac-céss'a-ry, *a.* Additional; acceding. — *n.* One who accedes to an offense.

Ac-céss'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being approached.

Ac-céss'ion (-sesh'un), *n.* Act of acceding to; addition; increase.

Ac-cés-só'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to an accessory.

Ac-cés-so-ry, *n.* One who helps to commit a crime; an accomplice. — *a.* Contributing; aiding.

Ac-ci-dence, *n.* A book containing the rudiments of grammar.

Ac-ci-dent, *n.* An unforeseen or unexpected event; chance; casualty; contingency.

Ac-ci-dént'al, *a.* Happening by chance; not essential. — *SYN.* Casual; fortuitous; incidental.

Ac-ci-dént'al-ly, *adv.* By accident.

Ac-cláim', *n.* A shout

Ac-cla-má'tion, *n.* of applause.

Ac-clám'a-to-ry, *a.* Expressing joy or applause.

Ac-clí'má'te, *v. t.* To habituate to a climate not native.

Ac-clí-má'tion, *n.* Process or state of being acclimated.

Ac-clív'i-ty, *n.* Ascending slope or inclination.

Ac-clí'votus, *a.* Rising with a slope.

Ac-cóm'mo-dá'te, *v. t.* To supply with conveniences; to adapt; to suit; to adjust.

Ac-cóm'mo-dá'ting, *a.* Disposed to oblige; kind.

Ac-cóm'mo-dá'tion, *n.* Provision of conveniences; fitness; reconciliation; (*pl.*) conveniences.

Ac-cóm'pa-ni-ment (18), *n.* That which accompanies, or is added as ornament.

Ac-cóm'pa-nist, *n.* The performer in music who takes the accompanying part.

Ac-cóm'pa-ny (-kúm'-), *v. t.* To go or be with; to attend.

Ac-cóm'plíce, *n.* An associate in a crime; an accessory.

Ac-cóm'plish, *v. t.* To finish entirely; to bring to pass. — *SYN.* To execute; effect; fulfill.

Ac-cóm'plished (-plisht), *p. a.* Finished; completed; refined.

Ac-cóm'plish-ment, *n.* A completion; an acquirement which adds grace.

Ac-compt'ant (-kóunt'-), *n.* See ACCOUNTANT.

Ac-córd', *n.* Agreement; concurrence; consent; union. — *v. t.* To agree; to harmonize.

Ac-córd'á'nce, *n.* Agreement; harmony.

Ac-córd'ant, *a.* Corresponding; agreeing; consonant; agreeable. [*ance* with *ag-*.]

Ac-córd'ing to, *adv.* In accordance.

Ac-córd'ing-ly, *adv.* Agreeably; suitably; consequently.

Ac-córd'i-on, *n.* A small musical instrument, with keys and bellows.

Ac-cóst', *v. t.* To speak first to; to address.

Ac-cóst'a-ble, *a.* Easy of access; affable; familiar.

Ac-count', *v. t.* To reckon; to compute; to esteem; to assign the causes of. — *n.* Computation; estimation; regard; explanation; narration.

Ac-count'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* Liability to give account.

Ac-count'a-ble, *a.* Liable to be called to account; responsible.

Ac-count'a-ble-ness, *n.* A being liable to answer for; accountability.

Ac-count'ant, *n.* One employed, or skillful, in keeping accounts.

Ac-cou'ple (-kúp'pl), *v. t.* To couple; to join together.

Ac-cou'pter (ak-kó'tei), *v.*

Ac-cou'tre (*t.*) To equip; to furnish.

Ac-cou'ter-ments (-kóo'-)

Ac-cou'tre-ments (*ter-*), *n.* Equipage; trappings; ornaments.

Ac-créd'it, *v. t.* To furnish with credentials; to give credit to.

Ac-crét'ion, *n.* The act of growing to; increase.

Ac-crét'ive, *a.* Increasing by growth.

Ac-er'ge', *v. i.* To arise; to be added; to increase.

Ac-er'y'ment, *n.* Addition.

Ac-cúm'ben-cy, *n.* State of reclining.

Ac-cúm'ben't, *a.* Reclining; leaning.

Ac-cú'mu-lá'te, *v. t.* To heap together. — *v. i.* To increase; to be augmented.

Ac-cú'mu-lá'tion, *n.* Act of accumulating; a heap.

Ac-cú'mu-lá'tive, *a.* Causing accumulation.

Ac-cú'mu-lá'tor, *n.* One who accumulates.

Ac-cu-ra-cy (*n.*) *n.* Exact-

Ac-cu-rá'te-ness, *n.* ness; correctness; closeness.

Ac-cu-rate, *a.* Done with care; without error. — *SYN.* Correct; precise; just.

Ac-cu-rate-ly, *adv.* Exactly; correctly; nicely.

són, ór, dg, wólf, sób, tóók; úrn, rye, pull; c, g, soft; e, é, hard; ag, exist; u as ng; this.

Ac-curse', *v. t.* To doom to misery; to curse.

Ac-cursed', *p. p.* or *a.* [*p. p.* pron. *ak-kurs'*, and *a.* *ak-kurs'd.*] *Cursed*; execrable.

Ac-cus', *ant.* *n.* An accuser.

Ac-cu-sa'tion, *n.* Act of accusing; charge of a crime.

Ac-cu-sa'tive, *a.* Accusing; — applied to a case in grammar.

Ac-cuse', *v. t.* To charge with a crime; to blame; to censure; to impeach.

Ac-cus'er, *n.* One who accuses.

Ac-cus'tom, *v. t.* To make habitual or familiar by use.
Acc, *n.* A unit on cards or dice. [*blood.*]

Ac-cél'da-mà, *n.* A field of

Ac-céph-a-lous, *a.* Without a head.

Ac-cérb'i-ty, *n.* Bitterness of taste or of spirit.

Ac-cès'sent, *a.* Tending to sourness. [*acid.*]

Ac-cér'ti-fy, *v. t.* or *i.* To turn

Ac-cé'tim'e-try, *n.* Art of ascertaining the strength of acids.

Ac-cé'tous, *a.* Having the quality of vinegar; sour.

Acche (ák), *v. i.* To be in pain. — *n.* A continued pain.

Ac-chiév'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being achieved.

Ac-chiève', *v. t.* To do; to perform; to obtain.

Ac-chiève'ment, *n.* A performance; an action.

Ac'h'ing (ák'ing), *n.* Continued pain. [*of color.*]

Ac'h'ro-mát'le, *a.* Destitute

Ac'id (ás'id), *a.* Sour; like vinegar. — *n.* A sour substance; a substance by which salts are formed.

Ac'id'i-fy, *v. t.* To convert into acid.

Ac'id'i-fi'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being acidified.

Ac'id'i-fi-cá'tion, *n.* Act of acidifying.

Ac'id'i-ty, *n.* Acid taste;

Ac'id-ness, *sourness*; sharpness.

Ac'id'u-late, *v. t.* To tinge with acids. [*sour.*]

Ac'id'u-lous, *a.* Slightly

Ac-knowl'edge (ak-nól'ej),

v. t. To own; to confess; to avow.

Ac-knowl'edg-ment (nól'ej-ment), *n.* The owning of a thing; avowal; thanks.

Ac'me, *n.* The highest point; summit; crisis of a disease. [*an oak.*]

Ac'cörn, *n.* Fruit or seed of **Ac-cou'stie** (-kow'-), *a.* Pertaining to hearing.

Ac-cous'ties, *n. pl.* The theory or science of sounds.

Ac-quáint', *v. t.* To inform; to make familiar with.

Ac-quáint'ance, *n.* Knowledge; familiarity; one well known.

Ac'qui-esce' (ák-wí-ées'), *v. i.* To assent; to be satisfied with; to comply.

Ac'qui-es'cence, *n.* Consent; compliance.

Ac'qui-es'cent, *a.* Disposed to submit.

Ac-quir'a-ble (11), *a.* Capable of being acquired.

Ac-quire', *v. t.* To gain; to obtain; to come to; to attain.

Ac-quire'ment, *n.* That which is acquired; gain.

Ac'qui-si'tion (-zish'un), *n.* Act of acquiring; the thing acquired.

Ac-quis'i-tive, *a.* Disposed to make acquisitions.

Ac-quis'i-tive-ness, *n.* Desire of possession.

Ac-quit', *v. t.* To discharge; to set free; to clear; to absolve.

Ac-quit'tal (7), *n.* Formal release from a charge.

Ac-quit'tance, *n.* A receipt in full for debt; discharge.

Á'ere (á'ker), *n.* A piece of land containing 160 square rods.

Á'rid, *a.* Hot and biting to the taste; pungent.

Á'ri-mó'ni-ous, *a.* Full of acrimony; bitter; sarcastic; censorious; severe.

Á'ri-mo-ny, *n.* Bitterness of feeling or language. — *SYN.* Asperity; sharpness; severity; harshness.

Á'ri-túde, *n.* An acid taste.

Á'ro-bát, *n.* One who prac-

tices high-vaulting, rope-dancing, &c.

Á-crón'y-eal, *a.* Rising at sunset, and setting at sunrise.

Á-cróp'o-lis, *a.* A citadel.

Á-crós's, *prep.* From side to side of; athwart; over.

Á-crós'tie, *a.* A poem in which certain letters taken successively, one in each line, form a name.

Á-crós'tie-al, *a.* Pertaining to acrostics.

Act, *v. t.* To perform; to do; to move; to feign. —

v. i. To be in action; to imitate; to conduct or behave. — *n.* A deed; exploit; division of a play.

Act'ing, *n.* Act of performing; action.

Act'ion, *n.* Deed; feat; battle; suit at law; gesture; gesticulation.

Act'ion-a-ble, *a.* Admitting an action at law.

Act'ive, *a.* Causing or communicating action or motion; engaged in action; transitive. — *SYN.* Brisk; alert; nimble; quick.

Act'ive-ly, *adv.* In an active manner.

Ac-tiv'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being active; nimbleness; agility.

Act'or, *n.* One who acts; a stage-player.

Act'ress, *a.* A female actor.

Act'u-al, *a.* Existing in fact; real; certain.

Act'u-al-ly, *adv.* In act or fact. [*clerk.*]

Act'u-a-ry, *n.* A register or

Act'u-áte, *v. t.* To put in action; to excite.

Ac-cú'se, *a.* Prickly.

Ac-cú'men, *n.* Quickness of perception; acuteness.

Ac-cú'mi-nate, *a.* Sharp; pointed.

Ac-cú'mi-ná'te, *v. i.* To rise to a point.

Ac-cu'mi-ná'tion, *n.* Act of sharpening; a sharp point; quickness.

Ac-cú'te, *a.* Sharp; ingenious; penetrating; keen.

Ac-cú'teness, *n.* Sharpness; quickness of intellect.

Ad'age, *n.* A proverb; maxim; an old saying.

Ad-á-gi-o, *n.* (*Mus.*) A mark of slow time. — *adv.* Slowly.

Ad'a-mant, *n.* A very hard stone; a diamond.

Ad'a-mant-á-an, *a.* **Ex-Ad'a-mant'ine**, *a.* Extremely hard; hard as adamant.

A-dám'te, *a.* Pertaining to Adam.

A-dápt, *v. t.* To fit; to suit.

A-dápt'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality of adaptation.

A-dápt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being adapted.

Ad'ap-tá-tion, *n.* Act of adapting or fitting; suitability; fitness.

A-dápt'ed-ness, *n.* State of being adapted.

Add, *v. t.* To join; to augment or increase.

Ad-dén'dum, *n.* (*pl.* **Ad-dén'dá**) Thing added.

Ad'der, *n.* A kind of venomous serpent.

Ad'di-ble, *a.* Capable of being added.

Ad-dict', *v. t.* To give up habitually; to apply. — *SYN.* To devote; to dedicate.

Ad-dic-tion, *n.* State of being addicted.

Ad-dit'ion (*-dish'un*), *n.* Act of adding; thing added; part of arithmetic which treats of adding numbers.

Ad-dit'ion-al, *a.* Added.

Ad'dle, *v. t.* To make addle or corrupt. — *a.* Diseased, as eggs; putrid; corrupt; barren; empty.

Ad-dress', *v. t.* To speak or apply to; to prepare for; to direct; to make love to. — *n.* Application; petition; dexterity; skill; courtship; direction of a letter.

Ad-duce', *v. t.* To bring forward; to allege.

Ad-dú'cent, *a.* Bringing forward.

Ad-dú'ci-ble, *a.* Capable of being adduced.

Ad-duc'tion, *n.* The act of adducing, or bringing forward.

A-dépt', *n.* A person skilled in any art. — *a.* Well-versed; skillful.

Ad'e-qua-cy, *n.* State of being adequate; sufficiency.

Ad'e-quate, *a.* Fully sufficient; equal; proportionate; correspondent.

Ad-hére', *v. i.* To stick close; to remain fixed or firm.

Ad-hér'ence, *n.* Quality

Ad-hér'en-cy, *n.* or state of adhering; tenacity; fidelity.

Ad-hér'ent, *a.* United with or to; sticking to.

Ad-hér'ent, *n.* One who

Ad-hér'er, *n.* adheres; a follower; a partisan.

Ad-hér'gion, *n.* Act or state of sticking; adherence.

Ad-hés'ive, *a.* Sticking; tenacious. [*hesion*]

Ad-hés'ive-ly, *adv.* With ad-

Ad-hés'ive-ness, *n.* Quality of sticking; tenacity.

A-diéu' (*-dú'*), *adv.* Farewell; good-by. — *n.* Act of taking leave.

Ad'i-po-gère, *n.* A waxy substance into which fat is sometimes converted.

Ad'i-póse, *a.* Consisting of fat; fat; fatty.

Ad'it, *n.* A horizontal entrance into a pit.

Ad-já'cen-cy, *n.* State of lying close to.

Ad-já'cent, *a.* Lying near; contiguous.

Ad-jee-ti'val, *a.* Pertaining to, or partaking of, an adjective.

Ad-jee-tive, *n.* A word added to a noun to express some quality, attribute, or property.

Ad-jee-tive-ly, *adv.* In the manner of an adjective.

Ad-join', *v. t.* To join or unite to. — *v. i.* To be contiguous.

Ad-join'ing, *a.* Joining; adjacent; near; contiguous.

Ad-jóurn', *v. t.* To put off to another time. — *SYN.* To postpone; delay; defer; pro-

Ad-jóurn'ment, *n.* Act of adjourning; postponement; delay.

Ad-júdge', *v. t.* To sentence; to decide judicially.

Ad-jú'di-cáte, *v. t.* To determine by law.

Ad-jú'di-cá-tion, *n.* Judicial trial or sentence.

Ad-júnet, *n.* Something joined to another. — *a.* Added to, or united with.

Ad-júnet'ion, *n.* The act of adjoining.

Ad-júnet'ive, *n.* That which is joined. — *a.* Tending to join.

Ad-jú-rá'tion, *n.* Act of charging solemnly; form of oath.

Ad-júre', *v. t.* To charge on oath; to enjoin earnestly or solemnly.

Ad-júst', *v. t.* To make exact or conformable; to set right. — *SYN.* To adapt; suit; fit.

Ad-júst'ment, *n.* A setting in order; regulation; settlement. [*adjustment*]

Ad'ju-tan-cy, *n.* Office of an

Ad'ju-tant, *n.* A military officer who assists a superior officer.

Ad'ju-vant, *a.* Helping; helpful. — *n.* A helper; an assistant.

Ad-méag'ure-ment (*-mész-yr-*), *n.* Act or result of measuring; measurement.

Ad-mén'su-rá'tion, *n.* Act of measuring; mensuration.

Ad-min'is-ter, *v. t.* To manage; to direct; to supply; to settle, as an estate. — *v. i.* To contribute; to act as administrator.

Ad-min'is-tér-i-al, *a.* Pertaining to administration.

Ad-min'is-trá'tion, *n.* Act of administering; executive part of government.

Ad-min'is-trá'tive, *a.* Administering.

Ad-min'is-trá'tor, *n.* A man who manages an intestate estate.

Ad-min'is-trá'tor-ship, *n.* The office of an administrator.

Ad-min'is-trá'trix, *n.* A woman who administers an estate.

Ad-mi-ra-ble, *a.* Worthy of admiration. — *SYN.* Wonderful; rare; excellent.

Ad'mi-ra-bly, *adv.* Wonderfully; excellently.
Ad'mi-ral, *n.* Principal officer of a fleet or navy.
Ad'mi-ral-ship, *n.* Office of admiral.
Ad'mi-ral-ty, *n.* The power or the court for administering naval affairs.
Ad'mi-rā-tion, *n.* Astonishment; wonder; esteem.
Ad-mire', *v. t.* To regard with wonder or love. — *v. i.* To wonder.
Ad-mir'er, *n.* One who admires; a lover.
Ad-mis'si-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being admissible.
Ad-mis'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being admitted.
Ad-mis'sion (-mish'un), *n.* Act of admitting; admittance; allowance.
Ad-mit', *v. t.* To let in; to receive as true; to allow.
Ad-mit'tance (t'), *n.* Act or power of entering.
Ad-mix' *v. t.* To mingle.
Ad-mix'tion (-miks'tyun), *n.* A mingling.
Ad-mix'ture (-miks'tyur), *n.* Act of mixing; the substance mixed.
Ad-mōn'ish, *v. t.* To warn; to reprove gently; to advise.
Ad-mōn'ish-er, *n.* One who admonishes.
Ad-mo-ni'tion (-nesh'un), *n.* Gentle reproof; counsel; warning.
Ad-mōn'i-tive, } *a.* Containing
Ad-mōn'i-to-ry, } admonition; }
monitory; }
admonition; }
monitory; }
admonition. }
Ad-mōn'i-tor, *n.* One who admonishes.
Ad-nās'cent, *a.* Growing to something else. [thing.]
Ad'nate, *a.* Growing on something else. [thing.]
Ad'oc' (dō'), *n.* Trouble; difficulty; bustle; stir.
Ad'o-lēs'cence, *n.* State of growing; youth.
Ad'o-lēs'cent, *a.* Growing; advancing to manhood.
Ad-ōpt', *v. t.* To take as one's own. [adopting.]
Ad-ōp'tion, *n.* The act of adopting.
Ad-ōpt'ive, *a.* Adopting; adopted.
Ad-ōr'a-ble, *a.* Worthy of adoration; divine.

Ad'o-rā-tion, *n.* Divine worship; homage; profound reverence.
Ad-ōre', *v. t.* To worship; to venerate; to reverence; to revere; to love intensely.
Ad-ōr'er, *n.* One who adores; a lover.
Ad-ōrn', *v. t.* To deck; to embellish; to decorate.
Ad-ōrn'ment, *n.* Embellishment.
Ad-drift', *a. or adv.* Floating at random.
Ad-droit', *a.* Skillful; expert; dextrous; ingenious.
Ad-droit'ly, *adv.* Ingeniously.
Ad-droit'ness, *n.* Dexterity; skill.
Ad-dry', *a.* In want of drink.
Ad-dsc'i-ti'ous (-tish'us), *a.* Additional; supplemental.
Ad-u-lā'tion, *n.* Excessive or servile flattery.
Ad-u-lā'to-ry, *a.* Flattering to excess.
Ad-ul't', *a.* A person grown. — *a.* Grown to maturity.
Ad-ul't'er-ant, *n.* A person or thing that adulterates.
Ad-ul't'er-ate, *v. t.* To debase or corrupt by mixture.
Ad-ul't'er-ate, *a.* Debased; corrupted; tainted with adultery.
Ad-ul't'er-ā-tion, *n.* Act of adulterating.
Ad-ul't'er-ess, *n.* A woman guilty of adultery.
Ad-ul't'er-ous, *a.* Guilty of adultery; spurious; corrupt.
Ad-ul't'er-y, *n.* A violation of the marriage bed.
Ad-ul't'ness, *n.* State of being adult. [faint shadow.]
Ad-ūm'brant, *a.* Giving a shadow.
Ad-ūm'brāte, *v. t.* To shadow out faintly.
Ad-ūm'brā-tion, *n.* A shadow or faint resemblance.
Ad-ūn'gi-ty, *n.* A bending in the form of a hook.
Ad-ūst', *a.* Burnt or scorched, or looking so.
Ad-ūst'tion (-düst'yun), *n.* The act of burning up.
Ad-vānce', *n.* A going forward; promotion; payment beforehand. — *v. t.* To bring forward or higher; to raise; to promote; to pay before-

hand. — *v. i.* To go on; to improve; to rise in rank.
Ad-vānce'ment, *n.* Act of advancing or moving forward; progress; promotion; preferment.
Ad-vān'tage, *n.* Favorable circumstances; superiority; gain; benefit; profit. — *v. t.* To benefit; to promote.
Ad-van-tā'geous, *a.* Being of advantage; profitable; useful.
Ad-van-tā'geous-ly, *adv.* Profitably; conveniently.
Ad'vent, *n.* A coming; the season of four weeks before Christmas.
Ad-ven-ti'tious (-tish'us), *a.* Added; accidental; incidental; not essentially inherent.
Ad-ven'tu'al, *a.* Relating to the advent.
Ad-ven'tūre (-vēnt'yur), *n.* An extraordinary event; an enterprise; chance; hazard. — *v. t.* To try the chance; to risk. — *v. i.* To venture.
Ad-ven'tū-rer, *n.* One who adventures.
Ad-ven'tū-re-some (10), *a.* Bold; daring; enterprising.
Ad-ven'tū-r-ous (11), *a.* Daring; bold; enterprising; venturesome.
Ad'verb', *n.* A word used to modify a verb, adjective, or other adverb.
Ad-verb'i-al, *a.* Relating to, or like, an adverb.
Ad-verb'i-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of an adverb.
Ad'ver-sa-ry, *n.* An opponent; enemy; antagonist.
Ad-ve'r-sa-tive, *a.* Expressing contrariety or opposition.
Ad'verse, *a.* Contrary; calamitous; afflictive.
Ad'verse-ly, *adv.* In an adverse manner; unfortunately.
Ad-ve'r'si-ty, *n.* Misfortune; affliction; calamity.
Ad-vert', *v. i.* To turn the mind. — *SVN.* To attend; regard; observe; refer.
Ad-vert'en-ge, } *a.* Direc-
Ad-vert'en-ge, } tion of the
mind; attention; heed.

Ad-vért'ent, *a.* Attentive; heedful.

Ad-ver-tíge', *v. t.* To inform; to give public notice of.

Ad-ver-tíge-ment, or **Ad-ver-tíge-ment**, *n.* A public notice; information.

Ad-ver-tíger, *n.* One who advertises.

Ad-víge', *n.* Counsel; instruction; notice; intelligence.

Ad-víge'a-ble, *a.* Fit to be advised or done; prudent; expedient.

Ad-víge'a-ble-ness, *n.* Fitness; propriety; expediency.

Ad-víge', *v. t.* To give advice to; to counsel; to inform; to apprise. — *v. i.* To consider.

Ad-víge'd-ly, *adv.* With deliberation or advice; prudently.

Ad-víge-ment, *n.* Caution; advice; counsel. [*vises*].

Ad-víger, *n.* One who advertises.

Ad-vígo-ry, *a.* Having power to advise; giving advice.

Ad-vo-ca-ty, *n.* Act of pleading; intercession; support.

Ad-vo-cate, *n.* One who pleads for another; a defender.

Ad-vo-cáte, *v. t.* To plead in favor of; to support; to vindicate.

Ad-vo-cá'tion, *n.* Act of pleading; a plea.

Ad-vow-ee', *n.* One who has the right of advowson.

Ad-vow'son, *n.* The right of presenting a priest to a vacant benefice.

Ad-y-nám'ic, *a.* Pertaining to debility; weak; feeble.

Ad-y-túm, *n.* A secret apartment in a temple.

Adz, *n.* A tool with an arching blade for chipping.

Adze, *n.* A tool with an arching blade for chipping.

Æ-óli-an, *a.* Adze. Pertaining to, or produced by, the wind. — *Æolian harp*, a stringed instrument played on by the wind. [*air*; high.

Æ-óri-al, *a.* Belonging to the Ærie (*æ'ry* or *ü'ry*). *n.* The

nest of an eagle or other bird of prey. [*æirífyng*].

Æ-er-i-fi-cá'tion, *n.* Act of Æ-er-i-fórm, *a.* Having the form of air, as gas.

Æ-er-i-fy, *v. t.* To combine or fill with air.

Æ-er-óg-ra-phy, *n.* Description of the air. [*stone*].

Æ-er-o-líte, *n.* A meteoric Æ-er-ólo-gy, *n.* The science which treats of the air.

Æ-er-o-mán'gy, *n.* Divination by means of the air, or of substances found in it.

Æ-er-óm'e-try, *n.* Art or science of ascertaining the mean bulk of gases.

Æ-er-o-náut, *n.* An aerial navigator; a balloonist.

Æ-er-o-náut'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or practicing, aerial sailing.

Æ-er-o-náut'ics, *n. sing.* The art of sailing in the air.

Æ-er-o-stát'ic, *a.* Relat-

Æ-er-o-stát'ic-al, *ing* to aerostatics.

Æ-er-o-stát'ics, *n. sing.* The science that treats of the equilibrium of elastic fluids.

Æ-er-os-tá'tion, *n.* Aerial navigation; aeronautics.

Æs-thét'ic, *a.* Pertaining to aesthetics.

Æs-thét'ics, *n. sing.* The theory or philosophy of taste; the science of the beautiful.

Æ-fár', *adv.* At a great distance; far. [*fear*].

Æ-fárd', *a.* Affected with

Æ-fa-bíl'i-ty, *n.* Readiness to converse; civility.

Æ-fa-ble, *a.* Easy of manners or conversation; courteous.

Æ-fa-bly, *adv.* In an affable manner; courteously.

Æ-fáir', *n.* Business; a partial or minor engagement.

Æ-fét', *v. t.* To act upon; to influence; to dispose or incline; to aim at; to make a show of.

Æ-fec-tá'tion, *n.* False show; artificial appearance; insincerity; pretense.

Æ-fet'ed, *a.* Disposed; full of affection.

Æ-fét'ing, *a.* Moving the feelings; pathetic.

Af-fec'tion, *n.* Love; fondness; inseparable attribute or quality; disease.

Af-fec'tion-ate, *a.* Fond; tender; loving; kind.

Af-fet'ive, *a.* Affecting or exciting emotion.

Af-fi'ance, *n.* A marriage contract; confidence; trust. — *v. t.* To betroth; to trust.

Af-fi-an-ger, *n.* One who affiances.

Af-fi'ant, *n.* One who makes an affidavit.

Af-fi-dáv'it, *n.* A sworn statement in writing.

Af-fi-lí-úte, *v. t.* To adopt; to receive as a member.

Af-fi-lí-á'tion, *n.* Adoption.

Af-fi-náge, *n.* Art of refining metals by the cupel.

Af-fin'i-ty, *n.* Relation by marriage; close agreement; chemical attraction.

Af-firm', *v. t.* To establish or ratify; to declare positively. — *SYN.* To aver; protest; assert; asseverate.

Af-firm'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being affirmed.

Af-firm'ance, *n.* Confirmation; declaration. [*firms*].

Af-fir-má'tion, *n.* A solemn declaration; confirmation; ratification.

Af-firm'a-tive, *a.* Affirming; declaratory; confirmative. — *n.* That which contains an affirmation.

Af-fix', *v. t.* To attach; to fasten to the end; to annex; to fix.

Af-fix, *n.* A syllable or letter joined to the end of a word.

Af-flá'tion, *n.* A blowing or breathing upon.

Af-flá'tus, *n.* Breath; blast; inspiration.

Af-flét', *v. t.* To give pain to; to trouble; to distress.

Af-flét'ed, *a.* Troubled; suffering distress.

Af-flét'ing, *a.* Grievous; distressing.

Af-flét'ion, *n.* State of being afflicted; sorrow; calamity; distress. [*painful*].

Af-flét'ive, *a.* Distressing; wealth; riches.

Af-flu-ence, *n.* Abundance; wealth; riches.

son, ör, dg, wölf, bÖb, wÖk; Örn, rye, pull; ç, è, soß; e, ü, hard; æ; exist; u as æg; this.

Afflu-ent, *a.* Wealthy; rich; plentiful; abundant.
Afflux, } *n.* The act of
Affluxion, } flowing to;
 that which flows to.
Afford, *v. t.* To yield; to
 confer; to supply; to be able
 to sell, exchange, or expend.
Affranchise (-chíz), *v. t.*
 To make free; to enfran-
 chise.
Affrày, *n.* A tumultuous
 quarrel; brawl; fray.
Affright (-frít), *v. t.* To
 frighten; to terrify; to
 alarm. — *n.* Sudden fear.
Affront (-frínt), *n.* Open
 disrespect or ill-treatment.
 — *v. t.* To insult; to offend.
Affrontive, *a.* Giving of-
 fense.
Affuge, *v. t.* To pour upon.
Affusion, *n.* Act of pouring
 upon.
Affield, *adv.* To, in, or on
 the field.
Affloat, *adv.* or *a.* Swim-
 ming; in a floating state.
Affoot, *adv.* On foot; in ac-
 tion.
Afore, *adv.* or *prep.* Before.
Afore-said (-séd), *a.* Named
 before.
Aforetime, *adv.* In time
 past.
Afráid, *a.* Struck with fear.
 — *SYN.* Fearful; apprehen-
 sive; timid; alarmed; fright-
 ened; appalled.
Afresh, *adv.* Anew; again.
Aft, *adv.* or *a.* Near the
 stern; astern; abaft.
Aft'er, *prep.* After in time;
 behind; in search or imita-
 tion of; concerning. — *a.*
 Subsequent; more aft. —
adv. Subsequently in time
 or place.
Aft'er-cláp, *n.* An unexpect-
 ed subsequent event.
Aft'er-crop, *n.* A second crop.
Aft'er-máth, *n.* Second crop
 of grass.
Aft'er-móst, *a.* Hindmost;
 nearest the stern.
Aft'er-noon, *n.* The time
 from noon to evening.
Aft'er-páing, *n. pl.* Pains
 succeeding childbirth.
Aft'er-piecé, *n.* A piece per-
 formed after a play.

Aft'er-thought (-thawt), *n.*
 Reflection after an act.
Aft'er-ward, } *adv.* In time
Aft'er-wards, } subsequent.
A-gain (-gén), *adv.* Another
 time once more; in return.
A-gainst (-génst), *prep.* Op-
 posite to; in opposition to;
 in provision for.
A-gápe, *adv.* With the
 mouth wide open; with star-
 ling surprise.
Ag'ate, *n.* A kind of quartz;
 a kind of type; thus,
 Agate type.
A-gá've, *n.* The great Amer-
 ican alce.
Age, *n.* Any period of time;
 a particular period; decline
 of life; mature years; a gen-
 eration; a century. [old.
Ag'ed, *a.* Advanced in age;
Ag'en-cy, *n.* Quality of act-
 ing or state of action; office
 of an agent or factor.
Ag'ent, *n.* One who acts as
 a deputy; an active cause or
 power.
Ag-glóm'er-áte, *v. t.* To
 gather into a ball or mass.
Ag-glóm'er-ate, *a.* Collected
 into a ball or heap.
Ag-glóm'er-átion, *n.* Act
 of gathering into a ball; close
 collection.
Ag-glú'ti-nant, *a.* Uniting
 as glue; causing adhesion.
 — *n.* Any viscous or ad-
 hesive substance.
Ag-glú'ti-náte, *v. t.* To
 cause to adhere or unite.
Ag-glú'ti-ná'tion, *n.* Act of
 uniting, as by glue; adhe-
 sion. [to unite.
Ag-glú'ti-na-tive, *a.* Tending
 great; to enlarge; to exalt.
Ag-grán-dize-ment, or **Ag-**
grán-diz-ment, *n.* Act of
 aggrandizing, or state of
 being aggrandized; exalta-
 tion.
Ag-grán-díz'er, *n.* One who
 aggrandizes.
Ag-gra-váte, *v. t.* To make
 worse; to exaggerate; to en-
 hance; to provoke.
Ag-gra-vá'tion, *n.* The act
 of aggravating.
Ag-gre-gáte, *v. t.* To collect.
Ag-gre-gate, *a.* Formed of

parts collected. — *n.* A sum
 or assemblage of particu-
 lars.
Ag-gre-gá'tion, *n.* The act
 of collecting into a mass.
Ag-gre-gá'tive, *a.* Causing
 aggregation; collective.
Ag-grés, *v. i.* To attack or
 assault first.
Ag-grés'sion (-grésh'un), *n.*
 First attack; invasion, or en-
 croachment.
Ag-grés'sive, *a.* Making the
 first attack.
Ag-grés'sor, *n.* One who be-
 gins to attack, or injure.
Ag-gríev'ance, *n.* Injury.
Ag-griev'e, *v. t.* To afflict;
 to oppress or injure; to har-
 ass.
Ag-group (-gróp), *v. t.* To
 bring together; to group.
A-g'hást, *adv.* Amazed; stu-
 pedified with horror.
Ag'ile, *a.* Quick of motion.
 — *SYN.* Nimble; active;
 lively; brisk.
Ag'ile-ness, } *n.* Activity;
Ag'il'i-ty, } quickness.
Ag'il-i-tá-ble, *a.* Capable of
 being agitated.
Ag'i-táte, *v. t.* To disturb;
 to perturb; to discuss.
Ag'i-tá'tion, *n.* Disturbance;
 discussion. [tates.
Ag'i-tá'tor, *n.* One who agi-
 tates.
Ag'let, *n.* A tag; a point at
 the end of a fringe.
Ag'náil, *n.* A disease of the
 nails; a whitlow.
Ag'náte, *a.* Related or akin
 by the father's side.
Ag-ná'tion, *n.* Relation by
 the father's side.
Ag-nó'men, *n.* An added
 name.
A-gó', *adv.* In time past;
 past.
A-gó's, *adv.* In a state of
 eager desire or curiosity.
A-gó'ing, *p. pr.* In motion.
Ag'o-níz, *n.* Contention
 for a prize.
Ag'o-níst'ic, } *a.* Relating
Ag'o-níst'ic-al, } to any
 violent contest, bodily or
 mental.
Ag'o-nize, *v. i.* To writhe
 with agony. — *v. t.* To
 cause to suffer agony; to
 torture.

Ag'o-ny, *n.* Excessive pain. — SYN. Anguish; pang.

A-grá'ri-an, *a.* Relating to an equal division of lands.

A-grá'ri-an-ism, *n.* An equal division of land or property.

A-gree', *v. t.* To be of one mind; to be in concord; to harmonize; to yield assent; to suit; to correspond in gender, number, case, or person.

A-gree'a-ble (15), *a.* Agreeing or suitable; in conformity; pleasing to the mind or senses.

A-gree'a-bly, *adv.* In an agreeable manner; conformably.

A-gree'ment, *n.* Act or state of agreeing; concord; harmony; bargain; compact.

A-gree'tie, *a.* Relating to the country; rustic; rural.

Ág'ri-cultúr-al, *a.* Relating to agriculture.

Ág'ri-cultúra, *n.* Art of cultivating the ground; husbandry; tillage. [er.]

Ág'ri-cultúr-ist, *n.* A farmer.

Ág'ri-mo-ny, *n.* A kind of plant.

A-ground', *adv.* On the ground; stranded.

Á'güe (á'gü), *n.* Chilliness; an intermittent fever.

Á'gu-ish (11), *a.* Shivering; chilly; partaking of ague.

Á'gu-ish-ness, *n.* A shivering as with cold.

Áh, *interj.* An exclamation expressive of surprise, triumph, &c., according to the mode of utterance.

Á-há', *interj.* An exclamation denoting triumph, contempt, simple surprise, &c.

A-head', *adv.* Further on; forward; in advance.

Áid, *v. t.* To help; to succor; to assist. — *n.* Help; support; assistance; succor.

Áid-de-camp (ád-de-kóng) *n.* (pl. Áids-de-camp.) An officer who assists a general.

Áil, *n.* Disorder; indisposition. — *v. t.* To affect with pain or uneasiness; to trouble; to be the matter with.

Áil'ment, *n.* Illness; morbid affection.

Áim, *n.* Direction; endeavor; design; purpose; intention. — *v. t. & i.* To point, or direct as a weapon.

Áim'less, *a.* Without aim.

Áir, *n.* The fluid we breathe; atmosphere; a tune; peculiar manner or appearance; mien; show of pride. — *v. t.* To expose to the air; to ventilate; to dry by air and warmth. [containing air.]

Áir'-gëlls, *n. pl.* Cavities

Áir'-gün, *n.* A gun discharged by means of compressed air.

Áir'-hôle, *n.* A hole to admit or discharge air.

Áir'ly, *adv.* Gayly; merrily.

Áir'ness, *n.* Openness to the air; gayety; levity.

Áir'ing, *n.* An excursion in the open air; exposure to air.

Áir'less, *a.* Void of air; close.

Áir'-púmp, *n.* A machine for exhausting the air for a closed vessel.

Áir'y, *a.* Open to the air; gay; unsubstantial.

Aisle (11), *n.* Wing of a building; a passage in a church.

Á-jár', *adv.* Partly open.

A-kim'bo, *adv.* With a crook.

A-kin', *a.* Related by blood; allied by nature.

Ál'a-bás'ter, *n.* A soft, translucent variety of sulphate or carbonate of lime.

A-läck', *interj.* An exclamation expressive of sorrow.

A-läck'a-däy, *interj.* An exclamation denoting sorrow.

A-läe'ri-ty, *n.* Cheerful readiness or willingness; liveliness.

Ál'a-móde', *adv.* In the fashion. — *n.* A kind of thin glossy black silk.

A-lärm', *n.* A notice of danger; sudden surprise and fear. — *v. t.* To give notice of danger; to disturb; to terrify.

A-lärm'-elöck, *n.* A clock made to sound an alarm.

A-lärm'ist, *n.* One who intentionally excites alarm.

A-lás', *interj.* An exclamation expressive of sorrow.

Álb, *n.* A vestment of white linen worn by Roman Catholic priests.

Ál-bé't, *adv.* Although; notwithstanding.

Ál-bés'gent, *a.* Becoming white or whitish.

Ál-bí'no, *n.* (pl. Ál-bí'nög.) A person or animal preternaturally white; especially, a white negro.

Ál'bum, *n.* A blank book for autographs, &c.

Ál-bú'men, *n.* A peculiar animal substance found nearly pure in the white of an egg.

Ál-búr'num, *n.* White soft part of wood.

Ál'ca-héat, } *n.* A universal
Ál'ka-héat, } solvent.

Ál-eáld', *n.* A Spanish governor or warden.

Ál-ehém'te-al, *a.* Relating to, or produced by, alchemy.

Ál'ehé-mist, *n.* One who practices alchemy.

Ál'ehé-my, *n.* Occult chemistry; the art of changing base metals into gold.

Ál'eo-höl, *n.* Pure or highly rectified spirit.

Ál'eo-höl'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or partaking of, alcohol.

Ál'eo-rán, *n.* The sacred book of the Mohammedans.

Ál'eove, or **Ál'eöve'**, *n.* A recess in a library or other room.

Ál'der, *n.* A tree of several varieties.

Ál'der-man, *n.* (pl. Ál'der-men.) A magistrate ranking below a mayor.

Ále, *n.* A fermented malt liquor.

A-lém'bic, *n.* Chemical vessel used in distilling.

A-lért', *a.* On the watch; vigilant; Alembic.

A-lért'ness, *n.* Watchfulness; briskness; activity.

Ále'wife (20), *n.* A kind of fish resembling the herring.

Ál'ge-brá, *n.* A branch of mathematics that investigates the relations of numbers by means of letters and other symbols.



Al'ge-brä'ic, } *a.* Per-
Al'ge-brä'ic-al, } taining to,
 or performed by, algebra.
Al'ge-brä'ist, *n.* One who is
 skilled in algebra.
Al'i-as, *adv.* Otherwise. —
n. A second writ; an as-
 sumed name.
Al'i-bi, *n.* Elsewhere; an-
 other place.
Al'ien (äl'yen), *a.* Foreign;
 adverse. — *n.* A foreigner.
Al'ien-a-ble, *a.* Capable of
 being alienated.
Al'ien-äte, *v. t.* To transfer
 to another; to estrange.
Al'ien-ä'tion, *n.* Transfer;
 legal conveyance; a trans-
 gressment.
Al'ien-ä'tor, *n.* One who
 alienates.
Al'ien-ee', *n.* One to whom
 the title of property is trans-
 ferred.
A-light' (a-lit'), *v. i.* To
 get down; to dismount; to
 fall; to descend and settle.
A-lign'ment (-lin'-), *n.* The
 adjusting of a line; the line
 of adjustment; ground-plan
 of a road.
A-like', *adv.* In the same
 manner. — *a.* Similar; with-
 out difference.
Al'i-ment, *n.* That which
 nourishes. — *SYN.* Food;
 nourishment.
Al'i-mén'tal, } *a.* Certain-
Al'i-mén'ta-ry, } ing to, or
 supplying food; nutritious.
Al'i-mén'ti-ve-ness, *n.* The
 organ of appetite for food.
Al'i-mo-ny, *n.* A separate
 maintenance allowed a wife
 out of her husband's estate,
 on her divorce or separation
 from him.
Al'i-quánt, *a.* Not dividing
 without a remainder.
Al'i-quót, *a.* Dividing with-
 out a remainder.
A-live', *a.* Having life; liv-
 ing; active; lively; suscep-
 tible.
Al'ka-hést, *n.* A pretend-
 ed universal solvent.
Al'ka-lés'cent, *a.* Tending
 to the properties of an
 alkali.
Al'ka-li, or **Al'ka-li**, *n.* (pl.
Al'ka-lics, -lis or -litz.) *A*

caustic substance which
 neutralizes acids.

Al'ka-line (-lin or -lin), *a.*
 Having the qualities of
 alkali. [alkaline.]

Al'ka-lize, *v. t.* To make
Al'ka-loid, *a.* A vegetable
 principle possessing alkaline
 properties.

All, *a.* Every one; compris-
 ing the whole number. —
n. The whole; everything;
 the total. — *adv.* Wholly;
 completely; entirely; quite.

Al-läy', *v. t.* To make quiet;
 to put at rest or bring down.
 — *SYN.* To check; to ap-
 pease; to calm; to pacify; to
 assuage; to mitigate; to repress.

Al'le-gä'tion, *n.* Positive
 affirmation or assertion; dec-
 laration.

Al-lég'e' (äl-léj'), *v. t.* To
 assert positively; to declare;
 to plead in excuse; to cite.

Al-lé'giance, *n.* The duty
 of fidelity which a subject
 owes to his government;
 loyalty; fealty.

Al'le-gör'ic, } *a.* In the
Al'le-gör'ic-al, } manner of
 allegory; figurative.

Al'le-gör'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In
 an allegorical manner.

Al'le-go-rize, *v. t.* To form
 or turn into allegory. — *v.*
i. To use allegory.

Al'le-go-ry, *a.* A figurative
 sentence or discourse; a
 parable.

Al-lé'gro, *adv.* Quick; live-
 ly. — *n.* A quick, sprightly
 movement in music.

Al'le-lü'ia (-lü'yä), } *n.* Praise
Al'le-lü'iah, } of Jehovah;
 a song or ascription
 of praise to God.

Al-lé'vi-äte, *v. t.* To make
 light; to ease; to lessen.

Al-lé'vi-ä'tion, *n.* Act of
 alleviating or making light.

Al'ley (lë), *n.* A narrow
 walk or passage.

All-fölg'-däy, *n.* The first
 of April.

All-häil', *interj.* All health;
 a phrase of salutation.

All-i'gance, *n.* Union by
 treaty or marriage; con-
 federacy; league; parties
 allied.

Al'l-gä'te, *v. t.* To tie or join
 together.

Al'l-gä'tion, *n.* A rule of
 arithmetic.

Al'l-gä'tor, *n.*
 A large am-
 phibious rep-
 tile; the Amer-
 ican crocodile.



Al'l-gion (äl-
 lish'un), *n.* Act of striking or
 dashing.

Al-lit'er-ä'tion, *n.* Repetition
 of the same letter at the
 beginning of two or more
 successive words.

Al'lo-eä'tion, *n.* A putting
 one thing to another.

Al'lo-e'tion, *n.* Act or man-
 ner of addressing; address.

Al-lö'di-al, *a.* Free of rent
 or service; freehold.

Al-lö'di-um, *n.* Land which
 is the absolute property of
 the owner; freehold estate.

Al-löt' (7), *v. t.* To give by
 lot; to distribute.

Al-löt'ment, *n.* Act of allot-
 ting; share allotted.

Al-low', *v. t.* To permit; to
 grant; to yield; to make
 abatement.

Al-low'a-ble, *a.* Proper to
 be allowed; permissible.

Al-low'ance, *n.* Act of allow-
 ing; that which is allowed;
 permission; sanction; abate-
 ment. — *v. t.* To limit to a
 certain quantity of food or
 drink.

Al-loy', *n.* A compound of
 two or more metals; a baser
 metal mixed with a fine. —
v. t. To debase by mixing.

Al-loy'age, *n.* Act of alloy-
 ing or mixing metals.

All-säints'-däy, *n.* The first
 day of November.

All-söul's'-däy, *n.* The sec-
 ond day of November.

All-spice, *n.* The berry of
 the pimento.

Al-lü'dé', *v. i.* To refer to
 without direct mention. —
SYN. To hint; to insinuate;
 to suggest.

Al-lüre', *v. t.* To attempt to
 draw to. — *SYN.* To entice;
 decoy; seduce.

Al-lüre'ment, *n.* That which
 allures or entices.

(11), *a.* Having allure; enticing.
n. Reference; indirect reference.
v. *a.* Having allu-

l, *a.* Pertaining to, used of, alluvium.
n. { *pl.* Al-lū'm, } *yl-ā.* Earth
 im, } by water.

(*pl.* Al-lie'g.) One
 to another by treaty
 y tie; a confederate.
 To unite by com-

e, *n.* A calendar of
 weeks, days, &c.
 y (mī't-), *a.* All-
 l; omnipotent. —
 omnipotent God.

(ā'mund), *n.* The
 the almond-tree, a
 ch resembling the
 one of two glands
 root; tonsil.
 r, *n.* A distributor
 for another.

y, *n.* Place for dis-
 rmalms.
 (17), *adv.* Nearly;
 i; for the most

as, *n.* *sing.* and
 thing given to re-
 poor.

ed (lūmz-), *n.* Act
 ty.

use, *n.* A house
 se of the poor.

5, *n.* (*pl.* Al'leg.)
 of several species;
 issated juice of the
 d as a drug.

{ *a.* Pertaining
 al, } to aloes.

al, *n.* On high; above.
 Single; solitary.
 Separately.

adv. Lengthwise;
 forward; togeth-
 along, the whole
 hroughout. — *prep.*
 ngth of.

ie', *adv.* Side by

adv. At or from a
 apart. — *prep.* At
 ace from; away

adv. Loudly.

Al-pāc'ā (18), *n.* The Per-
 uian sheep, or llama, and the
 cloth made of its wool.

Al'phā, *n.* First letter of the
 Greek alphabet, answering
 to A in English; the be-
 ginning.

Al'pha-bet, *n.* The letters
 of a language arranged in
 order. — *v. t.* To arrange in
 the order of an alphabet.

Al'pha-bēt'le, } *a.* Per-
 Al'pha-bēt'le-al, } taining
 to, or in the order of, an
 alphabet.

Al'pha-bēt'le-al-ly, *adv.* In
 alphabetic order.

Al'pine, *a.* Pertaining to
 the Alps, or to any lofty
 mountain; very high.

Al-read'y, *adv.* At or be-
 fore this time; now.

Al'so, *adv.* or *conj.* In the
 same manner; likewise;
 too.

Al'tar, *n.* A place
 for offerings to
 some deity; the
 communion ta-
 ble.

Al'tar-piēce, *n.*
 A painting or
 piece of sculp-
 ture over or be-
 hind the altar.



Altar.

Al'ter, *v. t.* To make some
 change in. — *v. i.* To
 change; to vary.

Al'ter-a-ble, *a.* Capable of
 being altered.

Al'ter-ant, *a.* Producing a
 gradual change. — *n.* An
 alternative.

Al'ter-ā'tion, *n.* Act of
 altering; change.

Al'ter-a-tive, *a.* Causing
 alteration. — *n.* A medicine
 that gradually produces a
 change in the habit or con-
 stitution.

Al'ter-cā'te, *v. i.* To contend
 in words.

Al'ter-cā'tion, *n.* Warm
 contention in words; con-
 troversy; wrangle; dispute.

Al'tēr'nate, *a.* Being by
 turns.

Al'tēr'nā'te, or Al'tēr'nā'te,
v. t. To perform by turns.

— *v. i.* To happen or to act
 by turns.

Al'tēr'nā'te-ly, *adv.* By
 turns.

Al'ter-nā'tion, *n.* Reciprocal
 succession.

Al'tēr'nā'tive, *n.* Choice
 of two things. — *a.* Offering
 a choice of two things.

Al'tēr'nā'tive-ly, *adv.* Re-
 ciprocally.

Al-thē'ā, *n.* (*pl.* Al-thē'āg.)
 A shrub.

Al-thōugh' (āl-thō') *conj.*
 Grant; allow or admit that;
 notwithstanding.

Al-tīm'e-try, *n.* Art of
 measuring heights.

Al'ti-tūde, *n.* The height of
 an object; elevation.

Al'to, *adv.* High. — *n.* The
 counter tenor.

Al'to-gēth'er, *adv.* Wholly;
 without exception; con-
 jointly.

Al'u-del, *n.* A chemical pot
 for sublimation of mercury.

Al'um, *n.* A peculiar astrin-
 gent mineral substance.

Al-lū'mi-nā, } *n.* One of the
 Al'u-mine, } earths. When
 pure it is called sapphire.

Al'u-min't-um, } *a.* A light,
 Al-lū'mi-num, } white
 metal, the metallic base of
 alumina.

Al-lū'mi-noūs, *a.* Containing
 or resembling alum.

Al-lū'm-nus, *n.* (*pl.* Al-lū'm-
 ni.) A pupil; a graduate.

Al've-o-late, *a.* Pitted like a
 honey-comb.

Al'vine, *a.* Belonging to the
 belly.

Al'wāy } (17), *adv.* For-
 Al'wāy } ever; perpetually;
 constantly.

Am. The first person of *To be*.

A-māin', *adv.* With all
 force; suddenly.

A-māl'gam, *n.* A compound
 of quicksilver with another
 metal.

A-māl'gam-ā'te, *v. t.* To
 combine with quicksilver.

A-māl'gam-ā'tion, *n.* The
 act of amalgamating.

A-mān'u-ēn'sis, *n.* (*pl.* A-
 mān-u-ēn'sēg.) A writer of
 what another dictates; a
 copyist.

Am'a-rānth, *n.* An orna-
 mental plant with showy

1, wqf, tōō, tōōk; ūm, rye, pull; c, g, sq/; e, g, hard; a, e, exist; n as ng; this-

flowers; an imaginary flower that never fades.
Am'a-ránth'ine, *a.* Like amaranth; unfading.
A-má'ss, *v. t.* To collect into a heap; to accumulate.
A-má'ss'ment, *n.* A heap; collection; accumulation.
Am'a-teur'(-tj'r'), *n.* A lover of any one of the fine arts.
Am'a-tive-ness, *n.* Propensity to love.
Am'a-to-ry, *a.* Relating to, or induced by, love.
A-má'ze, *v. t.* To astonish; to confound.—*n.* A mingled feeling of surprise and wonder; astonishment.
A-má'ze'ment (10), *n.* Astonishment; confusion.
A-máz'ing, *a.* Wonderful.
Am'a-zon, *n.* A warlike woman; a virago.
Am'a-zó'ni-an, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, an Amazon.
Am-bás'sa-dor, *n.* See *Embassador*.
Am'ber, *n.* A yellowish fossil resin, used for ornamental purposes, varnishes, &c.
Am'ber-gris, *n.* A fragrant waxy secretion of the sperm whale.
Am'bi-déx'ter, *n.* One who uses both hands with equal dexterity; a double-dealer.
Am'bi-déx-tér'i-ty, *n.* The power of using both hands with equal ease; double-dealing.
Am'bi-déx'troús, *a.* Using both hands with equal facility.
Am'bi-cent, *a.* Encompassing; surrounding; investing.
Am'bi-gú'i-ty, *n.* Doubtfulness of meaning.
Am-bí'g-u-óus, *a.* Of uncertain meaning; doubtful; equivocal.
Am-bí'g-u-óus-ly, *adv.* Equivocally; doubtfully.
Am'bit, *n.* Compass or circuit.
Am-bí'tion (-b'ish'un), *n.* Fagor desire of fame or power.
Am-bí'tious (-b'ish'us), *a.* Controlled by, or indicating,


ambition; desirous of superiority.
Am'ble, *v. t.* To move with an amble.—*n.* Peculiar gait of a horse in which the two legs on the same side move together.
Am'bler, *n.* A horse which ambles or paces.
Am-bró'giá (-bró'shà), *n.* The imaginary food of the gods; genus of plants.
Am-bró'gial, *a.* Having
Am-bró'gian, } the qualities of ambrosia; delicious.
Am'bro-type, *n.* A photographic picture taken on a plate of prepared glass.
Am'bry, *n.* An almonry; a pantry or cupboard.
Ambs'-áce (ámz'ás), *n.* A double ace.
Am'bu-lance, *n.* A kind of moving hospital; a four-wheeled vehicle for conveying the wounded from a battle-field.
Am'bu-lá'tion, *n.* Act of walking about.
Am'bu-la-to-ry, *a.* Able to walk; walking; movable.—*n.* Any part of a building intended for walking in.
Am'bus-cáde, *n.* A concealed place in which troops lie hid to attack an enemy; the troops themselves.
Am'bush, *n.* The act or place of lying in wait; troops posted in a concealed place to attack an enemy; an ambuscade.
A-mél'io-rá'te, *v. t.* To make better.—*v. i.* To grow better; to meliorate.
A-mél'io-rá'tion, *n.* Act of making or growing better; improvement; melioration.
Amén', *So be it; verily; truly.*—*n.* Truth; one who is true.
A-mé'na-ble, *a.* Liable to give account; responsible.
A-ménd', *v. t.* To change in any way for the better.—*v. i.* To grow better.—*SYN.* To correct; reform; rectify; amend.
A-ménd'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being amended.
A-mende' (a-mé'nd'), *n.*

A pecuniary fine; reparation; retraction.
A-ménd'ment, *n.* A change for the better; improvement.
A-mé'ndg, *n. sing.* and *pl.* Compensation; recompense; satisfaction.
A-mén'i-ty, *n.* Pleasantness; agreeableness of situation.
A-mér'ce, *v. t.* To punish with a fine.
A-mér'ce-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being amerced; liable to a fine. { *trary fine.*
A-mér'cement, *n.* Arbitration.
A-mér'ger, *n.* One who amercer, or imposes a fine.
A-mér'i-can-ism, *n.* A word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to America.
A-mér'i-can-ize, *v. t.* To render American.
Am'e-thyst, *n.* A precious stone of a violet-blue color.
Am'e-thyst'ine, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, amethyst.
Am'i-a-bil'i-ty, *n.* Amiability.
Am'i-a-ble, *a.* Worthy of love; lovely; lovable.
Am'i-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being amiable.
Am'i-a-bly, *adv.* In an amiable manner.
Am'i-án'thus, *n.* An incombustible fibrous mineral substance; earth-flax.
Am'i-ca-ble, *a.* Friendly; peaceable; harmonious;
A-míd', } *prep.* In the midst
A-mídst', } or middle of;
Amí'ss', *a.* Wrong; improper.—*adv.* Improperly.
Am'i-ty, *n.* Friendship; harmony; agreement; goodwill. { *alkali.*
Am-mó'ni-á, *n.* A volatile
Am-mó'ni-á-c, *n.* A peculiar concrete juice used in medicine.
Am-mó'ni-á-c, } *a.* Per-
Am-mo-ni'e-al, } taining
to ammonia.
Am'mu-ní'tion (-n'ish'un),
n. Military stores, as powder, balls, bombs, &c.
Am'nes-ty, *n.* An act of general pardon.

â, ê, î, ô, û, ý, *long*; ä, ë, ÿ, ö, ü, ý, *short*; cûre, câr, áak, ñll, whâst; üre, veîl, tûrm; píque, fîrm;

lmg', A-móngst, *prop.*
ingled or associated with.
ro-tis, *a.* Pertaining to;
inclined to love; enor-
ed; passionate.
ro-so, *n.* A lover.
phoús, *a.* Having no
minate form.
unt, *v. i.* To come in
aggregate; to be equiv-
al. — *n.* The sum total;
regate.
ur', *n.* A love intrigue;
affair of gallantry.
hib'i-an, *n.* An animal
t lives on land or in
ea.
hib'i-ous, *a.* Living in
different elements.
hi-hó'o-gy, *n.* Dis-
re or proposition of
tful meaning.
hi-thé'a-ter, } *n.* An
hi-thé'a-tre, } edifice
a circular or oval form,
d for public sports.
hi-the-át'rie-al, *a.* Pertain-
ing to an amphitheater.
le, *a.* Large; extended;
ral; diffusive; wide.
il-fi-é'á'tion, *n.* Engage-
ment; diffuse descrip-
ion.
il-fi'er, *n.* One who
plifies.
il-fy, *v. t.* To enlarge;
treat copiously. — *v. i.*
become large; to dilate.
il-túde, *n.* Largeness;
ent; capacity. [crally.]
ply, *adv.* Largely; lib-
pu-tá'te, *v. t.* To cut off,
a limb.
pu-tá'tion, *n.* Act of
ting off a limb.
u-let, *n.* Something
n to prevent evil; a
arm.
úge', *v. t.* To entertain
eably; to delude. —
n. To divert; entertain.
úge'ment, *n.* That which
uses.
úg'ing, *a.* Affording
usement.
ú'sive, *a.* Having power
amuse.
yg'da-late, *a.* Pertain-
ing to, or made of, almonds.
yg'da-line, *a.* Pertain-
ing to, or like, almonds.

Am'y-lá'ceous, *a.* Pertain-
ing to starch.
An. One; any; — the same
as *a*, the indefinite article.
An'a-báp'tist, *n.* One who
holds that infant bap-
tism is not valid.
A-nách'ro-nism (-nák'-), *n.*
An error in chronology.
An'a-cón'dá (18), *n.* A large
serpent of the Boa family.
A-ná'e-re-ón'tle, *a.* Pertain-
ing to Anacreon, a Greek
poet; amatory; convivial.
An'a-grám, *n.* Transposi-
tion of the letters of a name
or word.
An'a-lépt'ic, *a.* Giving
strength after disease. — *n.*
A restorative medicine.
An'a-lóg'ic-al, *a.* Accord-
ing to analogy.
A-nál'o-gize, *v. t.* To ex-
plain by analogy.
A-nál'o-gous, *a.* Having
analogy or resemblance.
A-nál'o-gy, *n.* Agreement
between things which are in
most respects entirely un-
like; proportion.
A-nál'y-sis, *n.* (*pl.* A-nál'y-
sés.) Resolution of any
thing into its constituent
elements. [es.]
An'a-lýst, *n.* One who analyz-
An'a-lýt'ic, } *a.* Pertain-
An'a-lýt'ic-al, } ing to anal-
ysis; resolving into ele-
ments.
An'a-lýt'ics, *n. sing.* The
science of analysis.
An'a-lýze, *v. t.* To resolve
into first principles or ele-
ments. [analyzes.]
An'a-lýz'er, *n.* One who
An'a-pest, *n.* A metrical
foot of one long and two
short, or one accented and
two unaccented, syllables.
An'a-pést'ic, *a.* Pertaining
to the anapest.
A-nárch'ic, } *a.* Being
A-nárch'ic-al, } without
government; lawless; dis-
orderly.
An'arch-y, *n.* Want of gov-
ernment; lawlessness.
A-náth'e-má (18), *n.* An
ecclesiastical curse and ex-
communication.
A-náth'e-ma-tize, *v. t.* To

pronounce an anathema
against.
An'a-tóm'ic-al, *a.* Belong-
ing to anatomy or dissec-
tion.
A-nát'o-míst, *n.* One skilled
in anatomy.
A-nát'o-my, *n.* Art of dis-
section; doctrine of the
structure of the body learn-
ed by dissection; thing dis-
sected.
An'bu-ry, *n.* Soft tumor on
horses and cows; excres-
cence on the roots of tur-
nips, &c.
An'ces-tor, *n.* One from
whom a person descends;
progenitor; forefather.
An-ces'tral, *a.* Pertaining
to, or descending from, au-
cestors.
An'ces'try, *n.* Series of an-
cestors; lineage; honorable
descent.
Anch'or, *n.* An
iron instrument
for holding a
ship at rest. 
v. t. To place
at anchor. — *v. i.* To
cast anchor.
Anch'or-age, *n.* Ground for
anchoring. [anchoret.]
Anch'o-ress, *n.* A female
Anch'o-rét, } *n.* A religious
Anch'o-rite, } solitary; a
hermit; a recluse.
An-chó'vy, *n.* A small sea-
fish used in seasoning.
An'cient (án'shent), *a.* Of
former times; not modern;
old. [times.]
An'cient-ly, *adv.* In old
An'cients (án'shents), *n. pl.*
Men of former times; old
men.
An'cil-la-ry, *a.* Subservient
or subordinate, like a hand-
maid.
And, *conj.* A particle ex-
pressing the relation of ad-
dition, and serving to con-
nect words or sentences.
An-dán'te, *a.* (*Mus.*) Rather
slow; moderate. — *n.*
A movement or piece in *andante*
time.
And'i-ron (-i-urn), *n.* A uten-
sil for supporting wood in a
fireplace.

ór, dq, wqf, tód, tóok; úrn, rye, pull; ç, g, soft; c, g, hard; a₂, exist; u as ng; this.

An-drōg'y-nal, } *a.* Hav-
An-drōg'y-noūs, } ing the
 characteristics of both sexes;
 hermaphroditic.

An-droi'dēg, *n.* A machine
 or automaton in the human
 form.

An'ee-dōte, *n.* A short story
 or incident.

An'ee-dō't'e-al, *a.* Pertain-
 ing to anecdotes. [flower.]

A-nēm'o-ne, *n.* The wind-
An'eū-rigm, *n.* A soft pul-
 sating tumor formed by a
 morbid enlargement of an
 artery.

A-new't, *adv.* Afresh; newly;
 over again.

Ang'el, *n.* A divine mes-
 senger; a ministering spirit;
 a beautiful person.

Ang'el'ic, } *a.* Belonging
Ang'el'ic-al, } to, or resem-
 bling, angels.

Ang'el-ō'l'o-gy, *n.* The doc-
 trine respecting angels.

Ang'er, *n.* A strong passion
 excited by injury; resent-
 ment; rage; wrath. — *v. t.*
 To make angry; to provoke;
 to enrage.

Ang'it'nā, *n.* Inflammation
 of the throat.

Ang'le, *n.* A point where
 two lines
 meet; a cor-
 ner; differ-
 ence of di-
 rection of
 two lines or
 planes; fish-
 ing tackle. — *n. i.* To fish
 with a line and hook.

C A E, right angle;
 D A E, acute angle;
 B A E, obtuse angle.

Ang'ler, *n.* One who angles
 or fishes.

Ang'li-can, *a.* English.

Ang'li-cism, *n.* An English
 idiom. [der into English.]

Ang'li-cize, *v. t.* To ren-
 der into English.

Ang'ling, *n.* Act of fishing
 with a line and hook.

Ang'ri-ly (13), *adv.* With
 anger.

Ang'ry, *a.* Moved with an-
 ger; exasperated; provoked.

An-guin'e-al, *a.* Pertaining
 to a snake.

Ang'ui-sh, *n.* Excessive pain.

Ang'ui-lar, *a.* Having an-
 gles.

Ang'ui-lār'i-ty, *n.* Quality
 of being angular.

Ang'ui-lā'ted, *a.* Formed
 with angles.

An'tle, *a.* Old-womanish;
 imbecile.

A-nī'i-ty, *n.* Old age of a
 woman; dotage.

An'i-mad-vēr'sion, *n.* Re-
 marks by way of criticism or
 reproof. — *SYN.* Strictures;
 comment; blame.

An'i-mad-vēr't, *v. t.* To
 turn the mind; to remark
 by way of criticism.

An'i-mal, *n.* An organized
 living being, endowed with
 sensation and voluntary
 motion; an irrational being.
 — *a.* Pertaining to animals.

An'i-māl'eū-lar, *a.* Relating
 to, or resembling, animal-
 cules.

An'i-māl'eūle, *n.* (*pl.* **An'i-
 māl'eūles**.) An invisible or
 very minute animal.

An'i-māl'eū-line, *a.* Ani-
 malcular.

An'i-māl'eū-lum, *n.* (*pl.*
An'i-māl'eū-lā.) An ani-
 malcule.

An'i-mal-ism, *n.* Animal
 nature; brutishness; sen-
 suality.

An'i-māl'i-ty, *n.* Animal
 existence or nature.

An'i-mal-ize, *v. t.* To give
 animal life to.

An'i-māte, *v. t.* To give
 life to; to quicken; to en-
 liven.

An'i-mate, *a.* Possessing
 animal life.

An'i-māt'ed, *a.* Full of life
 or spirit.

An'i-mā'tion, *n.* Quality of
 being animated; life; spir-
 it; vigor.

An'i-mā'tor, *n.* One who
 gives life.

An'i-mōs'i-ty, *n.* Extreme
 hatred; malevolence; malig-
 nity.

An'ise, *n.* An aromatic plant.

An'kle (Ank'l), *n.* The
 joint between the foot and
 the leg. [annals.]

An'nal-ist, *n.* A writer of
An'naIs, *n. pl.* A chronolog-
 ical history; chronicles.

An'nate, *n. pl.* First fruits

or profits of a spiritual pro-
 ferment.

An-nēal, *v. t.* To temper, as
 glass or metals, by first
 heating and then cooling.

An-nēr', *v. t.* To join at the
 end; to subjoin; to add.

An'nex-ā'tion, *n.* Conjun-
 ction; addition; union.

An-ni'hī-lā-ble, *a.* Capable
 of being annihilated.

An-ni'hī-lāte, *v. t.* To re-
 duce to nothing; to destroy
 the specific form of a thing.

An-ni'hī-lā'tion, *n.* Act of
 annihilating, or reducing to
 nothing.

An-ni-vēr'sa-ry, *a.* Return-
 ing with the year; annual;
 yearly. — *n.* A day cele-
 brated as it returns each
 year.

An-nō'nā, *n.* A year's in-
 crease; provisions.

An-nō-tāte, *v. t.* To make
 comments or notes.

An-nō-tā'tion, *n.* An ex-
 planatory note.

An-nō-tā'tor, *n.* A writer of
 notes; a commentator.

An-nō'to, *n.* A kind of red-
 dish dyeing material.

An-nounce, *v. t.* To give
 notice of; to proclaim; to
 publish.

An-nounce'ment, *a.* A de-
 claration or advertisement;
 publication.

An-noy, *v. t.* To incom-
 mode; to vex; to molest; to
 pester.

An-noy'ance, *n.* That which
 annoys or molests.

An'nu-al (An'u-al), *a.* Com-
 ing yearly. — *n.* A plant
 whose root dies yearly; a
 yearly publication. [year.]

An'nu-al-ly, *adv.* Year by
 year.

An-nū'i-tant, *n.* A person
 who has an annuity.

An-nū'i-ty, *n.* A yearly al-
 lowance of money.

An-nūl (7), *v. t.* To make
 void; to abrogate; to abol-
 ish; to nullify.

An'nu-lar (An'u-), *a.*
An'nu-lar-y Having the
 form of a ring; round.

An'nu-lēt, *n.* A little ring.

An-nūl'ment, *n.* Act of an-
 nulling.

Ān'nu-lōse, *a.* Furnished with, or composed of, rings.
Ān-nū'mer-āte, *v. t.* To add.
Ān-nū'mer-ā'tion, *n.* Addition to a former number.
Ān-nū'ci-āte (*shī-at*), *v. t.* To announce.
Ān-nū'ci-ā'tion (*shī-ā'-shun*), *n.* Act of announcing; thing announced.
Ān'o-dyne, *n.* Medicine to assuage pain. — *a.* Mitigating pain.
A-noint', *v. t.* To rub, as with oil: to consecrate by the use of oil.
A-noint'ed, *n.* The Messiah.
A-noint'ment, *n.* Act of anointing.
A-nōm'a-lism, *n.* A deviation from rule; irregularity; anomaly.
A-nōm'a-lis'tic, *a.* Irregular.
A-nōm'a-loūs, *a.* Deviating from rule or analogy; irregular.
A-nōm'a-ly, *n.* That which deviates from rule; irregularity.
A-nōn', *adv.* Soon; quickly.
A-nōn'y-mōus, *a.* Wanting a name; nameless.
Ān'o-rēx'y, *n.* Want of appetite.
Ān-ōth'er, *a.* Some other; not the same; one more; any other.
Ān'ser-ine, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a goose.
Ān'swer (*ān'ser*), *v. t.* To speak in reply to; to refute; to face; to suit; to atone for. — *v. i.* To reply; to account; to suit. — *n.* A reply; something done in consequence of something else; a solution.
Ān'swer-a-ble (*ān'ser-a-bl*), *a.* Capable of being answered; liable to answer; accountable; suitable.
Ān'swer-er (*ān'ser-er*), *n.* One who answers.
Ānt, *a.* A small insect; emmet; psimire.
Ān-tāg'o-nism, *n.* Opposition of action; contest.
Ān-tāg'o-nist, *n.* An opponent; a competitor; a contender. — *a.* Counteracting; opposing.

Ān-tāg'o-nist'ic, *a.* Opposing.
Ān-tāg'o-nize, *v. i.* To act in opposition; to strive against.
Ān-tā'gic, *a.* Alleviating pain. — *n.* Medicine to relieve pain.
Ānt-āre'tic, *a.* Opposite to the arctic zone; relating to the southern polar region.
Ānt-ar-thrī'tic, *a.* Counteracting the gout.
Ānte, in compound words, signifies *before*.
Ānt'-ēat'er, *n.* A tropical animal that lives on ants.
Ānt'e-cēd'ence, *n.* Act of preceding in time.
Ānt'e-cēd'ent, *n.* That which goes before. — *a.* Going before in time. — *SYN.* Prior; preceding; previous; anterior; foregoing.
Ānt'e-cē'sor, *n.* One who goes before; predecessor.
Ānt'e-chām'ber, *n.* A room leading into the chief apartment.
Ānt'e-dāte, *v. t.* To date before the true time; to anticipate. — *n.* A prior date; anticipation.
Ānt'e-dī-lū'vi-al, } *a.* Being
Ānt'e-dī-lū'vi-an, } before
the flood in Noah's days.
Ānt'e-dī-lū'vi-an, *n.* One who lived before the flood.
Ānt'e-lōpe, *n.* A genus of animals, between the goat and the deer.
Ānt'e-lū'can, *a.* Being before Antelope.
Ānt'e-me-rid'i-an, *a.* Being before noon.
Ānt'e-mūn'dāne, *a.* Being before the creation.
Ān-tēn'nā, *n.* (*pl.* *Ān-tēn'næ*) One of the feelers of an insect.
Ānt'e-nūp'tial (*-nūp'shal*), *a.* Being before marriage.
Ānt'e-pās'chal, *a.* Pertaining to the time before Easter.
Ānt'e-pās't, *n.* Foretaste; anticipate.
Ānt'e-pe-nūlt', *n.* The last syllable of a word but two.



Ānt'e-pe-nūlt'i-mate, *a.* Relating to the last syllable but two.
Ān-tē'ri-or, *a.* Before in time or place; previous.
Ān-tē'ri-ōr'i-ty, *n.* State of being anterior, or before in time or place.
Ānt'e-room, *n.* A room leading to the principal apartment.
Ān'them, *n.* Church music adapted to passages from the Scriptures.
Ān'ther, *n.* (*Bot.*) The tip of the stamen, containing the pollen.
Ān'tho-lōg'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to anthology.
Ān'tho'lō-gy, *n.* *a.* *a.* Anther. collection of flowers or of poems.
Ān'tho-n'y's-fire (*ān'to-*), *n.* The erysipelas.
Ān'tho-gite, *n.* A hard compact kind of mineral coal.
Ān'thra-git'ic, *a.* Pertaining to anthracite.
Ān'thro-pōl'o-gy, *n.* Natural history of man; science of man considered in his entire nature.
Ān'thro-pe-mō'r-phism, *n.* Representation of God under a human form.
Ān'thro-pōph'a-gy, *n.* The feeding on human flesh; cannibalism.
Ān'ti, *a.* A Greek preposition signifying *against*, *opposite*, *contrary*, or *in place of*; — used in composition.
Āntic, *a.* Odd; fanciful; fantastic. — *n.* A buffoon, or merry-andrew.
Ān'ti-christ, *n.* A great adversary of Christ.
Ān'ti-chris'tian (*-kris'ti-an*), *a.* Opposing Christianity.
Ān'ti-gā-pāte, *v. t.* To take or do before; to foretaste.
Ān'ti-gā-pā'tion, *n.* Act of anticipating; foretaste.
Ān'ti-gā-pā'tor, *n.* One who anticipates.
Ān'ti-clī'max, *n.* A sentence in which the ideas become less striking at the close.

son, ōn, dō, wōlf, tōb, tōbk; ārn, rye, pull; c, s, soft; e, ū, hard; ag, exist; u as ng; this.

Ān'ti-dō'tal, } *a. Efficacious*
Ān'ti-dō'ta-ry, } *against poison.*
Ān'ti-dō'te, *n.* A remedy for poison.
Ān'ti-fēb'rile, or **Ān'ti-fē-brile**, *a.* Good against fever.
Ān'ti-mā'son (-sū), *n.* One opposed to freemasonry.
Ān'ti-mo-nā-reh'iē-al, *a.* Opposed to monarchy.
Ān'ti-mō'nī-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or composed of, antimony. — *n.* A preparation of antimony.
Ān'ti-mo-ny, *n.* A brittle white metal, and an ore of the same.
Ān'ti-nō'mi-an, *n.* One who holds good works to be not necessary to salvation. — *a.* Pertaining to the Antinomians.
Ān'ti-nō'mi-an-ism, *n.* Tenets of the Antinomians.
Ān'ti-no-my, or **Ān'ti-nō-my**, *n.* Contradiction between two laws.
Ān'ti-pā'pal, *a.* Opposing the Pope.
Ān'ti-pā-rā-lyt'ic, *a.* Good against paralysis.
Ān'ti-pa-thēt'ic, *a.* Having antipathy.
Ān'tip'a-thy, *n.* Aversion or dislike.
Ān'ti-pēs'ti-lēn'tial, *a.* Counteracting infection.
Ān'tip'hō-nal, *n.* Book of antiphons. — *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, alternate singing.
Ān'ti-phōn, } *n.* Alternate
Ān'tip'hō-ny, } *or responsive singing.*
Ān'tip'hra-sis, *n.* Use of words in a sense opposite to the true one.
Ān'tip'o-dal, *a.* Pertaining to the antipodes.
Ān'ti-pō-de, *n.* (*pl.* **Ān'tip-o-dē**.) One living on the opposite side of the globe.
Ān'ti-pō-pe, *n.* One who usurps the papal power.
Ān'ti-quā'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to antiquity. — *n.* An antiquary.
Ān'ti-quar-ry, *n.* One versed in antiquities.

Ān'ti-quā'te, *v. t.* To make obsolete, old, or void.
Ān'ti-quā'ted, *p. a.* Grown old; obsolete.
Ān-tique' (-teek'), *a.* Ancient; old. — *n.* A remnant of antiquity.
Ān-ti-qu'il-ty, *n.* Old times; a relic of old times.
Ān'ti-seor-bū'tie, } *a.*
Ān'ti-seor-bū'tiē-al, } *Good against the scurvy.*
Ān'ti-scriptū'al, *a.* Not according to the Scriptures.
Ān'ti-sēp'tic, *a.* Counteracting putrefaction.
Ān'ti-slāv'er-y, *n.* Opposition to slavery.
Ān'ti-spag-mōd'ic, *a.* Opposing spasm.
Ān'tith'e-sis, *n.* (*pl.* **Ān'tith'e-sē**.) Opposition of words or sentiments; contrast.
Ān'ti-thēt'ic, } *a.* Per-
Ān'ti-thēt'ic-al, } *taining to, or containing, antithesis; placed in contrast.*
Ān'ti-type, *n.* That which is prefigured by the type; thus the paschal lamb was a type, of which Christ is the *antitype*.
Ān'ti-type-al, *a.* Relating to, or of the nature of, an antitype. [*tag's* horn.]
Ān'tler, *n.* Branch of a **Ān'vil**, *n.* An iron block for hammering metals on.
Ān'x-i-ty (ang-si'e-ty), *n.* Trouble of mind; solicitude; concern; disquietude.
Ān'x-i-ous (ān'kshus), *a.* Greatly solicitous.
Ān'x-i-ous-ly (ān'kshus-), *adv.* With solicitude.
Ā'ny (ān'ny), *a.* One, indefinitely; every; whoever.
Ā'o-rist, *n.* A Greek tense expressing indeterminate past time.
Ā-ō'r'ta, *n.* The great artery.
Ā-pāc'e, *adv.* Quickly; hastily; fast; with speed.
Ā-pārt', *adv.* Separately; aside; asunder; to pieces.
Ā-pārt'ment, *n.* A room.
Ā-p'a-thēt'ic, *a.* Without feeling; insensible.
Ā-p'a-thy, *n.* Want of feeling; insensibility.

Āpe, *n.* A kind of tailless monkey; a mimic or imitator. — *v. t.* To imitate as an ape; to mimic.
Ā-pē'ri-ent, *a.* Gently purgative; laxative. — *n.* A laxative. [*a* hole.]
Ā-p'er-tū-re, *n.* An opening;
Ā-p'er-y, *n.* Practice of aping; mimicry. [*petals*.]
Ā-pēt'al-ō's, *a.* Having no
Ā'pex, *n.* (*pl.* **Ā'pex-es**, or **Ā'p'i-gē**.) The tip, point, or summit of a thing; top.
Ā-phē'l-ion (a-fē'l-yun), *n.* (*pl.* **Ā-phē'l'i-ā**.) The point of a planet's orbit most distant from the sun.
Āph'o-rism, *n.* A precept or principle expressed in a few words. — *SYN.* Axiom; maxim; adage; apothegm.
Āph'o-rist, *n.* A writer of aphorisms.
Āph'o-ris-tic, } *a.* Having
Āph'o-ris-tiē-al, } *the form of an aphorism.*
Āph'thong (āf- or āp-), *n.* A letter having no sound.
Ā'pi-a-ry, *n.* A place for bees.
Ā-pi'ce, *adv.* To each one's share; each by itself.
Ā'pish, *a.* Like an ape. — *SYN.* Silly; foppish; affected.
Ā-pō'e'a-lypse, *n.* The book of Revelation.
Ā-pō'e'a-lyp'tic, } *a.* Re-
Ā-pō'e'a-lyp'tiē-al, } *lating to the Apocalypse; contain-*
Ā-pō'e'a-lyp'tic, } *ing revelation; mysterious.*
Ā-pō'e'o-pe, *n.* Omission of the last letter or syllable of a word.
Ā-pō'e'ry-phā, *n.* Books of doubtful authenticity, appended to the Old Testament.
Ā-pō'e'ry-phal, *a.* Not authentic; doubtful.
Āp'o-gēe, *n.* The point in the moon's orbit most distant from the earth.
Āp'o-grāph, *n.* A copy.
Ā-pō'l'o-gēt'ic, } *a.* Said
Ā-pō'l'o-gēt'ic-al, } *by way of defense or excuse.*
Ā-pō'l'o-gist, *n.* One who makes an apology.
Ā-pō'l'o-gize, *v. i.* To plead or make excuse.



Ap'o-lôgue (-lôg), *n.* A moral fable. [an excuse.]

A-pô'l'o-gy, *n.* A defense; **Ap'oph-thegm** (áp'o-thém). See *Apothegm*.

Ap'o-plé'e'tic, *a.* Relating to apoplexy.

Ap'o-pléx'y, *n.* A disease characterized by sudden loss of sense and motion.

A-pô's'ta-sy, *n.* A departure from professed principles.

A-pô's'tate, *n.* One who forsakes his principles or religion. — *a.* Falling from faith.

A-pô's'ta-tize, *v. i.* To abandon one's faith or party.

A-pô's'te-mâte, *v. i.* To form into an abscess.

Ap'os-tême, *n.* An abscess.

A-pô's'tle (a-pô's'l), *n.* A messenger sent to execute some important business; one of the 12 disciples sent forth by Christ to preach the gospel. [of an apostle.]

A-pô's'tle-ship, *n.* The office **Ap'os-tô'l'ic**, } *a.* Relating **Ap'os-tô'l'ic-al**, } to, or resembling, an apostle; taught by the apostles.

A-pô's'tro-phi, *n.* (*Rhet.*) A turning from real auditors to an imagined one; contraction of a word, or the mark ']' used to denote such contraction.

Ap'o-strôph'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or denoting an apostrophe. [address.]

A-pô's'tro-phi-zé, *v. i.* To **A-pôth'e-ea-ry**, *n.* A compounding of medicines; a druggist.

Ap'o-thêgm } (áp'o-
Ap'oph-thêgm } thém), *n.* A remarkable saying; a maxim; aphorism.

Ap'o-thê'o-sis, *n.* Act of placing among the gods; deification. [deify.]

Ap'o-thê'o-size, *v. i.* To **Ap-pâl'**, *v. i.* To smite with terror. — *SYN.* To dismay; daunt; terrify; intimidate.

Ap'pa-nâge, *n.* Portion of land assigned by a prince for the subsistence of his younger son.

Ap'pa-râ'tus, *n.* (*pl.* **Ap'pa-râ'tus** or **Ap'pa-râ'tus-es**.)

Collection of implements or organs; furniture; utensils.

Ap-pâ'el, *n.* Clothing; dress; vesture; raiment; equipment. — *v. t.* To dress; to clothe; to attire; to deck.

Ap-pâ'ent, *a.* Visible to the eye; seeming. — *SYN.* Obvious; clear; evident.

Ap-pâ'ent-ly, *adv.* Plainly; clearly; in appearance.

Ap'pa-ri'tion (-rîsh'un), *n.* Appearance; thing appearing; ghost; specter.

Ap-pâ'ri-tor, *n.* A messenger of a spiritual court.

Ap-pê'al', *n.* Removal of a cause to a higher court; reference to another as witness; resort; recourse. — *v. t.* To remove to a higher court; to accuse. — *v. i.* To remove a cause to a higher tribunal; to refer to another for decision.

Ap-pê'al'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being appealed.

Ap-pê'ar, *v. i.* To be in sight; to become visible; to seem.

Ap-pê'ar'ance, *n.* A coming in sight; things seen; semblance; mien; a coming into court. [being appeased.]

Ap-pê'as'a-ble, *a.* Capable of **Ap-pê'age'**, *v. i.* To quiet; to pacify. [quieting.]

Ap-pê'a'sive, *a.* Mitigating; **Ap-pê'age'ment**, *n.* Act of appealing. [appeals.]

Ap-pê'l'ant, *n.* One who **Ap-pê'l'ate**, *a.* Relating to appeals.

Ap-pel-lâ'tion, *n.* A name by which a thing is called. — *SYN.* Title; address; style.

Ap-pê'l'la-tive, *a.* Pertaining to a common or general name. — *n.* A common, as distinguished from a proper name.

Ap-pel-lee', *n.* The defendant in an appeal; one who is prosecuted by a private man for a crime.

Ap-pel-lôr', *n.* One who prosecutes another for a crime.

Ap-pê'nd', *v. t.* To hang or attach to; to add; to annex.

Ap-pê'nd'age, *n.* An addition; adjunct; concomitant.

Ap-pê'nd'ant, *a.* Hanging to; annexed; appended by prescription. — *n.* Something incidental or subordinate belonging to a thing.

Ap-pê'nd'ix, *n.* (*pl.* **Ap-pê'nd'ix-es** or **Ap-pê'nd'ix-es**.) Something annexed; literary matter added to a book.

Ap-per-cêption, *n.* Self-consciousness.

Ap-per-tâin', *v. i.* To belong; to relate.

Ap-pe'tence, } *n.* Strong **Ap-pe'ten-cy**, } natural desire; eager appetite.

Ap-pe'tent, *a.* Very desirous.

Ap-pe'tite, *n.* Desire, especially of food or drink.

Ap-pe'tize, *v. t.* To whet the appetite.

Ap-plaud', *v. i.* To praise by clapping of hands, &c.; to commend.

Ap-plause', *n.* Approbation loudly expressed; public praise; acclamation.

Ap'ple, *n.* A tree and its fruit; pupil of the eye.

Ap-pli'a-ble, *a.* Applicable.

Ap-pli'ance, *n.* Act of applying; thing applied.

Ap-pli-ca-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being applicable.

Ap-pli-ca-ble, *a.* Capable of being applied. [plies.]

Ap-pli-cant, *n.* One who **Ap-pli-ca'tion**, *n.* Act of applying; entreaty; persevering industry; assiduity.

Ap-ply', *v. t.* To lay or place; to put or bring; to devote; to address. — *v. i.* To suit; to agree; to make request.

Ap-pô's'i-a-tû'ra, *n.* A small note in music indicating a passing tone.

Ap-point', *v. t.* To fix, establish or ordain; to set apart; to equip; to designate; to direct.

Ap-point'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being appointed.

Ap-point-ee', *n.* A person appointed.


Ap-point'ment, *n.* Act of appointing; equipment; direction.

Ap-por'tion, *v. t.* To divide and assign fairly; to allot; to distribute.

son, ôr, dg, wôlf, tôd, tûk; ùrn, rjô, pull; ç, è, soû; e, ë, hard; æ, exist; u as ng; this.

Ál'ge-brá'ic, } a. Per-
 Ál'ge-brá'ic-al, } taining to,
 or performed by, algebra.
 Ál'ge-brá'ist, n. One who is
 skilled in algebra.
 Ál'i-as, *adv.* Otherwise. —
 n. A second writ; an as-
 sumed name.
 Ál'i-bí, n. Elsewhere; an-
 other place.
 Ál'ien (ál'yen), a. Foreign;
 adverse. — n. A foreigner.
 Ál'ien-a-ble, a. Capable of
 being alienated.
 Ál'ien-á'te, v. t. To transfer
 to another; to estrange.
 Ál'ien-á'tion, n. Transfer;
 legal conveyance; a-trange-
 ment.
 Ál'ien-á'tor, n. One who
 alienates.
 Ál'ien-ee', n. One to whom
 the title of property is trans-
 ferred.
 A-light' (a-lít'), v. i. To
 get down; to dismount; to
 fall; to descend and settle.
 A-align'ment (-lín'-), n. The
 adjusting of a line; the line
 of adjustment; ground-plan
 of a road.
 A-like', *adv.* In the same
 manner. — a. Similar; with-
 out difference.
 Ál'i-ment, n. That which
 nourishes. — SYN. Food;
 nourishment.
 Ál'i-mént'al, } a. Pertain-
 Ál'i-mént'a-ry, } ing to, or
 supplying, food; nutritious.
 Ál'i-mént'ive-ness, n. The
 organ of appetite for food.
 Ál'i-mo-ný, n. A separate
 maintenance allowed a wife
 out of her husband's estate,
 on her divorce or separation
 from him.
 Ál'i-quánt, a. Not dividing
 without a remainder.
 Ál'i-quót, a. Dividing with-
 out a remainder.
 A-live', a. Having life; liv-
 ing; active; lively; suscep-
 tible.
 Ál'ka-hést, n. A pretend-
 ed universal solvent.
 Ál'ka-lés'cent, a. Tending
 to the properties of an
 alkali.
 Ál'ka-lí, or Ál'ka-lí, n. (*pl.*
 Ál'ka-lies, -lis or -lí-a.) A

caustic substance which
 neutralizes acids.
 Ál'ka-line (-lín or -lín), a.
 Having the qualities of
 alkali. [alkaline.
 Ál'ka-lize, v. t. To make
 Ál'ka-loid, a. A vegetable
 principle possessing alkaline
 properties.
 Ál, a. Every one; compris-
 ing the whole number. —
 n. The whole; everything;
 the total. — *adv.* Wholly;
 completely; entirely; quite.
 Ál-láy', v. t. To make quiet;
 to put at rest or bring down.
 — SYN. To check; to ap-
 pease; to calm; to pacify; to
 assuage; to mitigate; to repress.
 Ál'le-gá'tion, n. Positive
 affirmation or assertion; dec-
 laration.
 Ál-lé'ge' (ál-lé'j'), v. t. To
 assert positively; to declare;
 to plead in excuse; to cite.
 Ál-lé'giance, n. The duty
 of fidelity which a subject
 owes to his government;
 loyalty; fealty.
 Ál'le-gó'rie, } a. In the
 Ál'le-gó'rie-al, } manner of
 allegory; figurative.
 Ál'le-gó'rie-al-ly, *adv.* In
 an allegorical manner.
 Ál'le-go-ríze, v. t. To form
 or turn into allegory. — v.
 i. To use allegory.
 Ál'le-go-ry, n. A figurative
 sentence or discourse; a
 parable.
 Ál-lé'gro, *adv.* Quick; lively.
 — n. A quick, sprightly
 movement in music.
 Ál'le-lú'ia (-lú'yá), } n. Praise
 Ál'le-lú'iah, } Jehovah;
 a song or ascription
 of praise to God.
 Ál-lé'vi-á'te, v. t. To make
 light; to ease; to lessen.
 Ál-lé'vi-á'tion, n. Act of
 alleviating or making light.
 Ál'ley (láy), n. A narrow
 walk or passage.
 Ál-lé'gols'-dáy, n. The first
 of April.
 Ál-há'il', *interj.* All health;
 a phrase of salutation.
 Ál-lí'á'nce, n. Union by
 treaty or marriage; con-
 federacy; league; parties
 allied.

Ál'li-gá'te, v. t. To tie or join
 together.
 Ál'li-gá'tion, n. A rule of
 arithmetic.
 Ál'li-gá'tor, n. 
 A large am-
 phibious rep-
 tile; the Amer-
 ican crocodile.
 Ál'li'gion (ál-
 lish'un), n. Act of striking or
 dashing.
 Ál-lit'er-á'tion, n. Repetition
 of the same letter at the
 beginning of two or more
 successive words.
 Ál'lo-é's'tion, n. A putting
 one thing to another.
 Ál'lo-é'tion, n. Act or man-
 ner of addressing; address.
 Ál-ló'di-al, a. Free of rent
 or service; freehold.
 Ál-ló'di-um, n. Land which
 is the absolute property of
 the owner; freehold estate.
 Ál-lót' (lót'), v. t. To give by
 lot; to distribute.
 Ál-lót'ment, n. Act of allot-
 ting; share allotted.
 Ál-low', v. t. To permit; to
 grant; to yield; to make
 abatement.
 Ál-low'a-ble, a. Proper to
 be allowed; permissible.
 Ál-low'á'nce, n. Act of allow-
 ing; that which is allowed;
 permission; sanction; abate-
 ment. — v. t. To limit to a
 certain quantity of food or
 drink.
 Ál-lo'y', n. A compound of
 two or more metals; a baser
 metal mixed with a fine. —
 v. t. To debase by mixing.
 Ál-lo'y'á'ge, n. Act of alloy-
 ing or mixing metals.
 Ál-lá'ints'-dáy, n. The first
 day of November.
 Ál-lá'ouls'-dáy, n. The second
 day of November.
 Ál'á'pice, n. The berry of
 the pimento.
 Ál-lú'dé', v. i. To refer to
 without direct mention. —
 SYN. To hint; to insinuate;
 to suggest.
 Ál-lú're', v. t. To attempt to
 draw to. — SYN. To entice;
 decoy; seduce.
 Ál-lú're'ment, n. That which
 allures or entices.

Am'a-rānth, *n.* An ornamental plant with showy



Alter.

flowers; an imaginary flower that never fades.
Am'a-ránth'ine, *a.* Like amaranth; unfading.
A-má'ss', *v. t.* To collect into a heap; to accumulate.
A-má'ss'ment, *n.* A heap; collection; accumulation.
Am'a-teur'(-tjé'), *n.* A lover of any one of the fine arts.
Am'a-tive-ness, *n.* Propensity to love.
Am'a-to-ry, *a.* Relating to, or induced by, love.
A-má'se', *v. t.* To astonish; to confound. — *n.* A mingled feeling of surprise and wonder; astonishment.
A-má'se'ment (10), *n.* Astonishment; confusion.
A-máz'ing, *a.* Wonderful.
Am'a-zon, *n.* A warlike woman; a virago.
Am'a-zó'ní-an, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, an Amazon.
Am-bás'sa-dor, *n.* See *Embassador*.
Am'ber, *n.* A yellowish fossil resin, used for ornamental purposes, varnishes, &c.
Am'ber-gris, *n.* A fragrant waxy secretion of the sperm whale.
Am'bi-déx'ter, *n.* One who uses both hands with equal dexterity; a double-dealer.
Am'bi-déx-tér'l-ty, *n.* The power of using both hands with equal ease; double-dealing.
Am'bi-déx'troús, *a.* Using both hands with equal facility.
Am'bi-ent, *a.* Encompassing; surrounding; investing.
Am'bi-gú'í-ty, *n.* Doubtfulness of meaning.
Am-bí'g-u-óus, *a.* Of uncertain meaning; doubtful; equivocal.
Am-bí'g-u-óus-ly, *adv.* Equivocally; doubtfully.
Am'bít, *n.* Compass or circuit.
Am-bítion (-bítsh'nn), *n.* eager desire of fame or power.
Am-bítious (-bítsh'us), *a.* Controlled by, or indicating,

ambition; desirous of superiority.
Am'ble, *v. t.* To move with an amble. — *n.* Peculiar gait of a horse in which the two legs on the same side move together.
Am'bler, *n.* A horse which ambles or paces.
Am-bró'sh'ia (-bró'sh'á), *n.* The imaginary food of the gods; genus of plants.
Am-bró'sh'ial, *a.* Having
Am-bró'sh'ian, } the qualities of ambrosia; delicious.
Am'bro-type, *n.* A photographic picture taken on a plate of prepared glass.
Am'bry, *n.* An almshouse; a pantry or cupboard.
Am'br'-áce (ám's'ás), *n.* A double ace.
Am'bu-lance, *n.* A kind of moving hospital; a four-wheeled vehicle for conveying the wounded from a battle-field.
Am'bu-lá'tion, *n.* Act of walking about.
Am'bu-la-to-ry, *a.* Able to walk; walking; movable. — *n.* Any part of a building intended for walking in.
Am'bus-cáde, *n.* A concealed place in which troops lie hid to attack an enemy; the troops themselves.
Am'bush, *n.* The act or place of lying in wait; troops posted in a concealed place to attack an enemy; an ambuscade.
A-mél'io-rá'te, *v. t.* To make better. — *v. i.* To grow better; to meliorate.
A-mél'io-rá'tion, *n.* Act of making or growing better; improvement; melioration.
Am'mén', *So be it; verily; truly.* — *n.* Truth; one who is true.
A-mé'na-ble, *a.* Liable to give account; responsible.
A-ménd', *v. t.* To change in any way for the better. — *v. i.* To grow better. — *SYN.* To correct; reform; rectify; amend.
A-ménd'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being amended.
A-mende' (a-móng'd'), *n.*

A pecuniary fine; reparation; retraction.
A-ménd'ment, *n.* A change for the better; improvement.
A-mé'ndg', *n. sing.* and *pl.* Compensation; recompense; satisfaction.
A-mén'l'-ty, *n.* Pleasantness; agreeableness of situation.
A-mérce', *v. t.* To punish with a fine.
A-mérce'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being amerced; liable to a fine. [trary fine.
A-mérce'ment, *n.* Arbitration.
A-mérce', *n.* One who amercos, or imposes a fine.
A-mér'l-can-ígm, *n.* A word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to America.
A-mér'l-can-íze, *v. t.* To render American.
Am'e-thýst, *a.* A precious stone of a violet-blue color.
Am'e-thýst'ine, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, amethyst.
Am'i-a-bíl'l-ty, *n.* Amiability.
Am'i-a-ble, *a.* Worthy of love; lovely; lovable.
Am'i-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being amiable.
Am'i-a-bly, *adv.* In an amiable manner.
Am'i-án'thus, *n.* An incombustible fibrous mineral substance; earth-flax.
Am'i-ca-ble, *a.* Friendly; peaceable; harmonious; kind.
A-míd', } *prep.* In the midst
A-míds', } or middle of;
among.
A-mí'ss', *a.* Wrong; improper. — *adv.* Improperly.
Am'í-ty, *n.* Friendship; harmony; agreement; goodwill.
Am-mó'ní-á, *n.* A volatile
Am-mó'ní-áe, *n.* A peculiar concrete juice used in medicine.
Am-mó'ní-áe, } *a.* Per-
Am-mo-ní'e-al, } taining
to ammonia.
Am'mu-nítion (-nítsh'un),
n. Military stores, as powder, balls, bombs, &c.
Am'nes-ty, *n.* An act of general pardon.

â, ê, î, ô, û, ý, long; ä, ö, ý, ð, short; câre, câr, âak, ñll, whâp; çre, vdñ, çörm; pîque, frân;

A-mông', A-môngset', prep. Mingled or associated with.

Am'o-rôus, a. Pertaining to love; inclined to love; enamored; passionate.

Am'o-rô'so, n. A lover.

A-môr'phôs, a. Having no determinate form.

A-mount', v. i. To come in the aggregate; to be equivalent. — **n.** The sum total; aggregate.

A-mur', n. A love intrigue; an affair of gallantry.

Am-phib'i-an, n. An animal that lives on land or in water.

Am-phib'i-ôus, a. Living in two different elements.

Am-phi-bô'i-o-gy, n. Discourse or proposition of doubtful meaning.

Am-phi-thê'a-ter, } n. An
Am-phi-thê'a-tre, } edifice of a circular or oval form, used for public sports.

Am-phi-thê-â'trê-al, a. Pertaining to an amphitheater.

Am'ple, a. Large; extended; liberal; diffusive; wide.

Am-pli-fi-câ'tion, n. Enlargement; diffuse description.

Am-pli-fi'er, n. One who amplifies.

Am-pli-fy, v. t. To enlarge; to treat copiously. — **v. i.** To become large; to dilate.

Am-pli-tûde, n. Largeness; extent; capacity. [erally.]

Am-ply, adv. Largely; liberally.

Am-pu-tâ'te, v. t. To cut off, as a limb.

Am-pu-tâ'tion, n. Act of cutting off a limb.

Am'u-let, n. Something worn to prevent evil; a charm.

A-mûge', v. t. To entertain agreeably; to delude. — **SYN.** To divert; entertain.

A-mûge'ment, n. That which amuses.

A-mûg'ing, a. Affording amusement.

A-mû'sive, a. Having power to amuse.

A-mûg'da-late, a. Pertaining to, or made of, almonds.

A-mûg'da-lîne, a. Pertaining to, or like, almonds.

Am'y-lâ'ceous, a. Pertaining to starch.

An. One; any; — the same as *a*, the indefinite article.

An'a-bâptist, n. One who holds that infant baptism is not valid.

A-nâch'ro-nism (-nâk'-), n. An error in chronology.

An'a-côn'dâ (18), n. A large serpent of the Boa family.

A-nâ're-ôn'tie, a. Pertaining to Anacreon, a Greek poet; amatory; convivial.

An'a-grâm, n. Transposition of the letters of a name or word.

An'a-lép'tie, a. Giving strength after disease. — **n.** A restorative medicine.

An'a-lôg'ie-al, a. According to analogy.

A-nâl'o-gize, v. t. To explain by analogy.

A-nâl'o-gôs, a. Having analogy or resemblance.

A-nâl'o-gy, n. Agreement between things which are in most respects entirely unlike; proportion.

A-nâl'y-sis, n. (pl. A-nâl'y-sêg.) Resolution of any thing into its constituent elements. [es.]

An'a-lyst, n. One who analyzes.

An'a-lyt'ic, } a. Pertaining to analysis.

An'a-lyt'ic-al, } ing to analysis; resolving into elements.

An'a-lyt'ies, n. sing. The science of analysis.

An'a-lyze, v. t. To resolve into first principles or elements. [analyzes.]

An'a-lyz'er, n. One who analyzes.

An'a-pest, n. A metrical foot of one long and two short, or one accented and two unaccented, syllables.

An'a-pêst'ic, a. Pertaining to the anapest.

A-nârch'ie, } a. Being without government; lawless; disorderly.

A-nârch'ie-al, }

An'arch-y, n. Want of government; lawlessness.

A-nâth'e-mâ (18), n. An ecclesiastical curse and excommunication.

A-nâth'e-ma-tize, v. t. To

pronounce an anathema against.

An'a-tôm'ie-al, a. Belonging to anatomy or dissection.

A-nât'o-mist, n. One skilled in anatomy.

A-nât'o-my, n. Art of dissection; doctrine of the structure of the body learned by dissection; thing dissected.

An'bu-ry, n. Soft tumb on horses and cows; exercise on the roots of turnips, &c.

An'ces-tor, n. One from whom a person descends; progenitor; forefather.

An'cês'tral, a. Pertaining to, or descending from, ancestors.

An'cês-try, n. Series of ancestors; lineage; honorable descent.

An'ch'or, n. An iron instrument for holding a ship at rest. — **v. t.** To place anchor. — **v. i.** To cast anchor.

An'ch'or-age, n. Ground for anchoring. [anchoret.]

An'ch'o-ress, n. A female hermit; a recluse.

An'ch'o-rêt, } n. A religious solitary; a hermit; a recluse.

An'ch'o-rite, }

An-chô'vy, n. A small sea-fish used in seasoning.

An'cient (ân'shent), n. Of former times; not modern; old. [times.]

An'cient-ly, adv. In old times.

An'cients (ân'shents), n. pl. Men of former times; old men.

An'cil-la-ry, a. Subservient or subordinate, like a handmaid.

And, conj. A particle expressing the relation of addition, and serving to connect words or sentences.

An-dân'te, a. (Mus.) Rather slow; moderate. — **n.** A movement or piece in *Andante* time.

And'ron (-t-urn), n. A utensil for supporting wood in a fireplace.



An-drōg'y-nal, *a.* Having the characteristics of both sexes; hermaphroditic.

An-droi'dēg, *n.* A machine or automaton in the human form.

An'ee-dōte, *n.* A short story or incident.

An'ee-dōf'le-al, *a.* Pertaining to anecdotes. [flower.]

A-nēm'o-ne, *n.* The wind.

An'eū-rism, *n.* A soft pulsating tumor formed by a morbid enlargement of an artery.

A-new', *adv.* Afresh; newly; over again.

Ang'el, *n.* A divine messenger; a ministering spirit; a beautiful person.

Ang'el'ic, *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, angels.

Ang'el-ōl'o-gy, *n.* The doctrine respecting angels.

Ang'er, *n.* A strong passion excited by injury; resentment; rage; wrath. — *v. t.* To make angry; to provoke; to enrage.

Ang'it'nā, *n.* Inflammation of the throat.

Angle, *n.* A point where two lines meet; a corner; difference of direction of two lines or planes; fishing tackle. — *v. t.* To fish with a line and hook.

Ang'ler, *n.* One who angles or fishes.

Ang'li-can, *a.* English.

Ang'li-gism, *n.* An English idiom. [der into English.]

Ang'li-cize, *v. t.* To render.

Ang'ling, *n.* Act of fishing with a line and hook.

Ang'ri-ly (13), *adv.* With anger.

Ang'ry, *a.* Moved with anger; exasperated; provoked.

An-guin'e-al, *a.* Pertaining to a snake.

Ang'ui-h, *n.* Excessive pain.

Ang'ui-lar, *a.* Having angles.

Ang'ui-lār'ty, *n.* Quality of being angular.

Ang'ui-lā'ted, *a.* Formed with angles.

Ang'le, *a.* Old-womanish; imbecile.

A-nī'l'i-ty, *n.* Old age of a woman; dotage.

An'i-mad-vēr'sion, *n.* Remarks by way of criticism or reproof. — *SYN.* Strictures; comment; blame.

An'i-mad-vēr't', *v. t.* To turn the mind; to remark by way of criticism.

An'i-mal, *n.* An organized living being, endowed with sensation and voluntary motion; an irrational being. — *a.* Pertaining to animals.

An'i-māl'eū-lar, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, animalcules.

An'i-māl'eūlle, *n.* (*pl.* **An'i-māl'eūlles**.) An invisible or very minute animal.

An'i-māl'eū-line, *a.* Animalcular.

An'i-māl'eū-lum, *n.* (*pl.* **An'i-māl'eū-lā**.) An animalcule.

An'i-mal-ism, *n.* Animal nature; brutishness; sensuality.

An'i-māl'i-ty, *n.* Animal existence or nature.

An'i-mal-ize, *v. t.* To give animal life to.

An'i-māte, *v. t.* To give life to; to quicken; to enliven.

An'i-mate, *a.* Possessing animal life.

An'i-mā'ted, *a.* Full of life or spirit.

An'i-mā'tion, *n.* Quality of being animated; life; spirit; vigor.

An'i-mā'tor, *n.* One who gives life.

An'i-mōs'i-ty, *n.* Extreme hatred; malevolence; malignity.

An'ise, *n.* An aromatic plant.

An'kle (ā'k'l), *n.* The joint between the foot and the leg. [annals.]

An'nal-ist, *n.* A writer of annals.

An'nals, *n. pl.* A chronological history; chronicles.

An'nats, *n. pl.* First fruits

or profits of a spiritual prement.

An-nēal', *v. t.* To temper, as glass or metals, by first heating and then cooling.

An-nēx', *v. t.* To join at the end; to subjoin; to add.

An'nex-ā'tion, *n.* Conjunction; addition; union.

An-ni'hī-lā-ble, *a.* Capable of being annihilated.

An-ni'hī-lāte, *v. t.* To reduce to nothing; to destroy the specific form of a thing.

An-ni'hī-lā'tion, *n.* Act of annihilating, or reducing to nothing.

An'ni-vēr'sa-ry, *a.* Returning with the year; annual; yearly. — *n.* A day celebrated as it returns each year.

An-nō'nā, *n.* A year's increase; provisions.

An-nō-tāte, *v. t.* To make comments or notes.

An-nō-tā'tion, *n.* An explanatory note.

An-nō-tā'tor, *n.* A writer of notes; a commentator.

An-nō'to, *n.* A kind of reddish dyeing material.

An-nounce', *v. t.* To give notice of; to proclaim; to publish.

An-nounce'ment, *a.* A declaration or advertisement; publication.

An-noy', *v. t.* To incommod; to vex; to molest; to pester.

An-noy'ance, *n.* That which annoys or molests.

An'nu-al (ā'n'u-al), *a.* Coming yearly. — *n.* A plant whose root dies yearly; a yearly publication. [year.]

An'nu-al-ly, *adv.* Year by year.

An-nū'ā-tant, *n.* A person who has an annuity.

An-nū'ā-ty, *n.* A yearly allowance of money.

An-nū'l' (7), *v. t.* To make void; to abrogate; to abolish; to nullify.

An'nu-lar (ā'n'u-lar), *a.* Having the form of a ring; round.

An-nū-lēt, *n.* A little ring.

An-nūl'ment, *n.* Act of annulling.

Ān'nu-lōse, *a.* Furnished with, or composed of, rings.

Ān-nū'mer-āte, *v. t.* To add

Ān-nū'mer-ā'tion, *n.* Addition to a former number.

Ān-nūn'ci-āte (-shi-at), *v. t.* To announce.

Ān-nūn'ci-ā'tion (-shi-ā'-shun), *n.* Act of announcing; thing announced.

Ān'o-dyne, *n.* Medicine to assuage pain. — *a.* Mitigating pain.

A-noint', *v. t.* To rub, as with oil; to consecrate by the use of oil.

A-noint'ed, *n.* The Messiah.

A-noint'ment, *n.* Act of anointing.

A-nōm'a-lign, *n.* A deviation from rule; irregularity; anomaly.

A-nōm'a-lis'tic, *a.* Irregular.

A-nōm'a-lous, *a.* Deviating from rule or analogy; irregular.

A-nōm'a-ly, *n.* That which deviates from rule; irregularity.

A-nōn', *adv.* Soon; quickly.

A-nōn'y-mous, *a.* Wanting a name; nameless.

Ān'o-rēx'y, *n.* Want of appetite.

Ān-ōth'er, *a.* Some other; not the same; one more; any other.

Ān'ser-inc, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a goose.

Ān'swer (ān'ser), *v. t.* To speak in reply to; to refute; to face; to suit; to atone for. — *v. i.* To reply; to account; to suit. — *n.* A reply; something done in consequence of something else; a solution.

Ān'swer-a-ble (ān'ser-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being answered; liable to answer; accountable; suitable.

Ān'swer-er (ān'ser-er), *n.* One who answers.

Ant, *n.* A small insect; emmet; pismire.

Ān-tāg'o-nism, *n.* Opposition of action; contest.

Ān-tāg'o-nist, *n.* An opponent; a competitor; a contender. — *a.* Counteracting; opposing.

Ān-tāg'o-nist'ic, *a.* Opposing.

Ān-tāg'o-nize, *v. i.* To act in opposition; to strive against.

Ān-tāl'gic, *a.* Alleviating pain. — *n.* Medicine to relieve pain.

Ān-tāre'tic, *a.* Opposite to the arctic zone; relating to the southern polar region.

Ān't-ar-thrit'ic, *a.* Counteracting the gout.

Ān'te, in compound words, signifies *before*.

Ān't'-ēat'er, *n.* A tropical animal that lives on ants.

Ān'te-cēd'ence, *n.* Act of preceding in time.

Ān'te-cēd'ent, *n.* That which goes before. — *a.* Going before in time. — *Syn.* Prior; preceding; previous; anterior; foregoing.

Ān'te-cēs'sor, *n.* One who goes before; predecessor.

Ān'te-chām'ber, *n.* A room leading into the chief apartment.

Ān'te-dāte, *v. t.* To date before the true time; to anticipate. — *n.* A prior date; anticipation.

Ān'te-di-lū'vi-al, *a.* Being before the flood in Noah's days.

Ān'te-di-lū'vi-an, *n.* One who lived before the flood.

Ān'te-lōpe, *n.* A genus of animals, between the goat and the deer.

Ān'te-lū'can, *a.* Being before Antelope.

Ān'te-me-rid'i-an, *a.* Being before noon.

Ān'te-mūn'dāne, *a.* Being before the creation.

Ān-tē'nā, *n.* (*pl.* **Ān-tē'nāe**.) One of the feelers of an insect.

Ān'te-nūpt'ial (-nūp'shal), *a.* Being before marriage.

Ān'te-pās'chal, *a.* Pertaining to the time before Easter.

Ān'te-pāst, *n.* Foretaste; anticipation.

Ān'te-pe-nūlt', *n.* The last syllable of a word but two.

Ān'te-pe-nūlt'i-mate, *a.* Relating to the last syllable but two.

Ān-tē'ri-or, *a.* Before in time or place; previous.

Ān-tē'ri-ōr'i-ty, *n.* State of being anterior, or before in time or place.

Ān'te-rōom, *n.* A room leading to the principal apartment.

Ān'them, *n.* Church music adapted to passages from the Scriptures.

Ān'ther, *n.* (*Bot.*) The tip of the stamen, containing the pollen.

Ān'tho-lōg'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to anthology.

Ān'thō'lo-gy, *n.* A collection of flowers or of poems.

Ān'tho-ny's-fire (ān'to-), *n.* The erysipelas.

Ān'thra-cite, *n.* A hard compact kind of mineral coal.

Ān'thra-cit'ic, *a.* Pertaining to anthracite.

Ān'thro-pō'l'o-gy, *n.* Natural history of man; science of man considered in his entire nature.

Ān'thro-po-mō'r-phism, *n.* Representation of God under a human form.

Ān'thro-pōph'a-gy, *n.* The feeding on human flesh; cannibalism.

Ān'ti A Greek preposition signifying *against*, *opposite*, *contrary*, or *in place of*; — used in composition.

Ān'tic, *a.* Odd; fanciful; fantastic. — *n.* A buffoon, or merry-andrew.

Ān'ti-christ, *n.* A great adversary of Christ.

Ān'ti-christ'ian (-krist'yan), *a.* Opposing Christianity.

Ān'ti-c'i-pāte, *v. t.* To take or do before; to foretaste.

Ān'ti-c'i-pā'tion, *n.* Act of anticipating; foretaste.

Ān'ti-c'i-pā'tor, *n.* One who anticipates.

Ān'ti-clim'ax, *n.* A sentence in which the ideas become less striking at the close.



Ān'ti-dō'tal, } *a. Efficacious*
Ān'ti-dō'ta-ry, } *against poison.*

Ān'ti-dō'te, *n.* A remedy for poison.

Ān'ti-fēb'rile, or **Ān'ti-fē-brile**, *a.* Good against fever.

Ān'ti-mā'son (-*sn*), *n.* One opposed to freemasonry.

Ān'ti-mo-nāreh'le-al, *a.* Opposed to monarchy.

Ān'ti-mō'nī-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or composed of, antimony. — *n.* A preparation of antimony.

Ān'ti-mo-ny, *n.* A brittle white metal, and an ore of the same.

Ān'ti-nō'mī-an, *n.* One who holds good works to be not necessary to salvation. — *a.* Pertaining to the Antinomians.

Ān'ti-nō'mī-an-ism, *n.* Tenets of the Antinomians.

Ān'ti-no-my, or **Ān'ti-nō-my**, *n.* Contradiction between two laws.

Ān'ti-pā'pal, *a.* Opposing the Pope.

Ān'ti-pār'a-lyt'ic, *a.* Good against paralysis.

Ān'ti-pa-thēt'ic, *a.* Having antipathy.

Ān'tip'a-thy, *n.* Aversion or dislike.

Ān'ti-pēs'ti-lēn'tial, *a.* Counteracting infection.

Ān'tip'h'o-nal, *n.* Book of antiphons; — *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, alternate singing.

Ān'ti-phōn, } *n.* Alternate
Ān'tip'h'o-ny, } or responsive singing.

Ān'tip'h'a-sis, *n.* Use of words in a sense opposite to the true one.

Ān'tip'o-dal, *a.* Pertaining to the antipodes.

Ān'ti-pō-de, *n.* (*pl.* **Ān'tip'o-dēs**.) One living on the opposite side of the globe.

Ān'ti-pō-pe, *n.* One who usurps the papal power.

Ān'ti-quā'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to antiquity. — *n.* An antiquary.

Ān'ti-quā-ry, *n.* One versed in antiquities.

Ān'ti-quā'te, *v. t.* To make obsolete, old, or void.

Ān'ti-quā'ted, *p. a.* Grown old; obsolete.

Ān-tique' (-*teek'*), *a.* Ancient; old. — *n.* A remnant of antiquity.

Ān-tiq'ui-ty, *n.* Old times; a relic of old times.

Ān'ti-seor-bū'tie, } *a.*
Ān'ti-seor-bū'tie-al, } Good against the scurvy.

Ān'ti-scriptū'al, *a.* Not according to the Scriptures.

Ān'ti-sēp'tic, *a.* Counteracting putrefaction.

Ān'ti-slāv'er-y, *n.* Opposition to slavery.

Ān'ti-spag-mōd'ic, *a.* Opposing spasm.

Ān'tith'e-sis, *n.* (*pl.* **Ān'tith'e-sēs**.) Opposition of words or sentiments; contrast.

Ān'ti-thēt'ic, } *a.* Per-
Ān'ti-thēt'ic-al, } taining to, or containing, antithesis; placed in contrast.

Ān'ti-type, *n.* That which is prefigured by the type; thus the paschal lamb was a type, of which Christ is the antitype.

Ān'ti-ty'p'e-al, *a.* Relating to, or of the nature of, an antitype.

Ān'ter, *n.* Branch of a

Ān'vil, *n.* An iron block for hammering metals on.

Ān-x'ie-ty (*ang-si'e-ty*), *n.* Trouble of mind; solicitude; concern; disquietude.

Ān-x'io'us (*ānk'shus*), *a.* Greatly solicitous.

Ān-x'io'us-ly (*ānk'shus-*), *adv.* With solicitude.

Ā'ny (*ān'ny*), *a.* One, indefinitely; every; whoever.

Ā'o-rist, *a.* A Greek tense expressing indeterminate past time.

Ā-ō'r'ta, *n.* The great artery.

Ā-pāc'e, *adv.* Quickly; hastily; fast; with speed.

Ā-pārt', *adv.* Separately; aside; asunder; to pieces.

Ā-pārt'ment, *n.* A room.

Ā-p'a-thēt'ic, *a.* Without feeling; insensible.

Ā-p'a-thy, *n.* Want of feeling; insensibility.

Āpe, *n.* A kind of tailless monkey; a mimic or imitator. — *v. t.* To imitate as an ape; to mimic.

Ā-pē'ri-ent, *a.* Gently purgative; laxative. — *n.* A laxative.

Ā-pēr-tūre, *n.* An opening;

Ā-pēr-y, *n.* Practice of aping; mimicry. [petals.]

Ā-pēt'al-ous, *a.* Having no

Ā'pex, *n.* (*pl.* **Ā'pex-es**, or **Ā'p'ē-gē**.) The tip, point, or summit of a thing; top.

Ā-phē'lion (*a-fē'l'yun*), *n.* (*pl.* **Ā-phē'lī-ā**.) The point of a planet's orbit most distant from the sun.

Ā-ph'o-rism, *n.* A precept or principle expressed in a few words. — *SYN.* Axiom; maxim; adage; apothegm.

Ā-ph'o-rist, *n.* A writer of aphorisms.

Ā-ph'o-rist'ic, } *a.* Having
Ā-ph'o-rist'ic-al, } the form of an aphorism.

Ā-ph'thong (*āf'* or *āp'*), *n.* A letter having no sound.

Ā'pi-a-ry, *n.* A place for bees.

Ā'pi-ēc'e, *adv.* To each one's share; each by itself.

Ā'p'ish, *a.* Like an ape. — *SYN.* Silly; foppish; affected.

Ā-pō'e'a-lypse, *n.* The book of Revelation.

Ā-pō'e'a-lyp'tic, } *a.* Re-
Ā-pō'e'a-lyp'tic-al, } lating to the Apocalypse; containing revelation; mysterious.

Ā-pō'e'o-pe, *n.* Omission of the last letter or syllable of a word.

Ā-pō'e'ry-phā, *n.* Books of doubtful authenticity, appended to the Old Testament.

Ā-pō'e'ry-phal, *a.* Not authentic; doubtful.

Ā'p'o-gēe, *n.* The point in the moon's orbit most distant from the earth.

Ā'p'o-grāph, *n.* A copy.

Ā-pō'l'o-gēt'ic, } *a.* Said
Ā-pō'l'o-gēt'ic-al, } by way of defense or excuse.

Ā-pō'l'o-gist, *n.* One who makes an apology.

Ā-pō'l'o-gize, *v. i.* To plead or make excuse.



Ape.

Ap'o-lôgue (-lôg), *n.* A moral fable. [an excuse.]
Ap'pô'o-gy, *n.* A defense;
Ap'oph-thëgm (ap'o-thëm). See *Apothëgn*.
Ap'o-plë'tic, *a.* Relating to apoplexy.
Ap'o-plëxy, *n.* A disease characterized by sudden loss of sense and motion.
A-pô's-ta-sy, *n.* A departure from professed principles.
A-pô's-tate, *n.* One who forsakes his principles or religion. — *a.* Falling from faith.
A-pô's-ta-tize, *v. i.* To abandon one's faith or party.
A-pô's-te-mâte, *v. i.* To form into an abscess.
Ap'os-tëme, *n.* An abscess.
A-pô's-tle (a-pô's-el), *n.* A messenger sent to execute some important business; one of the 12 disciples sent forth by Christ to preach the gospel. [of an apostle.]
A-pô's-tle-ship, *n.* The office.
Ap'os-tô'lic, } *a.* Relating
Ap'os-tô'lic-al, } to resembling, an apostle; taught by the apostles.
A-pô's-tro-phë, *n.* (*Rhet.*) A turning from real auditors to an imagined one; contraction of a word, or the mark (') used to denote such contraction.
Ap'o-strôph'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or denoting an apostrophe.
A-pô's-tro-phize, *v. t.* To turn from real auditors to an imagined one; contraction of a word, or the mark (') used to denote such contraction.
Ap'o-thë-ca-ry, *n.* A compounder of medicines; a druggist.
Ap'o-thëgm } (*Ap'o-*
Ap'oph-thëgm } thëgm), *n.*
 A remarkable saying; a maxim; aphorism.
Ap'o-thë'o-sis, *n.* Act of placing among the gods; deification. [*dëlv.*]
Ap'o-thë'o-size, *v. t.* To Ap-pall', *v. t.* To smite with terror. — *SYN.* To dismay; daunt; terrify; intimidate.
Ap'pa-nage, *n.* Portion of land assigned by a prince for the subsistence of his younger son.
Ap'pa-râ'tus, *n.* (*pl.* Ap'pa-râ'tus or Ap'pa-râ'tus-eg.)


Collection of implements or organs; furniture; utensils.
Ap-pâ'el, *n.* Clothing; dress; vesture; raiment; equipment. — *v. t.* To dress; to clothe; to attire; to deck.
Ap-pâ'ent, *a.* Visible to the eye; seeming. — *SYN.* Obvious; clear; evident.
Ap-pâ'ent-ly, *adv.* Plainly; clearly; in appearance.
Ap'pa-rî'tion (-rîsh'un), *n.* Appearance; thing appearing; ghost; specter.
Ap-pâ'r'i-tor, *n.* A messenger of a spiritual court.
Ap-pë'al, *n.* Removal of a cause to a higher court; reference to another as witness; resort; recourse. — *v. t.* To remove to a higher court; to accuse. — *v. i.* To remove a cause to a higher tribunal; to refer to another for decision.
Ap-pë'al-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being appealed.
Ap-pë'ar, *v. i.* To be in sight; to become visible; to seem.
Ap-pë'ar-ance, *n.* A coming in sight; things seen; semblance; mien; a coming into court. [being appealed.]
Ap-pë'ag-a-ble, *a.* Capable of Ap-pë'age', *v. t.* To quiet; to pacify. [quieting.]
Ap-pë'a-sive, *a.* Mitigating.
Ap-pë'a-gement, *n.* Act of appeasing.
Ap-pë'l'ant, *n.* One who Ap-pë'l'ate, *a.* Relating to appeals.
Ap'pë'l-â'tion, *n.* A name by which a thing is called. — *SYN.* Title; address; style.
Ap-pë'l-â-tive, *a.* Pertaining to a common or general name. — *n.* A common, as distinguished from a proper name.
Ap'pë-lee', *n.* The defendant in an appeal; one who is prosecuted by a private man for a crime.
Ap'pë-lô'r, *n.* One who prosecutes another for a crime.
Ap-pënd', *v. t.* To hang or attach to; to add; to annex.
Ap-pënd'age, *n.* An addition; adjunct; concomitant.

Ap-pënd'ant, *a.* Hanging to; annexed; appended by prescription. — *n.* Something incidental or subordinate belonging to a thing.
Ap-pën'dix, *n.* (*pl.* Ap-pën'dix-eg or Ap-pën'di-cëg.) Something annexed; literary matter added to a book.
Ap-per-cëption, *n.* Self-consciousness.
Ap-per-tân', *v. i.* To belong; to relate.
Ap-pe-tence, } *n.* Strong
Ap-pe-ten-cy, } natural desire; eager appetite.
Ap-pe-tent, *a.* Very desirous.
Ap-pe-tite, *n.* Desire, especially of food or drink.
Ap-pe-tize, *v. t.* To whet the appetite.
Ap-plaud', *v. t.* To praise by clapping of hands, &c.; to commend.
Ap-plause', *n.* Approbation loudly expressed; public praise; acclamation.
Ap'ple, *n.* A tree and its fruit; pupil of the eye.
Ap-pli-a-ble, *a.* Applicable.
Ap-pli'ange, *n.* Act of applying; thing applied.
Ap'pli-ca-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being applicable.
Ap'pli-ca-ble, *a.* Capable of being applied. [*plies*].
Ap'pli-cant, *n.* One who applies; entreaty; persevering industry; assiduity.
Ap-pli', *v. t.* To lay or place; to put or bring; to devote; to address. — *v. i.* To suit; to agree; to make request.
Ap-pô'gi-a-turâ, *n.* A small note in music indicating a passing tone.
Ap-point', *v. t.* To fix, establish or ordain; to set apart; to equip; to designate; to direct.
Ap-point-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being appointed.
Ap'point-ee', *n.* A person appointed.
Ap-point'ment, *n.* Act of appointing; equipment; direction.
Ap-pôr'tion, *v. t.* To divide and assign fairly; to allot; to distribute.

són, ôr, dâ, wôlf, tób, tóok; Ûrn, rye, pull; ç, ê, soft; e, ë, hard; ag, exist; u as ng; this.

Ap-por-tion-ment, *n.* A dividing into just shares or proportions.
Ap-po-si-te, *a.* Very applicable; proper; suitable.
Ap-po-si-te-ly, *adv.* Properly; suitably; fitly.
Ap-po-si-tion (-ish/un), *n.* State of two nouns put in the same case without a connecting word.
Ap-prais'al, *n.* Valuation by authority; appraisal.
Ap-praise', *v. t.* To set a price on. [of appraising].
Ap-praise'ment (10), *n.* Act of appraising.
Ap-praiser, *n.* A person appointed to appraise.
Ap-pré-cia-ble (-pré'sh'le-), *a.* Capable of being estimated.
Ap-pré-ci-ate (-sh'-), *v. t.* To value; to raise the value of. — *v. i.* To rise in value.
Ap-pré-ci-ation (-sh'-a-shun), *n.* Act of appreciating or valuing; a just estimate.
Ap-pre-hend', *v. t.* To seize; to conceive by the mind; to fear.
Ap-pre-hen'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being apprehended.
Ap-pre-hen'sion, *n.* Act of apprehending; conception of ideas; fear; distrust.
Ap-pre-hen'sive, *a.* Quick to apprehend; fearful.
Ap-prén'tice, *n.* One bound by indentures to learn a trade or art. — *v. t.* To bind as an apprentice.
Ap-prén'tice-ship, *a.* The time an apprentice serves.
Ap-prise', *v. t.* To give notice to; to inform.
Ap-prize', *v. t.* See *Appraise*.
Ap-próach', *v. t.* To draw near to; to approximate. — *v. i.* To draw near. — *n.* Act of drawing near; access; advance; admittance.
Ap-próach-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being approached; accessible.
Ap-pro-ba'tion, *n.* Act of approving; liking; support.
Ap-pro-ba'tive, *a.* Approving; approving.
Ap-pro-ba'to-ry, *a.* Proving, or implying approbation.
Ap-pro'pri-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being appropriated.

Ap-pro'pri-ate, *v. t.* To set apart for a purpose, or for one's self; to assign.
Ap-pro'pri-ate, *a.* Belonging peculiarly. — *SYN.* Fit; adapted; pertinent; suitable; proper.
Ap-pro'pri-ate-ly, *adv.* Properly. [of fitness].
Ap-pro'pri-ate-ness, *n.* Peculiar fitness.
Ap-pro'pri-ation, *n.* Act of appropriating; a setting apart to a particular use; any thing set apart.
Ap-prov'a-ble, *a.* Worthy of approbation.
Ap-prov'al, *n.* Approbation.
Ap-prove', *v. t.* To like or allow of; to commend; to justify.
Ap-próx'i-māte, *v. t. or i.* To bring or draw near.
Ap-próx'i-mate, *a.* Near; nigh. [proach].
Ap-próx'i-mā'tion, *n.* Approaching.
Ap-pulse, or **Ap-pulse'**, *n.* Ap-pul'sion (-shun), *n.* Act of striking against.
Ap-púr'te-nance, *n.* That which appertains or belongs to something else.
Ap-púr'te-nant, *a.* Belonging by right.
Ap-pri-cót, *n.* A kind of plum, very delicious. [the year].
Ap'ril, *n.* Fourth month of the year.
Ap'pron (á'purn or á'prun), *n.* A part of dress worn in front. [the way].
Ap-ro-pós' (-pó'), *adv.* By apt, *a.* Fit; suitable; liable; ready; qualified.
Ap'ter-al, *a.* Having columns only in front. [wings].
Ap'ter-óus, *a.* Without.
Ap'ti-túde, *n.* Fitness; adaptation; tendency.
Ap'tly, *adv.* Properly; fitly.
Ap'tness, *n.* Fitness; readiness; tendency.
Á-quá-fór'tis, *n.* Nitric acid.
Á-quát'le, *a.* Living in water.
Á-que-dúct (ák'we-dúkt), *n.* An artificial channel for conveying water; conduit.
Á-que-óus, *a.* Watery.
Á-qui-fórm, *a.* Having the form of water.
Á-qui-line (ák'wí-lín or -lín),

a. Like an eagle or its beak; hooked.
Árab, *n.* A native of Arabia.
Ára-besque (-bèsk), *a.* Pertaining to, or in the manner of, Arabian architecture.
Á-rá-bi-an, *a.* Pertaining to Arabia.
Ára-bic, *n.* The language of Arabians.
Ára-ble, *a.* Fit for plowing.
Ár-bi-ter, *n.* An umpire; a judge.
Ár-bi-tra-ble, *a.* Arbitrary; determinable.
Ár-bi'tra-ment, *n.* Will; determination; award of arbitrators.
Ár-bi-tra-ry, *a.* Dictated by will; bound by no law; despotic. — *SYN.* Tyrannical; imperious; unlimited; absolute.
Ár-bi-trāte, *v. t. or i.* To hear and judge as an arbitrator; to determine.
Ár-bi-trā'tion, *n.* A hearing and decision by arbitrators.
Ár-bi-trā'tor, *n.* An umpire; arbitrator. [blter].
Ár-bi-tress, *n.* A female arbitrator.
Ár-bor, *n.* A shady bower.
Ár-bor-al, *a.* Belonging to trees.
Ár-bo-rés'cence, *n.* The figure or resemblance of a tree. [like a tree].
Ár-bo-rés'cent, *a.* Growing like a tree.
Ár-bo-róus, *a.* Pertaining to a tree.
Áre, *n.* A segment or part of a circle.  *Arc.*
Ár-cāde', *n.* A series of arches and columns; a long arched building or gallery.
Ár-cā-num, *n.* (pl. *Ár-cā-nā*). A secret.
Árch, *a.* Chief; principal; wagghish; sly. — *n.* A part of a circle; arc; a curved or vaulted structure. — *v. t.* To form into an arch. — *v. i.* To form an arch.
Ár-cha-ólo-gy, *n.* The science of antiquities.
Ár-chā'le, *a.* Ancient; antiquated; obsolete.
Ár-cha-ígm, *n.* An obsolete word, expression, or style.

Arch-án'gel (árk-), *n.* A chief angel. [bishop.
Arch-bish'op, *n.* A chief
Arch-bish'op-ric, *n.* Jurisdiction or office of an archbishop.
Arch-déa'eon (-dē'kn), *n.* A bishop's de-puty.
Arch-dúch'ess, *n.* Wife of an archduke; daughter of the emperor; a princess of Austria.
Arch-dúke', *n.* A grand duke of the house of Austria.
Archéd (árcht), *a.* In form of an arch. [with a bow.
Arch'er, *n.* One who shoots
Arch'er-y, *n.* Art of shooting with a bow.
Arch'e-týp'al, *a.* Belonging to an archetype; original.
Arch'e-type, *n.* An original; a pattern; a model.
Arch'fiend, *n.* The chief of the fiends.
Arch'i-e-pís'co-pal, *a.* Relating to an archbishop or archbishopric.
Arch'i-pé'l'a-go, *n.* A sea with many small islands in it.
Arch'i-téct, *n.* One skilled in the art of building; a contriver.
Arch'i-téct'ive, *a.* Belonging to architecture.
Arch'i-téctúr'al, *a.* Pertaining to architecture.
Arch'i-téctú're, *n.* The art or science of building.
Arch'i-tráve, *n.* That part of the entablature resting immediately on the column.
Arch'iveg, *n. pl.* Records, or places where they are kept.
Arch'ness, *n.* Sly humor.
Arch'wáy, *n.* A passage under an arch.
Arch'vie, *a.* Lying far north.
Arch'en-gy, *n.* Eagerness; zeal; ardor; heat.
Arch'ent, *a.* Hot; fervid; vehement; zealous.
Arch'dor, *n.* Heat; warmth; affection; zeal.
Arch'u-óus, *a.* High; lofty; hard to climb; laborious.
Arch'e (18), *n.* An open surface; inclosed space; superficial contents.

Arch'e-fác'tion, *n.* The act of drying; dryness.
Arch'é'ná, *n.* An open space for combats; any place of public exertion.
Arch'e-ná'ceous, *a.* Consisting of sand; sandy.
Arch'e-óm'e-try, *n.* Art of measuring the specific gravity of liquids.
Arch'al, *n.* Crude tartar.
Arch'ent, *a.* Silvery; white, like silver.
Arch'ent-line, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, silver.
Arch'il, *n.* Potter's earth; pure clay.
Arch'il-lá'ceous, *a.* Of the nature of clay; clayey.
Arch'o-sý, *n.* A large ship either for merchandise or war.
Arch'gile, *v. i. or t.* To debate or discuss; to persuade.
Arch'gü-er, *n.* One who argues.
Arch'gu-ment, *n.* Reason alleged to induce belief; plea.
Arch'gu-mént'al (10), *a.* Belonging to argument.
Arch'gu-men-tá'tion, *n.* Act or process of reasoning.
Arch'gu-mént'a-tive, *a.* Consisting of argument.
Arch'i-an, *n.* One who denies the deity of Christ.
Arch'i-an-ísm, *n.* The doctrines of Arius, who denied the deity of Christ.
Arch'id, *a.* Dry; parched.
Arch'id'ity, *n.* Dryness; absence of moisture.
Arch'ig, *n.* The Ram; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.
Arch'ight' (-rit'), *adv.* Rightly.
Arch'ise', *v. i.* [imp. AROSE; *p. p.* ARISEN.] To rise; to mount; to ascend.
Arch'is-tó'e-ra-cy, *n.* Government by nobles; nobility.
Arch'is-to-crát, or **Arch'is-to-crát**, *n.* One who favors aristocracy.
Arch'is-to-crát'ic, { *a.* Re-
Arch'is-to-crát'ic-al, } lating to aristocracy.
Arch'ith-mán'cy, or **Arch'ith-man-cy**, *n.* Divination by the use of numbers.

Arch'ith-me-tic, *n.* The science of numbers.
Arch'ith-mét'ic-al, *a.* Relating to, or according to, arithmetic.
Arch'ith-me-tíc'ian (-tísh'an), *n.* One skilled in arithmetic.
Arch, *n.* A chest or coffer; a large vessel or boat.
Arch'm, *n.* Limb of the body from the shoulder to the wrist; a branch; an inlet of water.—*v. t.* To furnish with arms.—*v. i.* To take arms.
Arch'má'dá (18), *n.* A large fleet of armed ships.
Arch'ma-ment, *n.* A force equipped for war.
Arch'ma-türe, *n.* Armor; a piece of iron to connect the poles of a magnet.
Arch'm'-cháir, *n.* A chair with arms.
Arch'm'ful, *n. (pl. Arch'm'fulg.)* As much as the arms can hold. [arm.
Arch'm'hóle, *n.* A hole for the Arch'mí'g'er-óus, *a.* Bearing arms.
Arch'mill-la-ry, *a.* Resembling a bracelet; consisting of rings.
Arch'mín'ian (-yan), *n.* One who denies predestination, and holds to universal redemption.
Arch'mín'ian-ísm, *n.* The tenets of Arminians.
Arch'míp'o-ten't, *a.* Powerful in arms.
Arch'mis-tice, *n.* A cessation from arms; truce.
Arch'm'let, *n.* A little arm; ornament for the arm.
Arch'm'or (33), *n.* Defensive arms or covering.
Arch'mo-rer, *n.* One who makes, sells, or has the care of, arms.
Arch'mó'tri-al, *a.* Belonging to armor.
Arch'mo-ry, *n.* A repository for arms.
Arch'm'pit, *n.* The hollow or cavity under the shoulder.
Arch'ng, *n. pl.* Weapons; ensigns armorial.
Arch'ng, *n.* A large body of armed men; great number.

són, ör, dg, wöf, töb, töök; ün, rye, pull; ç, ä, soft; e, ä, hard; ag, exist; u as ng; this.

A-rô-mâ, *n.* The fragrant principle of plants.
Âr-o-mâ'ti'e, *a.* Spicy; fragrant; odoriferous.
Âr-o-mâ'ti'es, *n. pl.* Fragrant spices or perfumes.
A-rô-ma-tize, or **Âr'o-ma-tize**, *v. t.* To impregnate with aroma.
A-rôge', *imp.* of *Arise*.
A-round', *prep.* On all sides of; about; from one part to another of. — *adv.* In a circle; on every side; here and there.
A-rouge', *v. t.* To excite to action; to awaken suddenly; to animate. [hand-gun].
Âr-que-bûse, *n.* A sort of **Âr'râck**, *n.* A spirit obtained from the cocoanut, rice, or sugar-cane.
Ar-râign' (ar-rân'), *v. t.* To call to answer in court; to call in question; to accuse.
Ar-râign'ment (ar-rân'-), *n.* Act of arraigning.
Ar-rânger', *v. t.* To set in order; to adjust; to prepare.
Ar-rânge'ment, *n.* Act of arranging; adjustment.
Âr-rant, *a.* Notoriously bad; infamous. [hangings].
Âr-ras, *n.* Tapestry; figured
Ar-râ'y', *n.* Order of battle; dress; raiment. — *v. t.* To put in order; to dress. — *SYN.* To dispose; deck; arrange; clothe; envelope.
Ar-rêar'age (8), *n.* The part of a debt unpaid.
Ar-rêarg', *n. pl.* That which remains unpaid.
Ar-rêet', *a.* Lifted up; erect.
Ar-rêst', *v. t.* To seize by authority of law; to detain; to obstruct. — *n.* A seizure by legal authority; staying or stopping after verdict, as of a judgment.
Ar-rêt' (or ar-râ'), *n.* A decree of a court, &c.
Ar-rival (11), *n.* Act of arriving or coming; person or thing arriving. [reach].
Ar-rive', *v. i.* To come; to
Âr-rô-gance, *n.* Insolence of bearing; proud contempt of others; haughtiness.
Âr-rô-gant, *a.* Haughty; proud; insolent.

Âr-rô-gant-ly, *adv.* Very proudly; haughtily.
Âr-rô-gâte, *v. t.* To claim unjustly; to assume.
Âr-rô-gâ'tion, *n.* Act of arrogating.
Âr-rô-gâ'tive, *a.* Arrogant.
Âr-rôw, *n.* A weapon for a bow.
Âr-rôw-rôot, *n.* A plant and a nutritive starch obtained from it.
Âr-se-nal, *n.* A magazine of arms and military stores.
Âr-se-ni'e, *n.* A metal and a white oxide of it, both very poisonous.
Ar-sên'i'e-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, arsenic.
Âr-son, *n.* The malicious burning of a house.
Art, 2d person of the verb *to be*. — *n.* Acquired skill; dexterity; system of rules; cunning; artifice.
Ar-tê'ri-al, *a.* Belonging to an artery.
Ar-tê'ri-al-ize, *v. t.* To communicate the qualities of arterial blood to.
Âr-te-ry, *n.* A vessel conveying blood from the heart.
Art'ful (17), *a.* Skillful; cunning; sly; crafty.
Ar-thrit'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the joints or to the gout.
Ar-thrit'is, *n.* The gout.
Ar-ti-chôke, *n.* A garden vegetable.
Âr-ti-cle, *n.* A particular item, clause, condition, part, thing, or the like; a certain part of speech. — *v. t.* To bind by articles.
Ar-ti'e-u-lar, *a.* Belonging to articulations or joints.
Ar-ti'e-u-late, *a.* Having joints; distinctly uttered.
Ar-ti'e-u-lâte, *v. t.* To pronounce distinctly; to unite by means of joints. — *v. i.* To utter elementary sounds.
Ar-ti'e-u-lâ'tion, *n.* Connection by joints; a joint; distinct utterance.
Âr-ti-fice, *n.* Artful contrivance; device. — *SYN.* Stratagem; finesse; deception; fraud; deceit; trick.
Ar-ti-fi-cer, *n.* A skillful workman in some art.

Âr-ti-fi'cial (âr'ti-fish'al), *a.* Made by art; not natural; factitious; fictitious.
Âr-ti-fi'cial-ly (-fish'al-ly), *adv.* By art or skill.
Ar-til'ler-ist, *n.* One skilled in gunnery.
Ar-til'ler-y, *n.* Weapons for war; ordnance; troops who manage ordnance.
Âr-ti-san, *n.* A mechanic.
Art'ist, *n.* A professor and practitioner of one of the fine arts.
Ar-tiste' (âr-teet'), *n.* One skilled in almost any art.
Ar-tist'ic, *a.* Pertaining to art.
Ârt-less, *a.* Without art; simple; guileless.
Art'less-ness, *n.* Want of art.
Âs (12), *adv.* In like manner to; while; in the idea, character, or condition of; for example; thus.
As'a-fê'ti-dâ, } *n.* A fetid
As'a-fet'i-dâ, } insipidated
As'a-fet'i-dâ, } sap, used in medicine.
As-bês'tine, *a.* Pertaining to asbestos.
As-bês'tus, } *n.* A mineral
As-bês'tos, } which is fibrous and incombustible.
As-cend', *v. i.* To move upward; to mount; to rise. — *v. t.* To go upward on; to climb.
As-cend'ant, *a.* Above the horizon; superior. — *n.* Superior influence; height; elevation.
As-cend'en-cy, *n.* Controlling influence. — *SYN.* Authority; prevalence; control.
As-cen'sion, *n.* The act of ascending; a rising.
As-cênt', *n.* Act of rising; rise; an eminence; activity.
Âs'ger-tâin', *v. t.* To make certain; to find out; to make confident.
Âs'ger-tâin'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being ascertained.
Âs'ger-tâin'ment, *n.* Act of ascertaining.
Âs-gê'tic, *n.* A devout recluse; a hermit. — *a.* Austere; reclusive.

As-cet-i-cism, *n.* The practice of ascetics.

As-cit'ic, *a.* Tending to droop of the abdomen.

As-crib'a-ble (ll), *a.* Capable of being ascribed.

As-cribe', *v. t.* To attribute; to assign; to impute.

As-crip'tion, *n.* Act of ascribing; thing ascribed.

Ash, *n.* A well-known tree and its wood. [ashme.]

A-shamed', *a.* Covered with ash.

Ash'en, *a.* Made of ash-wood; resembling ashes.

Ash'es, *n. pl.* The incombustible remains of what is burnt *figuratively*, a dead body that is burnt.

A-shore', *adv.* On or to shore. [ashes.]

Ash'y, *a.* Ash-colored; like **As't-ät'ic** (-shl-ät ik), *a.* Pertaining to Asia. [side.]

A-side', *adv.* On or to one side.

As'i-nine, *a.* Pertaining to an ass; stupid.

Ask, *v. t. or i.* To make request; to question; to beg; to invite; to demand.

A-skänce', *adv.* Toward

A-skänt', *adv.* one corner of the eye; sidewise; obliquely.

A-skew' (a-skü'), *adv.* Obliquely.

A-slant', *adv.* Obliquely.

A-sleep', *a.* In a state of sleep or of death. — *adv.* In a sleeping state.

A-slope', *adv.* In a slanting manner; with declivity.

Asp, *n.* A small hooded and poisonous serpent of Egypt.

As-pär-a-güs, *n.* A garden plant.

As'pet, *n.* Look; air; countenance; appearance. [lar.]

As'pen, *n.* A species of poplar.

As-per'i-ty, *n.* Roughness; harshness; moroseness.

As-per'se', *v. t.* To attack with slander. — *SYN.* To calumniate; slander; defame; vilify; censure.

As-per's'er, *n.* One who asperses.

As-per'sion, *n.* A sprinkling; calumny; slander; censure.

As-phälv, *n.* A bituminous substance.

As-phä'tum, *nous* substance.

As-phä't'ic, *a.* Bituminous.

As'pho-del, *n.* A perennial plant having beautiful flowers.

As-phýx'i-ä, *n.* Suspended animation; fainting.

As-phýx'y, *n.* animation; fainting.

Asp'ic, *n.* The asp. [pires.]

As-pir'ant, *n.* One who aspires.

As-pi-rate, *n.* A letter which is aspirated; a mark of aspiration; a whispered consonant. — *a.* Pronounced with a rough breathing.

As-pi-rä'te, *v. t.* To pronounce with a breathing.

As-pi-rä'tion, *n.* Act of aspirating or breathing; an ardent wish.

As-pi-rä'te, *v. t.* To desire eagerly; to ascend; to rise.

As-pir'ing, *a.* Aiming at something great; ambitious; emulous.

A-squint', *adv.* Obliquely; askance.

Ass, *n.* An animal of burden; a donkey.

Ass, *n.* An animal of burden; a donkey.

Ass-äil', *v. t.* To attack; to assault.

Ass-äil'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being assailed.

Ass-äil'ant, *n.* One who assails.

Ass-äis'sin, *n.* One who kills by secret assault.

Ass-äis'sin-ä'te, *v. t.* To murder by secret assault.

Ass-äis'sin-ä'tion, *n.* The act of assassinating.

Ass-aült', *n.* Violent onset or attack. — *v. t.* To attack with violence; to storm.

Ass-äy', *v. t.* To examine chemically, as metals. — *v. t.* To attempt; to endeavor; to try. — *n.* A trial; attempt; examination, as of metals. [says.]

Ass-äy'er, *n.* One who assays.

Ass-säm'bläge, *n.* A collection of individuals, or of particular things.

Ass-säm'ble, *v.* To bring or meet together.

Ass-säm'bly, *n.* A company assembled; a legislature.

As-sent', *v. i.* To admit a thing as true. — *n.* The act of agreeing; consent.

As-sert', *v. t.* To affirm positively; to maintain; to aver; to asseverate.

As-sert'ion, *n.* Act of asserting; declaration.

As-sert'or, *n.* One who asserts.

As-sess', *v. t.* To tax; to value; to determine.

As-sess'a-ble, *a.* Liable to be assessed.

As-sess'ment, *n.* Act of assessing; the sum assessed.

As-sess'or, *n.* An associate; one appointed to apportion taxes.

As'sets, *n. pl.* Effects of a deceased or insolvent person.

As-sëv'er-ä'te, *v. t.* To affirm solemnly.

As-sëv'er-ä'tion, *n.* Solemn affirmation.

As'si-dü'l-ty, *n.* Closeness of application; diligence.

As-sid'u-ös, *a.* Constant in application; diligent; busy.

As-sign' (as-sin'), *v. t.* To mark out; to appropriate; to make over. — *n.* An assignee.

As-sign'a-ble (-sin'-), *a.* Capable of being assigned.

As-sig-nä'tion, *n.* Appointment for a meeting.

As-sign-ee' (as'sin-ee'), *n.* One to whom something is assigned.

As-sig-nér (-sin'-), *n.* One who assigns; one who makes a transfer to another.

As-sig'n'ment (as-sin'-), *n.* Act of assigning, transfer of title or interest.

As-sim'i-lä'te, *v. t.* To make similar. — *v. i.* To become similar.

As-sim'i-lä'tion, *n.* Act of assimilating.

As-sim'i-la-tive, *a.* Having power to assimilate.

As-sist', *v. t.* To help; to succor; to relieve; to aid.

As-sist'ance, *n.* Help; aid; relief; succor; support.

As-sist'ant, *n.* One who assists. — *a.* Helping.

As-size', *n.* A court, or

sön, ör, dg, wöf, wö, töök; örn, rye, pull; ç, è, soft; c, è, hard; ag, exist; u as ng; this.

- session of a court, for the trial of processes; time or place of holding such court. [*Usually in the pl.*] — *v. i.* To fix the measure, rate, price, or weight of, by authority. [*sizes.*]
- As-siz'er**, *n.* One who as-
As-sô'cia-ble (-sô'sha-), *a.* Capable of being associated.
- As-sô'ci-ate** (-shi-at), *v. i.* To join in company; to unite with. — *v. t.* To unite in company or action. — *a.* Joined in interest; united. — *n.* A companion; partner; partaker.
- As-sô'ci-ation** (-shi-â'shun), *n.* Union; connection; a society.
- As-sô'ci-â'tion-al** (-sô'shi-), *a.* Of or pertaining to an association.
- As-so-nance**, *n.* Resemblance of sound without rhyme.
- As-so-nant**, *a.* Having a resemblance of sounds without rhyme.
- As-sôrt**, *v. t.* To arrange or distribute in classes; to class.
- As-sôrt'ment**, *n.* Quantity selected or arranged; collection assorted.
- As-suâ'ge**, *v. t.* To soften or reduce, as pain or grief. — *SYN.* To pacify; mitigate; alleviate; allay.
- As-suâ'ge'ment** (10), *n.* Mitigation. [*allaying.*]
- As-suâ'sive**, *a.* Mitigating.
- As'sue-tude** (â'swe-tûd), *n.* Custom; habitual use.
- As-sûme**, *v. t.* To take; to take for granted; to pretend to possess. — *v. i.* To be arrogant. [*haughty.*]
- As-sûm'ing**, *p. a.* Arrogant;
- As-stump'sit**, *n.* (*Law.*) A promise or undertaking; action to recover damages for breach of promise or contract.
- As-sûmp'tion**, *n.* Act of assuming; supposition; thing supposed.
- As-sû'p'ange** (-shy'âns), *n.* Certain expectation; confidence; want of modesty; insurance.
- As-sure'** (-a-shy'r'), *v. t.* To make secure; to assert positively; to insure. [*sure.*]
- As-sur'er**, *n.* One who as-
As'ter, *n.* A plant called also star-wort.
- As'ter-isk**, *n.* The mark (*) in printing.
- As'ter-igm**, *n.* A constellation of fixed stars; an asterisk.
- As'tern'**, *adv.* In the hinder part of a ship; behind a ship; in the rear.
- As'ter-oid**, *n.* One of the small planets between Mars and Jupiter.
- As'th'ma** (âst'mâ, âs'mâ, or âs'mâ), *n.* Shortness of breath.
- Asth-mât'ic** (ast-, az-, or as-), *a.* Pertaining to asthma; troubled with asthma.
- As-tôn'ish**, *v. t.* To amaze; to surprise; to confound.
- As-tôn'ish-ing**, *a.* Very wonderful.
- As-tôn'ish-ment**, *n.* Emotion created by a sudden or extraordinary event. — *SYN.* Amusement; wonder; surprise.
- As-tound'**, *v. t.* To strike with fear and wonder; to astonish.
- A-strâ'd'dle**, *adv.* With the legs across a thing.
- As'tral**, *a.* Belonging to the stars; starry. [*right way.*]
- A-strâ'y**, *adv.* Out of the As-tric'tion, *n.* Act of binding; restraint; contraction.
- A-stride'**, *adv.* Across; with the legs apart.
- As-tringe'**, *v. t.* To draw together; to brace; to bind.
- As-trin'gen-gy**, *n.* The power of binding or contracting.
- As-trin'gent**, *a.* Binding. — *n.* A medicine which binds.
- As-trô'l'o-ger**, *n.* One who foretells events by the stars.
- As'tro-lôg'ic**, *a.* Relat-
As'tro-lôg'ic-al, *ing* to astro-
 trolôgy.
- As-trô'l'o-gy**, *n.* The art of predicting events by the aspects of the stars.
- As-trôn'o-mer**, *n.* One skilled in astronomy.
- As'tro-nôm'ic-al**, *a.* Be-
 longing to astronomy.
- As-trôn'o-my**, *n.* The science of the heavenly bodies.
- As-tûte'**, *a.* Shrewd; sagacious; discerning; acute.
- As-tûte'ness**, *n.* Shrewdness; sagacity; cunning.
- A-sûn'der**, *adv.* Apart; into parts.
- A-sû'lum**, *n.* A refuge; sanctuary; a charitable institution.
- Ât**, *prep.* Near to; in; by; on; with; toward.
- Ât'a-gân**, *n.* A kind of Turkish dagger.
- Âte**, *imp. of Eat.*
- Â'the-igm**, *n.* Disbelief in the existence of a God.
- Â'the-ist**, *n.* One who denies the existence of a God.
- Â'the-ist'ic**, *a.* Pertain-
Â'the-ist'ic-al, *ing* to
 atheism; denying a God.
- Âth'e-nê'um** (25), *n.* A
Âth'e-nê'um literary or
 scientific association; a public reading-room furnished with papers and periodicals.
- A-thirst'**, *a.* Thirsty.
- Ath'lête**, *n.* A contender for a prize in public games; a wrestler.
- Ath-lêt'ic**, *a.* Belonging to wrestling; strong; vigorous.
- A-thwart**, *adv.* Sidewise; obliquely. — *prep.* Across; from side to side of.
- Â'tlan-tê'an**, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, Atlas, a fabulous giant.
- At-lân'tic**, *a.* Pertaining to the ocean between Europe and America.
- Ât'las** (18), *n.* A collection of maps.
- Â'tmos-phêre**, *n.* The air that surrounds the earth.
- Â'tmos-phêr'ic**, *a.* Be-
Â'tmos-phêr'ic-al, *long-*
 ing to the atmosphere.
- Â'tom**, *n.* A minute particle.
- A-tôm'ic**, *a.* Relating to,
A-tôm'ic-al, *ing* or consist-
 ing of, atoms.
- Â'tom-igm**, *n.* The doctrine of atoms.
- A-tône'**, *v. i.* To expiate; to make satisfaction for; to reconcile.

â, ä, î, ô, û, ý, *long*; ä, ê, ÿ, ö, ü, ý, *short*; cäre, cär, äsk, all, whät; ère, veil, tërm, pique, firm;

A-tône'ment (10), *n.* Satisfaction; expiation; reconciliation.

At-ra-mént'al, } *a.* Black
At-ra-mént'ous, } like ink; inky.

A-trô'ciôus, *a.* Wicked in a high degree; enormous; flagitious.

A-trô'ciôus-ly, *adv.* Very wickedly; flagitiously.

A-trôc'i-ty, *n.* Horrible wickedness.

Ât'ro-phy, *n.* A wasting away; emaciation.

At-tâch', *v. t.* To take by legal process; to win or gain over.

At-tâch'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being taken by attachment.

Attaché (Ât'a-shâ') *n.* One attached to the suite of an ambassador.

At-tâch'ment, *n.* Act of attaching; state of being attached; thing attached; seizure by legal process in a civil suit; affection.

At-tâck', *v. t.* To assault; to assail. — *n.* An assault; onset; invasion.

At-tâin', *v. i.* To reach by efforts; to arrive at. — *SYN.* To obtain; acquire.

At-tâin'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being attained.

At-tâin'der, *n.* Act of attainting in law.

At-tâin'ment, *n.* Act of attaining; thing attained; acquisition.

At-tâint', *v. t.* To corrupt; to disgrace; to taint, as blood, when one is found guilty of treason. — *n.* A stain; spot; taint; a kind of writ. [being attainted.]

At-tâint'ment, *n.* State of At-tâint'per, *v. t.* To qualify by mixture; to soften; to temper.

At-têmp't, *n.* A trial; effort; essay. — *v. t.* To try; to endeavor; to essay; to attack.

At-tênd', *v. t.* To wait on; to serve; to accompany. — *v. i.* To give heed; to be in waiting.

At-tênd'ance, *n.* Act of waiting; service; retinue; train; attention.

At-tênd'ant, *a.* Accompanying; connected. — *n.* One who attends or accompanies.

At-tên'tion, *n.* Act of attending or heeding; civility.

At-tên'tive, *a.* Paying attention; heedful; regardful.

At-tên'tive-ly, *adv.* Heedfully.

At-tên'u-ant, *a.* Making less viscid; making thin.

At-tên'u-âte, *v. t.* To thin; to subtilize; to make slender; to draw out.

At-tên'u-â'tion, *n.* A making thin or slender. [to.]

At-têst', *v. t.* To bear witness.

Ât'tes-tâ'tion, *n.* Official testimony; witness. [tests.]

At-têst'or, *n.* One who attests.

Ât'tie, *a.* Pertaining to Attica; pure; classical. — *n.* An upper story.

Ât'ti-cism, *n.* Elegant Greek.

Ât'ti-cize, *v. t.* To conform to the Greek idiom. — *v. i.* To use Atticisms.

At-tîre', *v. t.* To dress; to array. — *n.* Clothes; apparel; dress; habit. [tion.]

Ât'ti-tûde, *n.* Posture; position.

Ât'ti-tûd'i-nal, *a.* Pertaining to attitude.

Ât'ti-tûd'i-nîze, *v. t.* To assume affected attitudes.

At-tô'lent, *a.* Lifting up.

At-tor'ney (-tôr-, lî), *n.* One legally appointed by another to act for him.

At-trâct', *v. t.* To draw; to allure.

At-trâct'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being attracted.

At-trâc'tion, *n.* Act or power of attracting; allurements.

At-trâct'ive, *a.* Drawing; alluring; inviting. — *n.* That which draws.

At-trâct'ive-ness, *n.* The quality which draws.

At-trâct'or, *n.* One who attracts.

Ât'tra-hent, *n.* That which attracts, as a magnet.

At-trib'u-ta-ble, *a.* Capable of being attributed; ascribable.

At-trib'ute, *v. t.* To ascribe; to impute.

Ât'tri-bûte, *n.* An inherent quality.

Ât'tri-bû'tion, *n.* The act of attributing.

At-trib'u-tive, *a.* Relating to, or expressing, an attribute. — *n.* A word denoting an attribute. [bing.]

At-trîte', *a.* Worn by rubbing.

At-trî'tion (-trîsh'un), *n.* Act of wearing or rubbing.

At-tûne', *v. t.* To put in tune.

Ât'turn, *a.* Reddish brown.

Auction, *n.* A public sale to the highest bidder.

Auctioneer, *n.* Manager of an auction.

Âu-dâ'ciôus, *a.* Bold; impudent; presumptuous.

Âu-dâ'ciôus-ly, *adv.* Impudently.

Âu-dâc'i-ty, *n.* Boldness; daring spirit; presumptuous impudence. [heard.]

Âu'di-ble, *a.* Capable of being heard.

Âu'di-bly, *adv.* In a manner to be heard.

Âu'di-ence, *n.* A hearing; assembly of hearers; auditory.

Âu'dit, *n.* An examination of accounts under authority. — *v. t.* To examine and adjust, as accounts.

Âu'dit'or, *n.* A hearer; a listener; one who audits accounts.

Âu'dit'o-ry, *n.* An assembly of hearers. — *a.* Having the power of hearing.

Âu'fer, *n.* A tool to bore holes. [any part.]

Aught (awt), *n.* Any thing.

Aug-mént', *v. t.* To make larger; to increase. — *v. i.* To grow larger.

Aug'ment, *n.* An increase or state of increase; enlargement; a sign of past time, in grammar.

Aug'men-tâ'tion, *n.* Act of augmenting or increasing; thing added.

Aug-mén'ta-tive, *a.* Having the quality of augmenting.

Âu'gur, *n.* A diviner by the flight of birds; a soothsayer. — *v. t.* To predict by signs; to prognosticate. — *v. i.* To conjecture by signs or omens.

Âu-gû'ri-al, *a.* Relating to augurs or augury.

Au-gu-ry, *n.* A prediction founded on the flight of birds, &c.; an omen; prognostication.

Au-gust, *n.* Eighth month of the year.

Au-gust', *a.* Impressing reverence or awe. — **SYN.** Grand; great; imposing; majestic.

Au-die, *a.* Pertaining to a royal court.

Aunt (Ant), *n.* A father's or mother's sister.

Au-ré-li-a, *n.* The nymph or chrysalis of an insect.

Au-ré-o-là, { *n.* A halo of

Au-ré-ole, } light or luminous rays. [ear.]

Au-ri-ele, *n.* The external

Au-rie'u-là, *n.* A species of primrose.

Au-rie'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to the ear or to the sense of hearing; recognized by the ear.

Au-rie'u-late, *a.* Shaped like an ear. [gold.]

Au-ri-f'er-ous, *a.* Producing

Au-rist, *n.* One skilled in disorders of the ear.

Au-r'ra, *n.* The dawning light. — *Aurora borealis*, a luminous meteoric phenomenon; the northern lights.

Au-r'ral, *a.* Pertaining to the aurora.

Aus-cul-tā'tion, *n.* Mode of detecting lung-diseases by listening to sounds within the chest.

Au'spice, *n. sing.* } Omen;

Au'spi-ces, *n. pl.* } influence.

Au'sp'cial (-sp'ish'al), *a.* Relating to auspices.

Au-spi'cious (-sp'ish'us), *a.* Having omens of success. — **SYN.** Prosperous; propitious. [perously.]

Au-spi'cious-ly, *adv.* Prosperously.

Au-stere', *a.* Severe; rigid.

Au-stere'ly, *adv.* Severely.

Au-stér'i-ty, *n.* Severity; harsh discipline; rigor.

Aus'tral, *a.* Southern.

Au-thén'tic, *a.* Genuine; original; not counterfeit or fictitious.

Au-thén'ti-cate, *v. t.* To establish by proof.

Au-thén'ti-cā'tion, *n.* Establishment by proof.

Au-then-tic'i-ty, *n.* State of being authentic; genuineness.

Au'thor, *n.* One who produces any thing; a writer.

Au'thor-ess, *n.* A female author.

Au-thór'i-ta-tive, *a.* Having authority.

Au-thór'i-ty, *n.* Legal power; warrant; rule; support; testimony.

Au'thor-i-zā'tion, *n.* Establishment by authority.

Au'thor-ize, *v. t.* To give authority to; to make legal; to justify.

Au'thor-ship, *n.* The state of being an author.

Au'to-bi-ó-gra-pher, *n.* One who writes a history of his own life.

Au'to-bi-ó-gra-phy, *n.* The writing of one's own life.

Au'to-bi-ó-graph'ic-al, *a.* Relating to autobiography.

Au-tó-e-ra-cy, *n.* Supreme independent power.

Au'to-crāt, *n.* An absolute sovereign.

Au'to-crāt'ic, } *a.* Per-

Au'to-crāt'ic-al, } taining to autocracy or to an autocrat.

Au'to-dā-fe' (-dā-fē'), *n.* Punishment of a heretic by burning; also, the sentence then read.

Au'to-graph, *n.* A person's own hand-writing; signature.

Au'to-graph'ic, } *a.* Con-

Au'to-graph'ic-al, } sisting in one's own hand-writing.

Au'to-māt'ic, *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, an automaton.

Au-tóm'a-ton, *n.* (*pl.* Au-tóm'a-ton; *Lat. pl.* Au-tóm'a-ta.) A self-moving machine, especially one which imitates the motions of men or animals.

Au'tumn (aw'tum), *n.* Third season of the year; fall.

Au-tūm'nal, *a.* Of or belonging to autumn.

Aux-il'i-ary, *a.* Helping; assisting. — *n.* A verb that

helps to form the mood and tenses of other verbs.

Aux-il'i-ary, *n. pl.* Troop assisting another nation.

A-vail', *v. t.* To turn to the advantage of; to profit; to assist; to promote. — *v.*

To be of use or advantage. — *n.* Advantage; profit; proceeds of property sold.

A-vail'a-ble, *a.* Profitable.

A-vail', *v.* To be of use or advantage.

A-v'la-ncé, *n.* Body of snow, earth, &c., sliding down a mountain. [of gain]

A-v'rice, *n.* Excessive love

A-v'ric'ious (-sh'us), *a.* Greedy of wealth. — *SYN.* Covetous; miserly; penurious; niggardly.

A-vást', *interj.* Cease; hold

A-vást', *interj.* Get away hence; begone.

A-ve-Mā'ry, } *n.* A pray

A-ve-Mā'ri-a, } to the Virgin Mary.

A-ve-nā'ceous, } *a.* Relat-

A-vénge', } to take ju-

A-vénge', } stice for; to tal-

A-vénge', } vengeance on. [avenge]

A-vénge', } One who

A-ve-nue (18), *n.* An entrance; passage; shaded alley in a garden; wide street

A-vér', *v. t.* To declare positively; to affirm; to assert

A-ver-age, *n.* A mean proportion; medium. — *a.* Relating to a mean. — *v. t.* To reduce to a mean. — *v.*

To be or form a medium or quantity. [serious]

A-ver'ment, *n.* Pledge

A-ver'se', *a.* Having a strong dislike; disinclined; unwilling; reluctant.

A-ver'sion, *n.* Hatred; dislike; the cause of aversion

A-vért', *v. t.* or *i.* To turn aside.

A-vi-a-ry, *n.* A place for keeping birds in.

A-vid'i-ty, *n.* Greediness; eagerness; intense desire.

A-v'o-eā'tion, *n.* Business that calls away.

A-void', *v. t.* To keep at distance from; to mal-

void; to defeat or evade. — *v. t.* To become void; vacant.

A-void'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being avoided. [avoiding].
A-void'ance, *n.* Act of
A-void'er, *n.* One who avoids.
A-void'less, *a.* Inevitable.
Àv'oir-du-pois' (äv'er-), *n.* A weight which has sixteen ounces to the pound.
A-vouch', *v. t.* To declare positively; to affirm; to maintain. [avouching].
A-vouch'ment, *n.* Act of
A-vow', *v. t.* To declare openly; to own and justify.
A-vow'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being avowed. [tion].
A-vow'al, *n.* A frank declaration.
A-vow'ed-ly, *adv.* In an open manner.
A-vow'er, *n.* One who avows.
A-vul'sion, *n.* A tearing asunder. [expect].
A-wait', *v. t.* To wait for; to
A-wake', *a.* Not sleeping. — *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. AWAKED or AWOKED.] To rouse from sleep; to wake. — *v. i.* To cease to sleep.
A-wāk'en (-wāk'n), *v. t.* or *i.* To awake.

A-ward', *v. t.* To adjudge; to decree. — *n.* A judgment; a sentence.
A-wāre', *a.* Foreseeing; vigilant; watchful; apprised.
A-wāy', *adv.* At a distance.
Awe, *n.* Reverential fear. — *v. t.* To strike with awe or dread.
Aw'ful (10), *a.* Striking awe.
Aw'ful-ness, *n.* Quality of striking with awe. [time].
A-while', *adv.* For some
Awk'ward, *a.* Clumsy; unhandy; inelegant; ungraceful.
Awk'ward-ness, *n.* Ungracefulness; clumsiness.
Awl, *n.* A tool to pierce holes.
Aw'n, *n.* The beard of grasses and grain.
Aw'n'ing, *n.* A covering from the sun or weather.
A-wōke', *imp. & p. p.* from *Awake*.
A-wry' (-rī'), *a. or adv.* Oblique or obliquely; aside.
Ax, { *n.* An iron tool with a
Axe, { steel edge, for hewing and chopping.

Äx'i-al, *a.* Pertaining to an axis. [shape of an ax].
Äx'i-fōrm, *a.* Having the
Äx'il-la-ry, *a.* Belonging to the armpit.
Äx'i-om, *n.* A self evident proposition or truth. — SYN. Maxim; adage.
Äx'i-om-ät'ic, { *a.* Per-
Äx'i-om-ät'ic-al, { taining to axioms; of the nature of an axiom.
Äx'is, *n.* (pl. Äx'äg.) The line on which a thing revolves; stem of a plant.
Äx'le (äk'wī), {
Äx'le-tree, {
n. A shaft on which a wheel turns.
Äy, or **Äye**, *adv.* Yes.
Äye (ä), *adv.* C. Axle.
 Always; ever; continually.
A-zōte', *n.* Nitrogen gas.
A-zōt'ic, *a.* Relating to azote.
Äz'ure (äzh'ur or ä'zhur), *a.* Blue; sky-colored; cerulean.
 — *n.* A light blue; the sky.
Äz'y-mōus, *a.* Unleavened.



B.

BÄA, *n.* The cry or bleating of sheep. — *v. i.* To cry like a sheep.
BÄb'ble, *v. i.* To talk idly; to prattle. — *n.* Senseless prattle; idle talk. [a prater].
BÄb'bler, *n.* An idle talker;
Bäbe, *n.* An infant; a young child; a baby.
Bab'ōn', *n.* A large species of monkey.
BÄby (19), *n.* An infant; a young child; a babe.
BÄby-ish, *a.* Like a baby; childish.
BÄb'by, *n.* Baboon.
Bäc'ca-läur'e-äke, *n.* The degree of Bachelor of Arts. [berry].
Bäc'e-ate, *a.* Pulpy, like a



Bäc'cha-nal, *n.* A drunkard; a reveler; (pl.) feasts in honor of Bacchus; revels.
Bäc'cha-näl'an, *a.* Revelling in intemperance; drunken; riotous. — *n.* A drunken reveler.
Bäch'e-lor, *n.* An unmarried man; one who has taken the first degree in any of the liberal arts.
Bäch'e-lor-ship, *n.* State of a bachelor.
Bäck, *n.* The hinder part in man and the upper part in beasts; the rear; outward or upper part of a thing. — *adv.* To, in, or toward the rear; backward; behind; again. — *v. t.* To mount; to support; to furnish with a back.
Bäck'bite, *v. t.* To slander in

the absence of the person traduced.
Bäck'bít'er, *n.* A secret calumniator.
Bäck'bōne, *n.* The bone of the back; the spine.
Bäck'dōor, *n.* A door behind a house.
Bäck'gām'mon, *n.* A game with dice, played on a kind of table or board.
Bäck'ground, *n.* Ground or part behind; shade.
Bäck'píçge, *n.* Armor for the back. [part].
Bäck'síde, *n.* The hinder
Bäck'síde', *v. i.* To fall off; to apostatize.
Bäck-slíd'er, *n.* An apostate.
Bäck'ward, { *a.* Unwilling;
Bäck'wardg, { slow; late;
 dull [tingly].
Bäck'ward-ly, *adv.* Unwill-

son, ör, dg, wolf, bōb, tōök; ärm, rye, pull; ç, g, soft; e, g, hard; ag, exist; u as ng; this.

Back'ward-ness, *n.* State or quality of being backward.

Back-woods'man (21), *n.* An inhabitant of the forest in new settlements.

Ba'con (bā'kn), *n.* Hog's flesh salted, or pickled and dried, usually in smoke.

Bād, *a.* Wanting good qualities; ill; evil; wicked; vicious.

Bāde, *imp.* of *Bid*. [tion.]

Bādge, *n.* A mark of distinction.

Bād'ger, *n.* A quadruped.

— *v. t.* To tease; to worry.

Bād'i-nāge (bād'i-nāsh), *n.* Light or playful discourse.

Bā'fle, *v. t.* To elude or defeat by artifice. — *SYN.* To balk; frustrate; disappoint.

Bāg, *n.* A sack; pouch; purse. — *v. t.* To put into a bag. — *v. i.* To swell like a bag.

Bāg'a-telle', *n.* A thing of no importance; a trifle.

Bāg'gage, *n.* Utensils and other necessities of an army; clothing; luggage.

Bāg'ging, *n.* Cloth for bags.

Bāg'no (bān'yo), *n.* A hot bath; a brothel.

Bāg'pipe, *n.* A musical wind instrument.

Bail, *n.* A surety for another's appearance; a handle. — *v. t.* To give security; to set free on security; to release or deliver by bail; to free from water.

Bail'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being bailed.

Bail-ee', *n.* One to whom goods are bailed, or delivered in trust. [pal officer.]

Bail'ie, *n.* A Scotch municipal officer.

Bail'iff, *n.* A sheriff's deputy; an under-steward.

Bail'i-wick, *n.* Jurisdiction of a bailiff. [goods in trust.]

Bail'ment, *n.* Delivery of goods in trust.

Bail'or, { *n.* One who delivers goods in trust.

Bail'er, {

Bāirn, or **Bārn**, *n.* A child.

Bāit, *v. t.* To put food on, as on a hook; to give refreshment to. — *v. t.* To stop for refreshment on a journey.



— *n.* A lure; temptation; enticement; refreshment.

Bāize, *n.* A kind of coarse woolen stuff.

Bāke, *v. t.* To heat or harden by heat; to cook in a close heated place. — *v. i.* To do the work of baking; to dry and harden in heat.

Bāke'house, *n.* A place for baking bread, cakes, &c.

Bāk'er, *n.* A person whose trade is to bake.

Bāk'er-y, *n.* Trade of a baker.

Bāk'ing (11), *n.* A drying by heat; quantity baked at once.

Bāl'ance, *n.* A pair of scales; the difference of accounts; equipoise; a sign in the zodiac. — *v. t.* To make equal; to weigh; to estimate; to adjust and settle. — *v. i.* To hesitate; to fluctuate.

Bāl'ance-sheet, *n.* A paper exhibiting a summary and balance of accounts.

Bāl'eo-ny, *n.* A kind of gallery on the outer wall of a building.

Bald, *a.* Without hair; naked.

Bāl'der-dāsh, *n.* A worthless mixture; jargon; nonsense.

Bāld'ness, *n.* A want of hair.

Bāld'pāte, *n.* A pate or person without hair.

Bāl'drie, *n.* A girdle; a belt.

Bāle, *n.* Misery; sorrow; calamity; a bundle of goods. — *v. t.* To put into, or make up into, bales; to pack up.

Bāle'-fire, *n.* A signal fire.

Bāle'ful (17), *a.* Full of bale; sorrowful; sad.

Ba-lize', *n.* A pole on a bank for a sea-mark.

Balk (bawk), *n.* An unplowed ridge of land; a great beam or rafter; hindrance; disappointment. — *v. t.* To disappoint. — *v. i.* To stop abruptly.

Ball, *n.* Any round body; a globe; a bullet; a social assembly for dancing; a game. — *v. t.* To form into a ball; to gather balls of snow on the feet.

Bāl'lād, *n.* A simple popular song.

Bāl'last, *n.* Any heavy sub-

stance to steady a ship. — *v. t.* To load with ball.

Bāl'let, *n.* A theatricalhibition of dancing, &c.

Bāl'lie-ter, or **Bal-lie'ter** A cross-bow.

Bal-lōn', *n.* A hollow vessel filled with gas for sailing in the air.

Bāl'lot, *n.* A ball or ticket used in voting. — *v. i.* To vote by ballot.

Bāl'lot-bōx, *n.* A box for receiving ballots.

Bālm (bām), *n.* An odorous plant; an ointment.

Bālm'y (bām'y), *a.* Sweetly fragrant.

Bālsam, *n.* An aromatic resinous substance.

Bāl-sām'ic, *a.* Having qualities of balsam; healing.

Bāl'us-ter, *n.* A small pit to support a rail.

Bāl'us-trāde, *n.* A row of balusters topped by a rail.

Bām-bōo', *n.* A kind of tropical reed. [ce]

Bām-bōo'zle, *v. t.* To Bān, *n.* A public notice; terdict; curse.

Ba-nā'nā, *n.* A kind of plantain tree, and its fruit.

Bānd, *n.* Any thing that binds; a company. — *v. t.* & *i.* To unite together.

Bānd'age, *n.* A fillet.

Bān-dān'ā, { *n.* A kind of silk.

Bān-dān'nā, }

Bānd'bōx, *n.* A light for heads, bonnets, &c.

Bān'dit (25), *n.* An outlaw or robber.

Bān'dog, *n.* A fierce dog.

Bān'do-geer', *n.* A leather belt thrown over the right shoulder; a case for muschaps.

Bān'dore, or **Bān-dōre'** A stringed musical instrument.

Bān'drōl, *n.* A little flag.


Bān'dy, *n.* A club for striking a ball. — *v. t.* To t



Balloon



to and fro, as a ball; to exchange. — *v. t.* To contend. [*leg.*]
Bān'dy-lēg, *n.* A crooked leg.
Bānē, *n.* Deadly poison; mischief; ruin.
Bānē'ful, *a.* Poisonous; noxious; hurtful.
Bāng, *v. t.* To beat; to thump. — *n.* A blow; a thump.
Bān'ian, *n.* A morning gown; Indian fig-tree.
Bān'ish, *v. t.* To exile from one's country; to drive away.
Bān'ish-ment, *n.* Expulsion from one's own country.
Bān'is-ter, *n.* A baluster.
Bānk, *n.* A ridge of earth; steep acclivity; side of a stream; a shoal or shelf; place where money is deposited. — *v. t.* To raise a bank about.
Bānk'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being received by a bank.
Bānk'-bill, *n.* A promissory note, } sory note issued by a banking company.
Bānk'-note, }
Bānk'-book, *n.* A small book for private bank accounts.
Bānk'er, *n.* One who deals in money or discounts notes.
Bānk'ing, *n.* The business of a banker.
Bānk'rupt, *n.* One who can not pay his debts; an insolvent. — *a.* Unable to pay debts; insolvent. — *v. t.* To make insolvent.
Bānk'rupt-cy, *n.* State of a bankrupt; failure in trade.
Bānk'-stock, *n.* Shares in a banking capital.
Bān'ner, *n.* A military standard; a flag. [*menl.*]
Bān'nock, *n.* A cake of oat-Bān'quet (bānk'wet), *n.* A grand entertainment; a feast. — *v. t.* To give a feast to. — *v. i.* To regale one's self with a feast. [*of fowl.*]
Bān'tam, *n.* A small variety of fowl.
Bān'ter, *v. t.* To rally; to ridicule; to joke or jest with. — *n.* Railery; joke.
Bāng, *n. pl.* Proclamation in church of an intended marriage.
Bān'ling, *n.* An infant.

Bān'yan, or **Ban-yān'**, *n.* A kind of fig-tree, called the Indian fig.
Bā'o-bāb, *n.* An African tree, the largest in the world. 
Bāp'tism, *n.* Ap- Baobab. plication of water to the body as a sacrament or religious ceremony.
Bap-tis'mal, *a.* Pertaining to baptism.
Bāp'tist, *n.* One who holds to baptism of adults only, and that by immersion.
Bāp'tis-ter-y, *n.* A place for baptizing.
Bap-tize, *v. t.* To administer baptism to by sprinkling or immersion. [*tizes.*]
Bap-tiz'er, *n.* One who baptizes.
Bār, *n.* A bolt; obstruction; inclosure in an inn or court-room; division in music; bank of sand in a river; body of lawyers; a tribunal. — *v. t.* To fasten; to shut out.
Bārē, *n.* Any thing like a beard; a point standing backward, as in a fish-hook; horse-armor; a Barbary horse. — *v. t.* To furnish with barbs; to clothe with armor, as a horse.
Bar-bā'ri-an, *n.* A savage; a man uncivilized. — *a.* Savage; uncivilized.
Bar-bār'ie, *a.* Foreign; rude; barbarous.
Bār'ba-rism, *n.* Savageness.
Bar-bār'i-ty, *n.* A savage state; cruelty; barbarism.
Bār'ba-rize, *v. t.* To make barbarous.
Bār'ba-rous, *a.* Uncivilized; savage; rude; cruel.
Bār'be-cue, *n.* A hog, &c., roasted whole; a feast in the open air. — *v. t.* To dress and roast whole.
Bār'ba-ted, *a.* Having barbed points.
Bār'bel, *n.* A kind of large fresh-water fish.
Bār'ber, *n.* One whose business is to shave beards.
Bār'ber-ry, *n.* A shrubby plant, and its fruit.
Bār'bet, *n.* A variety of shaggy dog.

Bārd, *n.* A Celtic minstrel; a poet. [*barde.*]
Bārd'ie, *a.* Pertaining to Bāre, *a.* Naked; uncovered; destitute; mere; raw. — *v. t.* To make naked; to uncover.
Bāre'faced (-fāt), *a.* Shameless; impudent.
Bāre'foot, *a. & adv.* Without shoes or stockings.
Bāre'-head'ed, *a.* With the head uncovered.
Bāre'ness, *n.* State of being bare; nakedness; poverty.
Bār'gain, *n.* Agreement; a thing bought or sold. — *v. t.* To make a contract with; to sell. — *v. i.* To agree.
Bārgē, *n.* A large boat for pleasure, &c.
Bārgē'man, *n.* Master of a barge.
Bar-ril'la, *n.* A sea-shore plant; impure carbonate of soda.
Bārē, *n.* Kind of a tree; the noise made by a dog. — *v. t.* To strip of bark. — *v. i.* To make the noise of a dog.
Bārē, { *n.* A
Bārque, } ship with three masts, without a mizen topmast.
Bār'ley, *n.* A Barque. kind of grain that malt is made of.
Bār'ley-cōrn, *n.* A grain of barley; third part of an Bārm, *n.* Yeast. [*inch.*]
Bārm'y, *a.* Containing barn.
Bārn, *n.* A building for hay and other farm produce.
Bār'na-ele, *n.* A kind of shell-fish; a kind of goose; (*pl.*) an instrument to put on a horse's nose to confine him; a pair of spectacles.
Bar-rōm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument to measure the weight of the atmosphere.
Bār'o-mēt'ric-al, *a.* Relating to a barometer.
Bār'on, *n.* Rank of nobility next to a viscount.
Bār'on-age, *n.* Body of barons.
Bār'on-ess, *n.* A baron's wife.



sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rye, pull; c, g, soft; e, g, hard; ag, exist; u as ng; this.

Bār'on-et, *n.* A dignity next below that of a baron.
Bār'on-et-age, *n.* Body of baronets.
Bār'on-et-cy, *n.* The rank, state, or title of a baron.
Ba-rō'ni-al, *n.* Belonging to a barony.
Bār'o-ny, *n.* Lordship or fee of a baron. [barometer.
Bār'o-scōpe, *n.* A sort of Ba-rughe' (-rōsh'), *n.* A two-seated four wheeled open carriage.
Bār'ra-can, *n.* A thick strong stuff like camel.
Bār'rack, *n.* A building for soldiers.
Bār'ra-ter, *n.* One who excites lawsuits.
Bār'ra-try, *n.* Encouragement of lawsuits; breach of duty on the part of a ship-captain or of his crew.
Bār'rel, *n.* A sort of cask; a cylinder; a tube. — *v. t.* (8) To put into a barrel.
Bār'ren, *a.* Not prolific; unfruitful; sterile; dull. — *n.* An unfertile tract of land.
Bār'ren-ness, *n.* Unfruitfulness.
Bār'ri-cāde', *n.* A hastily made fortification; a bar or obstruction. — *v. t.* To stop up, as a passage; to fortify.
Bār'ri-er, *n.* A limit; defense; bar; obstruction; boundary.
Bār'ris-ter, *n.* A counselor at law.
Bār'rōw, *n.* A hand-carriage; a mound; a gelt swine.
Bār'-shōt, *n.* Two balls joined by a bar.
Bār'ter, *v. t.* To traffic by exchanging articles. — *n.* Traffic by exchange.
Bār'ter-er, *n.* One who bar-ters.
Bār'y-tōne, *n.* A male voice partaking of the common bass and tenor.
Bā'sal, *a.* Relating to, or constituting, the base.
Ba-gālt, *n.* A very hard greenish-black mineral.
Ba-gālt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to basalt.

Bās'ci-net, *n.* A light kind of helmet.
Bāse, *n.* Bottom; foundation; pedestal; gravest part in music. — *a.* Low in value, rank, spirit, estimation, &c. — *SYN.* Mean; vile; worthless. — *v. t.* To found, set, or lay.
Bāse'-bōrn, *a.* Illegitimate.
Bāse'less, *a.* Without support.
Bāse'ment (10), *n.* The lower story of a building.
Bāse'ness, *n.* Quality of being base; meanness; villainess; deepness of sound.
Bāse'vi-ol, *n.* A musical instrument.
Bāsh'ful, *a.* Wanting confidence; modest; shy; diffident.
Bāsh'ful-ness, *n.* Extreme modesty; diffidence.
Bā'se, *a.* Relating to a base.
Bā'sil, *n.* The slope of a tool. — *v. t.* To grind to an angle.
Ba-gil'i-cōn, *n.* A kind of salve.
Bāg'i-lisk, *n.* A cockatrice; a kind of cannon.
Bā'sin (bā'sn), *n.* A small vessel; a dock; a pond; any hollow place.
Bā'sis, *n.* (pl. Bā'sēs.) Foundation; support; base.
Bāsk, *v. i.* To lie in warmth. — *v. t.* To warm with genial heat.
Bās'ket, *n.* A vessel made of twigs, &c., interwoven.
Bāss, *n.* A fish; a species of tree.
Bāss, *n.* (*Mus*) The base. — *a.* Grave; low; deep. See *Base*.
Bās'set, or **Bas-sét'**, *n.* An old game at cards.
Bas-sōn', *n.* A musical wind instrument.
Bās'tard, *a.* Illegitimate; spurious; born out of wedlock. — *n.* A spurious child.
Bās'tard-y, *n.* State of being a bastard.
Bāste, *v. t.* To beat with a stick; to sew slightly; to drip butter on.
Bas-tile' (bas-teel' or bās-teel'), *n.* An old castle used as a prison.

Bās'ti-nāde', *v. t.*
Bās'ti-nā'do, *v. t.* of the feet with a *n.* A cudgeling on the soles of the
Bās'tion (bā'styon), *n.* A mass of earth strewn from a rampart.
Bāt, *n.* A stick; a small bird-like animal.
Bātch, *n.* Bread once; quantity taken together.
Bāte, *v. t.* To abate.
Ba-teau' (bat-tō'), *n.* A light boat.
Bāth, *n.* (pl. Bathing), *n.* A place to bathe.
Bāthe, *v. t.* To bathe.
Bāt'her, *v. i.* To bathe.
Bā'thos, *n.* Ludicrous style.
Bāt'let, *n.* A small beating linen.
Bāt-tōn' (-tōng'), *n.* }
Ba-tōn', }
cheon.
Bat-tāl'ton, *n.* A
Bāt'ten (bāt'tn), *n.* make fat; to fatten or fasten with
v. t. To grow fat; narrow piece of bat
Bāt'ter, *v. t.* To beat
n. A mixture of water, eggs, &c.
Bāt'ter-ing-rām, *n.* A machine for beating
Bāt'ter-y, *n.* A room for cannons to receive body of cannon
tively; apparatus for producing or producing
tricity; unlawful another.
Bāt'ting, *n.* Cotton sheets for quilts
Bāt'tle, *n.* A counter; engaged fight. — *v. t.* To fight.
Bāt'tle-ar-rāy', *n.*
Bāt'tle-āx, *n.*
Bāt'tle-āxe, *n.* ax used in battle.

Băt'tle-dōor, *n.* An instrument to strike shuttles with.

Băt'tle-ment, *n.* A notched or indented parapet or wall.

Baw'ble, *n.* A gawdaw; trinket; trifle.

Bawd, *n.* A lewd woman; a procuress.

Bawd'i-ness, *n.* Obscenity.

Bawd'y, *a.* Filthy; obscene.

Bawl, *v. t.* To proclaim as a crier. — *v. i.* To cry aloud.

Băy, *v. i.* To bark as a dog. — *a.* Red inclining to chestnut. — *n.* Inlet of the sea; inclosure in a barn; a tree.

Bay'hér-ry, *n.* Fruit of the bay-tree; a species of laurel; a plant (called also wax-myrtle) and its fruit.

Băy'o-net, *n.* A sort of dagger fixed to a gun. — *v. t.* To stab with a bayonet.

Băy'ou (bă'ōō), *n.* Outlet of a lake, &c.

Băy-rūm, *n.* A spirit obtained by distilling leaves of the bay-tree. [evaporation.]

Băy-salt, *n.* Salt formed by Ba-zār', } *n.* An Eastern market-place or exchange; a fair.

Bē, *v. i.* and *auxiliary*. [*imp. WAS*; *p. p. BEEN*.] To exist.

Beach, *n.* A sandy or pebbly shore; strand.

Bea'con (bē'k'n), *n.* A signal light to direct seamen.

Bead (18), *n.* A little ball strung on thread, used for neck-laces.

Bea'dle, *n.* A crier or messenger of a court; an inferior parish officer.

Bea'd-rōll, *n.* A list of persons to be prayed for.

Bea'dg'man (21), *n.* One who prays for others.

Bea'gle, *n.* A main hound.

Beak, *n.* The bill of a bird; any thing like a bird's bill.

Beaked (beekt), *a.* Having a beak.

Beak'er, *n.* A drinking-cup.

Beam, *n.* A main timber; part of a balance; ray of light. — *v. i.* To emit rays; to shine.

Beam'y, *a.* Shining; radiant.

Bēan, *n.* A leguminous plant

and its seed of many varieties.

Beār, *v. t.* [*imp. BORE*; *p. p. BORN*.] To bring forth, as young; to produce. — *v. t.* [*imp. BORE*; *p. p. BORNE*.] To carry; to endure; to sustain; to support. — *v. i.* To suffer. — *n.* A kind of wild animal; a stockjobber who is interested in

depressing the value of stocks.

Beār'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being borne; tolerable.

Beār'd, *n.* Hair on the chin, lips, and sides of the face. — *v. t.* To take or pull by the beard; to oppose to the face.

Beār'd'ed, *a.* Having a beard.

Beār'd'less, *a.* Without a beard.

Beār'er, *n.* A carrier.

Beār'-gār'd'en (-dn), *n.* A place where bears are kept for sport.

Beār'-hērd, *n.* A man who tends bears. [men.]

Beār'ing, *n.* Deportment; Beār'ish, *a.* Like a bear.

Beār'g'-fōot, *n.* A plant; a species of hellebore.

Beāst, *n.* An irrational animal; a brute. [brutal.]

Beāst'ly, *a.* Like a beast; Beāt, *v. t.* [*imp. BEAT*; *p. p. BEAT, BEATEN*.] To strike with repeated blows; to outdo; to surpass; to conquer. — *v. t.* To strike; to dash; to throb, as a pulse. — *n.* A stroke; a blow.

Beāt'en, *p. p.* of *Beat*.

Bē'a-tif'ic, *a.* Making happy.

Be-āt'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Admission to heavenly honors.

Be-āt'i-fy, *v. t.* To make or pronounce happy.

Beāt'ing, *n.* Act of striking.

Be-āt'i-tūde, *n.* Blessedness; perfect bliss or felicity.

Beau (bō), *n.* (*pl.* *Beaux*, *bōz*.) A man of dress; a lady's attendant; a coxcomb; a fop.

Beau i-dē'al, *a.* A mental model of beauty or excellence.

Beau'ish (bō'ish), *a.* Like a

beau; gay; foppish; galandant.

Beau Mōnde (bo mōnd). The fashionable world.

Beaū'te-ous, *a.* Beautiful; handsome; fair.

Beaū'ti-fi'er, *n.* That which makes beautiful.

Beaū'ti-ful, *a.* Having the qualities that constitute beauty. — *SYN.* Handsome; fair; elegant; lovely.

Beaū'ti-fy, *v. t.* To make beautiful. — *v. i.* To grow beautiful. — *SYN.* To adorn; grace; embellish; deck.

Beaū'ty (bū'ty), *n.* Whatever pleases the eye or the mind; assemblage of graces; a lovely woman.

Beaū'ty-spōt, *n.* A patch put on the face to heighten beauty.

Beā'ver, *n.* An amphibious quadruped and his fur; a hat.

Be-cālm' (be-kām'), *v. t.* To quiet; to calm; to appease.

Be-cāme' *imp.* of *Become*.

Be-caūse, *conj.* For the cause or reason that; for; since; as.

Be-chānce', *v. i.* To happen; to befall.

Bēck, *n.* A sign with the hand or head. — *v. i.* To make a sign with the head or hand; to nod. — *v. t.* To intimate a command to by a nod or motion of the hand.

Bēck'on (bē'k'n), *v. t.* To make a significant sign to. — *v. i.* To make a sign to another.

Be-cloud', *v. t.* To obscure.

Be-cōme' (-kūm'), *v. t.* [*imp.* *BECAME*; *p. p.* *BECOME*.] To fit, or befit; to suit. — *v. i.* To be made; to be changed to.

Be-cōm'ing, *a.* Suitable; fit; graceful.

Be-crip'ple, *v. t.* To lame; to cripple.

Bēd, *v. t.* To place in bed; to lay in order. — *v. i.* To go to bed.

Be-dā'b'ble, *v. t.* To wet.

Be-dāg'gle, *v. t.* To soil.



Bear.



Beaver.

Be-dāsh', v. t. To wet by spattering. [to daub.
 Be-daub', v. t. To smear;
 Be-dāz'zle, v. t. To make dim; to dazzle.
 Bēd'-būg, n. An offensive bug that infests beds.
 Bēd'-chām'ber, n. A chamber for a bed.
 Bēd'-elōtheg, n. Sheets, blankets, coverlets, &c.
 Bēd'ding, n. Materials for a bed. [trim.
 Be-dēck', v. t. To deck; to Be-dew' (be-dū'), v. t. To moisten with dew.
 Bēd'-fēlōw, n. One lying in the same bed.
 Bēd'-hāng'ings, n. Curtains of a bed.
 Be-dim', v. t. To make dim.
 Be-dī'zen (dī'zn), or Be-diz'en (diz'n), v. t. To adorn tawdrily.
 Bēd'lām, n. A mad-house.
 Bēd'lām-ite, n. A madman.
 Bēd'māte, n. A bed-fellow.
 Bēd'-quilt, n. A quilted covering for a bed.
 Be-drāg'gle, v. t. To roll.
 Be-drēnch', v. t. To soak completely; to drench.
 Bēd'rid, } a. Confined
 Bēd'rid-den, } to the bed.
 Bēd'room, n. A room for a bed. [over.
 Be-drōp', v. t. To sprinkle.
 Bēd'side, n. The side of a bed.
 Bēd'steād, n. A frame for a bed.
 Bēd'time, n. The usual hour of going to bed.
 Be-dwār', v. t. To hinder the growth of.
 Bee (18), n. A four-winged insect of many genera and species; an insect that makes honey.
 Bee'-brēad, n. The pollen of flowers collected by bees.
 Beech, n. A kind of forest-tree.
 Beech'en (bēch'n), a. Belonging to, or made of, beech.
 Beef, n. The flesh of an ox or cow; an animal of the ox-kind. [In the latter sense it has a pl., Beeveg.]
 Beef'-ēat'er, n. A yeoman

of the guard; a kind of South African bird.
 Beef'steak, n. A slice of beef for broiling.
 Bee'-hive, n. A box or case for holding bees.
 Been (bin), p. p. of Be.
 Beer, n. A liquor made of malt and hops.
 Beeg'-wax, n. The wax secreted by bees.
 Beet, n. A garden vegetable.
 Bee'tle, n. A mallet; an insect. — v. i. To jut out; to hang over.
 Beeves, n. pl. of Beef. Cattle.
 Be-fall' (16), v. t. [imp. BE-FELL; p. p. BEFALLEN.] To happen to. — v. i. To happen; to occur.
 Be-fit', v. t. To become; suit.
 Be-fit'ting, a. Suiting; becoming.
 Be-fool', v. t. To make a fool of.
 Be-fōre', prep. In front of; prior to; in presence of. — adv. Previously; sooner.
 Be-fōre'hānd, adv. Previously. — a. Well provided.
 Be-foul', v. t. To make foul; to pollute; to foul.
 Be-friēd', v. t. To favor; to aid.
 Be-fringe', v. t. To adorn with fringe.
 Beg, } n. A Turkish gov-
 Bey (bā), } ernor of a town.
 Bēg, v. t. To ask earnestly; to entreat; to solicit. — v. i. To live on alms; to ask for alms.
 Be-gēt', v. t. [imp. BEGAT; p. p. BEGOT, BEGOTTEN.] To generate or produce; to procreate.
 Be-gēt'ter, n. One who begets.
 Bēg'gar, n. One who begs, or who lives by begging. — v. t. To bring to want; to reduce to beggary.
 Bēg'gar-li-ness, n. State of being beggarly; meanness.
 Bēg'gar-ly, a. Very poor; mean. — adv. Meantly.
 Bēg'gar-y, n. Extreme indigence or poverty.
 Be-ġin', v. t. [imp. BEGAN; p. p. BEGUN.] To take rise; to commence; to enter upon

something new; to do the first act. [gins.
 Be-ġin'ner, n. One who be-
 Be-ġin'ning, n. The first cause, state, or part of time; commencement.
 Be-ġird', v. t. [imp. BEġIRD-ED; p. p. BEġIRT.] To surround; to gird.
 Be-gōne', interj. Go away! depart!
 Be-gōt', } p. p. of Begot.
 Be-gōt'ten, }
 Be-grime', v. t. To soil with dirt; to grime.
 Be-grudge', v. t. To envy the possession of; to grudge.
 Be-guille', v. t. To impose upon; to deceive; to amuse. [guiling.
 Be-guille'ment, n. Act of be-
 Be-ġin', p. p. of Beġin.
 Be-hāll', n. Favor; cause; account; sake; defense.
 Be-hāve', v. i. or t. To carry; to act; to demean; to conduct.
 Be-hāv'lor, n. Manner of behaving; a course of life. — SYN. Conduct; deportment.
 Be-head', v. t. To cut off the head of.
 Be-hēld', imp. of Behold.
 Bē'he-moth, n. A large beast described in Job. xl.
 Be-hēst', n. A command; mandate; injunction.
 Be-hind', prep. At the back of; on the other side of. — adv. At or towards the rear; past. [rears.
 Be-hind'hānd, adv. In ar-
 Be-hōld', v. t. [imp. & p. p. BEHELD.] To see; to look at. — interj. Lo! see!
 Be-hōld'en, a. Indebted.
 Be-hōld'er, n. One who be-
 holds; a spectator.
 Be-hōōf', n. Profit; advan-
 tage; interest.
 Be-hōōv'a-ble (11), a. Use-
 ful; fit; expedient.
 Be-hōōve', v. t. To be nec-
 essary to; to be fit or meet
 for; to become.
 Bē'ing, n. Existence; any
 thing that exists.
 Be-lā'bor, v. t. To thump;
 to beat soundly.
 Be-lāte', v. t. To make late;
 to delay; to retard.

ā, ā, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ē, ī, ö, ü, ŷ, short; cäre, cār, ääk, all, whet; Cre, vġil, cÖrm; p'que, firm,

Be-lät'ed, *a.* Too late; detained; delayed.

Be-läy', *v. t.* To fasten, as a rope, by winding it round something.

Bélch, *v. t.* To eject wind from the stomach. — *n.* Act of belching.

Bél'dam, *n.* An ugly old woman; a hag.

Be-läa'guer, *v. t.* To besiege; to invest.

Bél'fry (19), *n.* A place where bells are rung.

Bél'li-al, *n.* Satan; the devil.

Be-lie', *v. t.* To speak falsely of; to vilify; to slander.

Be-lie't', *n.* Credit given to evidence; the thing believed.

Be-liév'a-ble, *a.* Capable or worthy of being believed.

Be-liève', *v. t.* or *t.* To trust in; to give credit to.

Be-liév'er, *n.* One who believes.

Bél (1), *n.* A sounding vessel of metal. — *v. t.* To grow like a bell.

Bél'a-dón'ná, *n.* Deadly night-shade.

Bélle (bél), *n.* A handsome young lady.

Bélles-lét'tres (bel-lét'ter), *n. pl.* Polite or elegant literature.

Bél'l'-found'er, *n.* One who casts or founds bells.

Bel-lig'er-ent, *a.* Carrying on war. — *n.* One who wages war.

Bél'l'man (21), *n.* One who rings a bell; a crier of goods.

Bél'l'-mét'al (-mēt' or -mēt'al), *n.* A composition of copper, tin, zinc, and antimony.

Bél'l'ow, *v. t.* To roar like a bull. — *n.* A loud outcry; a roar.

Bél'l'ows (bél'lus), *n. sing. & pl.* A machine to blow with.

Bél'l'-pull, *n.* A cord to ring a bell.

Bél'l'-ring'er, *n.* One who rings a bell.

Bél'l'-wéth'er, *n.* A sheep which carries a bell, and leads the flock.

Bél'ly, *n.* The part of the body containing the bowels;

abdomen. — *v. t.* To bulge; to project; to swell; to puff out.

Bél'ly-äche, *n.* Pain in the bowels. [horse.]

Bél'ly-bänd, *n.* A girth for a horse.

Be-lóng', *v. t.* To be the property of; to adhere.

Be-lóv'd', *p. p.* Greatly loved.

Be-lóv'ed (-lúv'ed), *a.* Dear; much loved.

Be-lów', *prep.* Under in time or place; beneath; inferior to. — *adv.* In a lower place;

beneath; on earth; in hell.

Bélt, *n.* A girdle; sash; band.

Bél've-dère', *n.* A pavilion on the top of a house.

Be-míre', *v. t.* To sink or drag in the mire.

Be-móan', *v. t.* To lament; to bewail. [to mock.]

Be-móck', *v. t.* To insult; to mock.

Be-móurn', *v. t.* To mourn.

Bénch, *n.* A long seat; a judge's seat; body of judges; a court.

Bénch'er, *n.* A senior in the English Inns of court.

Bénd, *v. t. & i.* [imp. & p. p.] To crook; to bow; to submit. — *n.* A curve or flexure.

Bénd'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being bent.

Be-néath', or Be-néath', *prep.* Lower than; under; below. — *adv.* In a lower place.

Bén'e-dict, } *n.* A newly-married man.

Bén'e-dick, } *n.* A newly-married man.

Bén'e-díctíon, *n.* Blessing; invocation of happiness; thanks.

Bén'e-fäc'tíon, *n.* Charitable gift; donation; gratuity.

Bén'e-fäc'tor, *n.* One who confers a benefit.

Bén'e-fäc'tress, *n.* She who confers a benefit. [ing.]

Bén'e-fíce, *n.* A church living.

Bén'e-fíced (bén'e-lst), *a.* Possessed of a benefice.

Be-néf'í-çence, *n.* Active goodness; bounty; kindness.

Be-néf'í-cent, *a.* Delighting in good works; charitable; kind.

Bén'e-fí'cial (-flsh'al), *a.* Useful; advantageous.

Bén'e-fí'cial-ly, *adv.* Advantageously; usefully.

Bén'e-fí'ci-a-ry (-flsh'-l-a-), *n.* One who holds a benefice; one benefited or assisted by another.

Bén'e-fit, *n.* Advantage; profit; favor conferred. — *v. t.* To do good to. — *v. i.* To gain advantage.

Be-név'o-lence, *n.* Disposition to do good; good-will; benignity; kindness.

Be-név'o-lent, *a.* Having good will; kind; affectionate; friendly.

Be-night' (-ní't), *v. t.* To involve in night or darkness.

Be-nígn' (-nín'), *a.* Gracious; kind; generous; benevolent.

Be-nígn'ant, *a.* Gracious; kind; favorable.

Be-nígn'í-ty, *n.* Graciousness; favor; kindness.

Bén'l'-son, *n.* A blessing.

Bént, *imp. & p. p.* of Bend. — *n.* A curve; tendency.

Be-núm'b' (-be-núm'), *v. t.* To deprive of feeling; to make numb. [juice.]

Ben-zoin', *n.* A resinous substance.

Be-práise', *v. t.* To praise extravagantly. [by will.]

Be-quéth', *v. t.* To give.

Be-quést', *n.* A legacy left by will.

Be-ráte', *v. t.* To scold.

Be-réave', *v. t.* [imp. & p. p.] To bereave, bereft. To make destitute; to deprive; to take away from. [tion.]

Be-réav'ment, *n.* Deprivation.

Be-réft', *imp. & p. p.* of Bereave. [iron.]

Bér'ga-mót, *n.* A pear; a citreus.

Be-rhýme' (-rím'), *v. t.* To mention in rhyme.

Bér'lin, or Ber-lín', *n.* A kind of four-wheeled carriage.

Bér'ry (19), *n.* Any small pulpy fruit containing seeds.

Bérth, *n.* A ship's station at anchor; a place in a ship to sleep in; official situation.

Bér'yl, *n.* A greenish mineral or gem.

Be-seech', *v. t.* [imp. & p. p.] To besought. To entreat; to pray; to beg; to implore.

són, ôr, dō, wôlf, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rye, pull; ç, ê, sô/ç; ç, ê, hard; æ, exist; ū as ng; this.

Be-seem', *v. t.* To become; to befit.

Be-seem'ly, *a.* Fit; decent.

Be-sét', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **BESÉT.**] To set on, in, or round; to besiege; to way-lay; to perplex; to harass.

Be-sét'ting, *a.* Habitually attending or harassing.

Be-shrew' (-shry'), *v. t.* To wish a curse to; to exorcise.

Be-side', *prep.* At the side of; out of; over and above. [In the last sense, written also *besides.*]

Be-side', *adv.* Over and above. — *prep.* Over and above; in addition to.

Be-siege', *v. t.* To lay siege to; to beset.

Be-siege'ér, *n.* One who besieges.

Be-slob'ber, *v. t.* To smear with spittle running from the mouth.

Be-smear', *v. t.* To daub; to soil; to smear over.

Be-smut', *v. t.* To blacken with smut.

Bé'gom, *n.* A brush of twigs.

Be-sót', *v. t.* To make sottish; to inebriate.

Be-sought' (be-saw't'), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Beseech*.

Be-spán'gle, *v. t.* To set or adorn with spangles.

Be-spát'ter, *v. t.* To soil by spattering.

Be-spéak', *v. t.* [*imp.* **BESPOKE**; *p. p.* **BESPOKEN.**] To speak for beforehand; to foretell; to betoken.

Be-spread', *v. t.* To spread over.

Be-sprínk'le, *v. t.* To scatter or sprinkle over.

Bést, *a., superl.* of *Good*. Most good; most advanced or complete. — *adv., superl.* of *Well*. In the highest degree. — *n.* Utmost.

Be-stáin', *v. t.* To mark with stains; to spot.

Bés'tial (bés'tyal), *a.* Belonging to a beast; brutal; carnal.

Be-stick', *v. t.* To stick over, as with sharp points.

Be-stir' *v. t.* To cause to move quick.

Be-stów', *n. t.* To stow; to

make use of; to give; to confer.

Be-stów'al, } *n.* Act of

Be-stów'ment, } bestowing.

Be-strew' (-strý' or -strô'), *v. t.* To scatter over; to sprinkle.

Be-stride', *v. t.* [*imp.* **BESTRID** or **BESTRODE**; *p. p.* **BESTRID**, **BESTRID-DEN.**] To sit or stand with the legs extended across; to stride over.

Be-stúd', *v. t.* To adorn with studs or bosses.

Bét, *n.* A wager; stake. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **BETTED.**] To lay a wager.

Be-táke', *v. t.* [*imp.* **BETOOK**; *p. p.* **BETAKEN.**] To have recourse; to apply.

Bét'al (bét'al), *n.* A species of pepper growing in the East Indies.

Be-thínk', *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* **BETHOUGHT.**] To reflect; to recollect; to consider.

Be-tíde', *v. t.* To befall; to happen to. — *v. i.* To happen; to occur.

Be-time', } *adv.* In good

Be-timeg', } time; seasonably; early.

Be-tó'ken, *v. t.* To signify.

Bét'o-ny, *n.* A kind of plant.

Be-tóok', *imp.* of *Betake*.

Be-tráy', *v. t.* To give up or disclose treacherously; to indicate.

Be-tráy'al, } *n.* Act of

Be-tráy'ment, } betraying; breach of trust.

Be-tráy'ér, *n.* One who betrays; a traitor.

Be-tróth', *v. t.* To pledge marriage to. [marriage.]

Be-tróth'al, *n.* Contract of

Bét'ter, *a., compar.* of *Good*. More good; superior. — *v. t.* To make better. — *SYN.* To improve; mend; advance. [ment.]

Bét'ter-ment, *n.* Improve-

Bét'ter, *n. pl.* Superiors.

Bét'tor, *n.* One who bets.

Bét'ty, *n.* A burglar's instrument to break open doors.

Be-tween', } *prep.* In the

Be-twixt', } middle.

Bé'tel (8), *n.* Slant of a surface; a kind of square

used by masons, &c. — *v. t.* [*p. p.* **BEVELED.**]

To cut to a bevel.

Bév'er-age, *n.* Bevel.

Liquor for drinking.

Bév'y, *n.* A flock of birds; a company. [grieve for.

Be-wáil', *v. t.* To lament; to

Be-wáre', *v. i.* To be cautious.

Be-wí'der, *v. t.* To puzzle; to perplex.

Be-wí'tch', *v. t.* To charm; to fascinate; to enchant.

Be-wí'tch'ing, *a.* Having power to charm; fascinat-

ing. [error.]

Bay (báy), *n.* A Turkish gov-

Be-yónd', *prep.* On the further side of. — *adv.* At a distance.

Béz'el, *n.* The part of a ring in which the stone is set.

Bí'as, *n.* Weight on one side; partiality; propensity. — *v. t.* (8) To incline to one side.

Bí'b, *n.* A cloth worn by children under the chin.

Bí'b'ber, *n.* A drinker; a tippler.

Bí'ble, *n.* The book that contains the sacred Scriptures.

Bí'b'li-cal, *a.* Relating to the Bible.

Bí'b'li-óg'ra-pher, *n.* One versed in bibliography.

Bí'b'li-o-gráph'ic, } *a.*

Bí'b'li-o-gráph'ic-al, } Pertaining to a description of books.

Bí'b'li-óg'ra-phy, *n.* A history or account of books.

Bí'b'li-o-má'ní-a, *n.* One who has a rage for books.

Bí'b'u-lóus, *a.* Apt to imbibe.

Bíce, *n.* A blue or green paint.

Bí-géph'a-lóus, *a.* Having two heads.

Bíck'ér, *v. i.* To contend petulantly about trifles.

Bíck'ér-ing, *n.* Petulant contention.

Bí'cérn, } *a.* Having two

Bí-cér'noús, } horns.

Bí-cér'p-o-ral, *a.* Having two bodies.

Bíd, *v. t.* [*pret.* **BID**, **BADZ**; *p. p.* **BID**, **BIDDEN.**] To offer; to command; to order.

— *n.* An offer of a price.

Bíd'den (bíd'dn), *p. p.* of *Bid*.



á, é, í, ó, ú, *y*, long; ä, ê, î, ô, û, *y*, short; cäre, cür, ásk, ál, whät; ére, vcll, tärn; píque, tírm;

Bid'der, *n.* One who makes an offer.
Bid'ding, *n.* An invitation; command; offer of price.
Bide, *v. t.* To dwell. — *v. i.* To endure; to wait for.
Bi-dén'tal, *a.* Having two teeth.
Bi-dét', *n.* A small horse.
Bi-én'ti-al, *a.* Happening every two years; continuing for two years. [the dead].
Bier, *n.* A carriage to bear
Bi-ést'ing, *n. pl.* First milk of a cow after calving.
Bi-fá'ri-óus, *a.* Two-fold; in two rows.
Bi-fid, *a.* Opening with a cleft. [flowers].
Bi-fis'róus, *a.* Having two
Bi-föld, *a.* Two-fold; double.
Bi-fórm, *a.* Having two forms.
Bi-fúr'eate, } *a.* Having
Bi-fúr'eá-ted, } two forks or branches.
Bi-fur-cá'tion, *n.* A forking into two branches.
Big, *a.* Large; great; huge; swollen; pregnant.
Big'a-mist, *n.* One who has two wives or two husbands at the same time.
Big'a-my, *n.* The crime of having two wives or two husbands at once.
Big'gin, *n.* A child's cap or hood; a small wooden vessel.
Right (bít), *n.* A bend in a sea-coast; a bend or coil of a rope.
Big'ness, *n.* Size; bulk.
Big'ot, *n.* One unreasonably devoted to a party or creed.
Big'ot-ed (8), *a.* Full of bigotry; illiberal.
Big'ot-ry, *n.* Excessive prejudice; blind zeal.
Bi-jou' (be-zhóu'), *n.* A jewel.
Bi-lá'bi-ate, *a.* Having two lips.
Bi-lbér-ry, *n.* A shrub of the whortleberry kind, and its fruit.
Bi'lbo, *n.* A rapier; sword.
Bi'l'bóg (18), *n. pl.* A kind of stocks for the feet. [liver].
Bile, *n.* A fluid secreted by the
Bi'lge, *n.* The protuberant part of a cask; broadest part of a ship's bottom. —

v. t. To leak from fracture in the bilge.
Bi'lge-wá'ter, *n.* Offensive water in the bottom of a ship's hold.
Bi'lis-ry, *a.* Belonging to, or partaking of, the bile.
Bi-lin'gual, *a.* Having or speaking two languages.
Bi'lious (bíl'yú), *a.* Pertaining to bile. [deceive].
Bilk, *v. t.* To defraud; to
Bill, *n.* Beak of a bird; an account; a note; draft of a law or act. — *v. t. or i.* To caress; to fondle.
Bill'et, *n.* A small note or letter; a stick of wood. — *v. t.* To quarter, as soldiers in private houses.
Billet-doux (bíl'le-dóu'), *n.* A love-letter.
Billi'ard, *n. pl.* A game played on a kind of table with balls and sticks.
Bill'ings-gate, *n.* Foul language.
Bil'lion (bíl'yun), *n.* In *Eng.* a million of millions; in *Amer.* a thousand millions.
Bil'lów, *n.* A large wave.
Bil'lów-y, *a.* Swelling like a wave. [hands].
Bi-má'notis, *a.* Having two
Bin, *n.* A repository for any commodity.
Bi'na-ry, *a.* Composed of two.
Bi'nate, *a.* Being in couples.
Bind, *v. t. or i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BOUND.] To tie; to confine; to restrain; to oblige by kindness; to confirm; to form a border round; to make coactive. — *v. i.* To become contracted; to be obligatory.
Bind'er, *n.* One who binds books. [ing books].
Bind'er-y, *n.* Place for binding.
Bind'ing, *n.* A bandage; cover of a book.
Bin'na-cle, *n.* The compass-box of a ship.
Bin'ó-cle, *n.* A telescope with two tubes joining.
Bi-nóe'u-lar, *a.* Having two eyes.
Bi-nó'mi-al, *a.* Hav. Binnacle. ing two names.



Bi-óg'ra-pher, *n.* A writer of biography.
Bi'o-gráph'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to the history of a person's life.
Bi-óg'ra-phy, *n.* A history of one's life and character.
Bi-ó'o-gy, *n.* The science of life.
Bi-pá'róus, or **Bi-p'a-róus**, *a.* Bringing forth two at a birth.
Bi-pár'tite, or **Bi-pár'tite**, *a.* Capable of being divided into two parts.
Bi-par-ti'tion (-tish/un), *n.* Division into two parts.
Bi'ped, *n.* An animal having only two feet.
Bi-pé'dal, *a.* Having two feet.
Bi-pén'ate, *a.* Having two wings.
Bi-quádr'ate, *n.* The fourth power; the square of a square.
Bi-quádr-át'le, *a.* Relating to the fourth power of a quantity. [cics].
Birch, *n.* A tree of several species.
Birch'en, *a.* Made of birch.
Bird, *n.* A feathered, flying animal.
Bird'-eáge, *n.* A cage to keep birds in.
Bird'-eye, } *a.* Seen as if by
Bird'g'-eye, } a flying bird above.
Bird'-lime, *n.* A glutinous substance to catch birds.
Birch, *n.* The act of coming into life; lineage; origin.
Birch'dáy, *n.* Day, or anniversary of the day of one's birth. [one is born].
Birch'-pláce, *n.* Place where
Birch'-right (-rit), *n.* The right or privilege to which one is born.
Bis'euit (-kít), *n.* A kind of small baked cake.
Bi-séet', *v. t.* To divide into two parts, usually equal parts.
Bi-séet'ion, *n.* A division into two equal parts.
Bi-ség'ment, *n.* One of the parts of any thing bisected.
Bish'op, *n.* The head of a diocese.
Bish'op-rie, *n.* Jurisdiction of a bishop; a diocese.

Bäck'ward-ness, *n.* State or quality of being backward.

Bäck-wood's-man (21), *n.* An inhabitant of the forest in new settlements.

Bä'con (bä'kn), *n.* Hog's flesh salted, or pickled and dried, usually in smoke.

Bäd, *a.* Wanting good qualities; ill; evil; wicked; vicious.

Bäde, *imp. of Bid.* [tion.

Bädge, *n.* A mark of distinction.

Bäd'ger, *n.* A quadruped.

— *v. t.* To tease; to Badger.

Bäd't-näge (bäd't-näsh), *n.* Light or playful discourse.

Bä'fle, *v. t.* To elude or defeat by artifice. — *SYN.* To balk; frustrate; disappoint.

Bäg, *n.* A sack; pouch; purse. — *v. t.* To put into a bag. — *v. i.* To swell like a bag.

Bäg'a-tölle' *n.* A thing of no importance; a trifle.

Bäg'gage, *n.* Utensils and other necessities of an army; clothing; luggage.

Bäg'ging, *n.* Cloth for bags.

Bägn'io (bän'yo), *n.* A hot bath; a brothel.

Bäg'pipe, *n.* A musical wind instrument.

Bäll, *n.* A surety for another's appearance; a handle.

— *v. t.* To give security; to set free on security; to release or deliver by bail; to free from water.

Bäll'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being bailed.

Bäll-ee', *n.* One to whom goods are bailed, or delivered in trust. [pal officer.

Bäll'ie, *n.* A Scotch musician.

Bäll'iff, *n.* A sheriff's deputy; an under-steward.

Bäll'i-wfok, *n.* Jurisdiction of a bailiff. [goods in trust.

Bäll'ment, *n.* Delivery of

Bäll'or, { *n.* One who delivers

Bäll'er, { goods in trust.

Bätrn, or **Börn**, *n.* A child.

Bäit, *v. t.* To put food on, as on a hook; to give refreshment to. — *v. t.* To stop for refreshment on a journey.



— *n.* A lure; temptation; enticement; refreshment.

Bäize, *n.* A kind of coarse woolen stuff.

Bäke, *v. t.* To heat or harden by heat; to cook in a close heated place. — *v. i.* To do the work of baking; to dry and harden in heat.

Bäke'house, *n.* A place for baking bread, cakes, &c.

Bäke'r, *n.* A person whose trade is to bake.

Bäke'r-y, *n.* Trade of a baker.

Bäk'ing (11), *n.* A drying by heat; quantity baked at once.

Bäl'ance, *n.* A pair of scales; the difference of accounts; equipoise; a sign in the zodiac. — *v. t.* To make equal; to weigh; to estimate; to adjust and settle. — *v. i.* To hesitate; to fluctuate.

Bäl'ance-sheet, *n.* A paper exhibiting a summary and balance of accounts.

Bäl'eo-ny, *n.* A kind of gallery on the outer wall of a building.

Bald, *a.* Without hair; naked.

Bäl'der-däsh, *n.* A worthless mixture; jargon; nonsense.

Bäl'dness, *n.* A want of hair.

Bäl'd-päte, *n.* A pate or person without hair.

Bäl'drie, *n.* A girdle; a belt.

Bäle, *n.* Misery; sorrow; calamity; a bundle of goods.

— *v. t.* To put into, or make up into, bales; to pack up.

Bäle'-fire, *n.* A signal fire.

Bäle'ful (17), *a.* Full of bale; sorrowful; sad.

Ba-lize', *n.* A pole on a bank for a sea-mark.

Balk (bawk), *n.* An unplowed ridge of land; a great beam or rafter; hindrance; disappointment. — *v. t.* To disappoint. — *v. i.* To stop abruptly.

Bäll, *n.* Any round body; a globe; a bullet; a social assembly for dancing to a game.

— *v. t.* To form into a ball; to gather balls of snow on the feet.

Bäl'läd, *n.* A simple popular song.

Bäl'last, *n.* Any heavy sub-

stance to steady a ship. — *v. t.* To load with ballast.

Bäl'let, *n.* A theatrical exhibition of dancing, &c.

Bäl'lis-ter, or **Bäl-lis'ter**, *n.* A cross-bow.

Bäl-lö'n, *n.* A hollow vessel filled with gas for sailing in the air.

Bäl'lot, *n.* A ball or ticket used in voting.

— *v. i.* To vote by ballot.

Bäl'lot-box, *n.* A box for receiving ballots.

Bäl'm (bäm), *n.* An odoriferous plant; an ointment.

Bäl'm'y (bäm'y), *a.* Sweet; fragrant.

Bäl'sam, *n.* An aromatic resinous substance.

Bäl'säm'le, *a.* Having the qualities of balsam; soft; healing.

Bäl'us-ter, *n.* A small pillar to support a rail.

Bäl'us-träde, *n.* A row of balusters topped by a rail.

Bam-böö', *n.* A kind of tropical reed.

Bam-böö'zle, *v. t.* To de-

Bän, *n.* A public notice; interdict; curse.

Ba-nä'nä, *n.* A kind of plantain tree, and its fruit.

Bänd, *n.* Any thing that binds; a company. — *v. t.* & *i.* To unite together.

Bänd'age, *n.* A fillet.

Ban-dän'a, { *n.* A kind of

Ban-dän'nä, } silk.

Bänd'böx, *n.* A light box for bands, bonnets, &c.

Bänd'it (20), *n.* An outlaw; a robber.

Bänd'itg, *n.* A fierce dog.

Bäl'de-leer', *n.* A leathern belt thrown over the right shoulder; a case for musket charges.

Bänd'dore, or **Bän-dö're**, *n.* A stringed musical instrument.

Bänd'röl, *n.* A little flag.

Bänd'y, *n.* A club for striking a ball. — *v. t.* To beat



Balloon.



Banana.

o and fro, as a ball; to exchange. — *v. t.* To command. [*leg.*]

n'dy-lëg, *n.* A crooked leg, *n.* Deadly poison; mischief; ruin.

ne'ful, *a.* Poisonous; noxious; hurtful.

ng, *v. t.* To beat; to thump. — *n.* A blow; a thump.

n'ian, *n.* A morning gown; Indian fig-tree.

n'ish, *v. t.* To exile from one's country; to drive away.

n'ish-ment, *n.* Expulsion from one's own country.

n'is-ter, *n.* A baluster.

nk, *n.* A ridge of earth; steep acclivity; side of a stream; a shoal or shelf; place where money is deposited. — *v. t.* To raise a bank about.

nk'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being received by a bank.

nk'-bill, *{ n.* A promise-
nk'-note, *{* sorry note issued by a banking company.

nk'-book, *n.* A small book or private bank accounts.

nk'er, *n.* One who deals in money or discounts notes.

nk'ing, *n.* The business of a banker.

nk'rapt, *n.* One who can not pay his debts; an insolvent. — *a.* Unable to pay debts; insolvent. — *v. t.* To make insolvent.

nk'rapt-cy, *n.* State of a bankrupt; failure in trade.

nk'-stock, *n.* Shares in a sinking capital.

n'ner, *n.* A military standard; a flag. [*meel.*]

n'noek, *n.* A cake of oatmeal.

n'net, *n.* A brand entertainment; a feast. — *v. t.* To give a feast to.

n'net, *v. t.* To regulate one's self with a feast. [*of fowl.*]

n'tam, *n.* A small variety of nut.

n'ter, *v. t.* To rally; to ridicule; to joke or jest with.

ng, *n. pl.* Proclamation in church of an intended marriage.

nt'ing, *n.* An infant.

Bân'yan, or *Ban-yân'*, *n.* A kind of fig-tree, called the Indian fig.

Bâ'o-bâb, *n.* An African tree, the largest in the world.

Bâp'tism, *n.* Ap- Baobab. plication of water to the body as a sacrament or religious ceremony.

Bap-tis'mal, *a.* Pertaining to baptism.

Bâp'tist, *n.* One who holds to baptism of adults only, and that by immersion.

Bâp'tis-ter-y, *n.* A place for baptizing.

Bap-tize', *v. t.* To administer baptism to by sprinkling or immersion. [*tise.*]

Bap-tiz'er, *n.* One who baptizes.

Bâr, *n.* A bolt; obstruction; inclosure in an inn or courtroom; division in music; bank of sand in a river; body of lawyers; a tribunal. — *v. t.* To listen; to shut out.

Bâr, *n.* Any thing like a beard; a point standing backward, as in a fishhook; horse-armor; a Barbary horse. — *v. t.* To furnish with barbs; to clothe with armor, as a horse.

Bar-bâ'ri-an, *n.* A savage; a man uncivilized. — *a.* Savage; uncivilized.

Bar-bâr'le, *a.* Foreign; rude; barbarous.

Bâr'ba-rigm, *n.* Savageness.

Bar-bâr'ity, *n.* A savage state; cruelty; barbarism.

Bâr'ba-rize, *v. t.* To make barbarous.

Bâr'ba-roûs, *a.* Uncivilized; savage; rude; cruel.

Bâr'be-cûe, *n.* A hog, &c., roasted whole; a feast in the open air. — *v. t.* To dress and roast whole.

Bâr'ba-ted, *a.* Having barbed points.

Bâr'bel, *n.* A kind of large fresh-water fish.

Bâr'ber, *n.* One whose business is to shave beards.

Bâr'ber-ry, *n.* A shrubby plant, and its fruit.

Bâr'bet, *n.* A variety of shaggy dog.



Bârd, *n.* A Celtic minstrel; a poet. [*bards.*]

Bârd'ie, *a.* Pertaining to Bâre, *a.* Naked; uncovered; destitute; mere; raw. — *v. t.* To make naked; to uncover.

Bâre'faced, (*-fist*), *a.* Shameless; impudent.

Bâre'fôot, *a. & adv.* Without shoes or stockings.

Bâre'-head'ed, *a.* With the head uncovered.

Bâre'ness, *n.* State of being bare; nakedness; poverty.

Bâr'gain, *n.* Agreement; a thing bought or sold. — *v. t.* To make a contract with; to sell. — *v. i.* To agree.

Bârge, *n.* A large boat for pleasure, &c.

Bârge'man, *n.* Master of a barge.

Bar-ri'lâ, *n.* A sea-shore plant; impure carbonate of soda.

Bâr'k, *n.* Kind of a tree; the noise made by a dog. — *v. t.* To strip of bark. — *v. i.* To make the noise of a dog.

Bâr'k, *{ n. A*
Bâr'que, *{* ship with three masts, without a mainmast.

Bâr'ley, *n.* A Barque. kind of grain that malt is made of.

Bâr'ley-côrn, *n.* A grain of barley; third part of an Bâr'm, *n.* Yeast. [*inch.*]

Bâr'm'y, *a.* Containing barn.

Bâr'm, *n.* A building for hay and other farm produce.

Bâr'na-ele, *n.* A kind of shell-fish; a kind of goose; (*pl.*) an instrument to put on a horse's nose to confine him; a pair of spectacles.

Bar-rô'm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument to measure the weight of the atmosphere.

Bâr'o-mê't'rie-al, *a.* Relating to a barometer.

Bâr'on, *n.* Rank of nobility next to a viscount.

Bâr'on-age, *n.* Body of barons.

Bâr'on-ess, *n.* A baron's wife.



Bār'on-et, *n.* A dignity next below that of a baron.

Bār'on-et-age, *n.* Body of baronets.

Bār'on-et-ry, *n.* The rank, state, or title of a baron.

Bar-rō'ni-al, *a.* Belonging to a barony.

Bār'o-ny, *n.* Lordship or fee of a baron. [barometer.

Bār'o-scope, *n.* A sort of Bar-rouche' (-rōsh'), *n.* A two-seated four wheeled open carriage.

Bār'ra-can, *n.* A thick strong stuff like camel.

Bār'rack, *n.* A building for soldiers.

Bār'ra-tor, *n.* One who excites lawsuits.

Bār'ra-try, *n.* Encouragement of lawsuits; breach of duty on the part of a ship-captain or of his crew.

Bār'rel, *n.* A sort of cask; a cylinder; a tube.—*v. t.* (8) To put into a barrel.

Bār'ren, *a.* Not prolific; unfruitful; sterile; dull.—*n.* An unfertile tract of land.

Bār'ren-ness, *n.* Unfruitfulness.

Bār'ri-cade', *n.* A hastily made fortification; a bar or obstruction.—*v. t.* To stop up, as a passage; to fortify.

Bār'ri-er, *n.* A limit; defense; bar; obstruction; boundary.

Bār'ris-ter, *n.* A counselor at law.

Bār'rōw, *n.* A hand-carriage; a mound; a gelt swine.

Bār'-shōt, *n.* Two balls joined by a bar.

Bār'ter, *v. t.* To traffic by exchanging articles.—*n.* Traffic by exchange.

Bār'ter-er, *n.* One who bar-ters.

Bār'y-tōne, *n.* A male voice partaking of the common bass and tenor.

Bā'sal, *a.* Relating to, or constituting, the base.

Bas-galt', *n.* A very hard greenish-black mineral.

Bas-gilt'e, *a.* Pertaining to basalt.

Bās'gl-net, *n.* A light kind of helmet.

Bāse, *n.* Bottom; foundation; pedestal; gravest part in music.—*a.* Low in value, rank, spirit, estimation, &c.—*SYN.* Mean; vile; worthless.—*v. t.* To found, set, or lay.

Bāse'-bōrn, *a.* Illegitimate.

Bāse'less, *a.* Without support.

Bāse'ment (10), *n.* The lower story of a building.

Bāse'ness, *n.* Quality of being base; meanness; villainess; deepness of sound.

Bāse'vi-ol, *n.* A musical Bās'vi-ol, *n.* Instrument.

Bāsh'ful, *a.* Wanting confidence; modest; shy; diffident.

Bāsh'ful-ness, *n.* Extreme modesty; diffidence.

Bā'sle, *a.* Relating to a base.

Bāg'il, *n.* The slope of a tool.—*v. t.* To grind to an angle.

Bas-gil'i-cōn, *n.* A kind of salve.

Bāg'i-lisk, *n.* A cockatrice; a kind of cannon.

Bā'sān (bā'sn), *n.* A small vessel; a dock; a pond; any hollow place.

Bā'sis, *n.* (pl. Bā'sēs.) Foundation; support; base.

Bāsk, *v. i.* To lie in warmth.—*v. t.* To warm with genial heat.

Bās'ket, *n.* A vessel made of twigs, &c., interwoven.

Bāss, *n.* A fish; a species of tree.

Bāss, *n.* (*Mus*) The base.—*a.* Grave; low; deep. See *Base*.

Bās'set, or **Bās-sēt'**, *n.* An old game at cards.

Bās-soon', *n.* A musical wind instrument.

Bās'tard, *a.* Illegitimate; spurious; born out of wedlock.—*n.* A spurious child.

Bās'tard-y, *n.* State of being a bastard.

Bāste, *v. t.* To beat with a stick; to sew slightly; to drip butter on.

Bas-tile' (bas-teel' or bās'-teel), *n.* An old castle used as a prison.

Bās'ti-nāde', *v. t.* To beat Bās'ti-nā'do, *v. t.* on the soles of the feet with a cudgel.—*n.* A cudgeling, especially on the soles of the feet.

Bās'tion (bās'tyun), *n.* A mass of earth standing out from a rampart.

Bāt, *n.* A stick; a small bird-like animal.

Bātch, *n.* Bread baked at one time; work done at once; quantity of things taken together.

Bāte, *v. t.* To lessen; to abate.

Ba-teau' (bat-tō'), *n.* (pl. Ba-teaux, bat-tōz') A long light boat.

Bāth, *n.* (pl. Bathing.) A bathing; a place to bathe in.

Bāthe, *v. t.* To wash in water.—*v. i.* To be or lie in a bath.

Bā'thos, *n.* Ludicrous descent in style.

Bāt'let, *n.* A small bat for beating linen.

Bā-tōn' (-tōng'), *n.* A staff or truncheon.

Bat-tāl'ion, *n.* A body of infantry.

Bāt'tn (bāt'tn), *v. t.* To make fat; to fatten; to form or fasten with battens.—*v. i.* To grow fat.—*n.* A narrow piece of board.

Bāt'ter, *v. t.* To beat down.—*n.* A mixture of flour, water, eggs, &c.

Bāt'ter-ing-rām, *n.* An engine for beating down walls.

Bāt'ter-y, *n.* A raised work for cannons to rest on; a body of cannon taken collectively; apparatus for containing or producing electricity; unlawful beating of another.

Bāt'ting, *n.* Cotton or wool in sheets for quilting.

Bāt'tle, *n.* A combat; encounter; engagement; a fight.—*v. i.* To contend in fight. [of battle.

Bāt'tle-ar-rāy', *n.* Order.

Bāt'tle-ax, *n.* A kind of battle-axe, *n.* ax anciently used in battle.



Bât'tle-dôor, *n.* An instrument to strike shuttlecocks with.

Bât'tle-ment, *n.* A notched or indented parapet or wall.

Baw'ble, *n.* A gawdaw; trinket; trifle.

Bawd, *n.* A lewd woman; a procuress.

Bawd'i-ness, *n.* Obscenity.

Bawd'y, *a.* Filthy; obscene.

Bawl, *v. t.* To proclaim as a crier. — *v. i.* To cry aloud.

Bây, *v. i.* To bark as a dog. — *a.* Red inclining to chestnut. — *n.* Inlet of the sea; inclosure in a barn; a tree.

Bay'hér-ry, *n.* Fruit of the bay-tree; a species of laurel; a plant (called also wax-myrtle) and its fruit.

Bây'o-net, *n.* A sort of dagger fixed to a gun. — *v. t.* To stab with a bayonet.

Bây'ou (bây'oo), *n.* Outlet of a lake, &c.

Bây'-rûm, *n.* A spirit obtained by distilling leaves of the bay-tree. [evaporation.]

Bây'-salt, *n.* Salt formed by Ba-zâr', } *n.* An Eastern market-place or exchange; a fair.

Bê, *v. i.* and *auxiliary*. [*imp. WAS; p. p. BEEN.*] To exist.

Bêach, *n.* A sandy or pebbly shore; strand.

Bêa'eon (bê'kn), *n.* A signal light to direct seamen.

Bêad (18), *n.* A little ball strung on thread, used for neck-laces.

Bêa'dle, *n.* A crier or messenger of a court; an inferior parish officer.

Bêad'-rôll, *n.* A list of persons to be prayed for.

Bêad'g-man (21), *n.* One who prays for others.

Bêa'gle, *n.* A small hound.

Bêak, *n.* The bill of a bird; any thing like a bird's bill.

Bêaked (bêekt), *a.* Having a beak.

Bêak'er, *n.* A drinking-cup.

Bêam, *n.* A main timber; part of a balance; ray of light. — *v. i.* To emit rays; to shine.

Bêam'y, *a.* Shining; radiant.

Bêan, *n.* A leguminous plant

and its seed of many varieties.

Bêar, *v. t.* [*imp. BORE; p. p. BORN.*] To bring forth, as young; to produce. — *v. t.* [*imp. BORE; p. p. BORNE.*]

To carry; to endure; to sustain; to support. — *v. i.* To suffer. — *n.*

A kind of wild animal; a stockjobber who is interested in depressing the value of stocks.

Bêar'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being borne; tolerable.

Bêard, *n.* Hair on the chin, lips, and sides of the face. — *v. t.* To take or pull by the beard; to oppose to the face.

Bêard'ed, *a.* Having a beard.

Bêard'less, *a.* Without a beard.

Bêar'er, *n.* A carrier.

Bêar'-gârd'en (-dn), *n.* A place where bears are kept for sport.

Bêar'-hêrd, *n.* A man who tends bears. [mien.]

Bêar'ing, *n.* Deportment; **Bêar'ish**, *a.* Like a bear

Bêar'g'-fôot, *n.* A plant; a species of hellebore.

Bêast, *n.* An irrational animal; a brute. [brutal.]

Bêast'ly, *a.* Like a beast;

Bêat, *v. t.* [*imp. BEAT; p. p. BEAT, BEATEN.*] To strike

with repeated blows; to outdo; to surpass; to conquer. — *v. i.* To strike; to dash; to throb; as a pulse. — *n.*

A stroke; a blow.

Bêat'en, *p. p.* of *Beat*.

Bêa'-tîf'ic, *a.* Making happy.

Bê-ât'i-fi-câ'tion, *n.* Admission to heavenly honors.

Bê-ât'i-fy, *v. t.* To make or pronounce happy.

Bêat'ing, *n.* Act of striking.

Bê-ât'i-tûde, *n.* Blessedness; perfect bliss or felicity.

Beau (bô), *n.* (*pl. Beaux, bôz.*) A man of dress; a lady's attendant; a coxcomb; a fop.

Beau i-fê'al, *a.* A mental model of beauty or excellence.

Beau'ish (bô'ish), *a.* Like a

beau; gay; foppish; galandant.

Beau Mûnde (bo mûnd). The fashionable world.

Beaû'te-ôis, *a.* Beautiful; handsome; fair.

Beaû'ti-fi'er, *n.* That which makes beautiful.

Beaû'ti-ful, *a.* Having the qualities that constitute beauty. — *SYN.* Handsome; fair; elegant; lovely.

Beaû'ti-fy, *v. t.* To make beautiful. — *v. i.* To grow beautiful. — *SYN.* To adorn; grace; embellish; deck.

Beaû'ty (bô'ty), *n.* Whatever pleases the eye or the mind; assemblage of graces; a lovely woman.

Beaû'ty-spôt, *n.* A patch put on the face to heighten beauty.

Bêa'ver, *n.* An amphibious quadruped and his fur; a hat.

Be-câlm' (be-kâm'), *v. t.* To quiet; to calm; to appease.

Be-câme (bê'kâm), *imp.* of *Become*.

Be-caûse, *conj.* For the cause or reason that; for; since; as.

Be-chânce, *v. i.* To happen; to befall.

Bêck, *n.* A sign with the hand or head. — *v. i.* To make a sign with the head or hand; to nod. — *v. t.* To intimate a command by a nod or motion of the hand.

Bêck'on (bê'k'n), *v. t.* To make a significant sign to. — *v. t.* To make a sign to another.

Be-cloud', *v. t.* To obscure.

Be-côme (bê'kôm'), *v. t.* [*imp. BECAME; p. p. BECAME.*] To fit; to befit; to suit. — *v. i.* To be made; to be changed to.

Be-côm'ing, *a.* Sultable; fit; graceful.

Be-crip'ple, *v. t.* To lame; to cripple.

Bêd, *v. t.* To place in bed; to lay in order. — *v. i.* To go to bed.

Be-dâ'b'ble, *v. t.* To wet.

Be-dâ'g'gle, *v. t.* To soil.



Bear.



Beaver.

sôn, ôr, dq, wôlf, tôd, tôok; ûrn, rye, pull; ç, è, soîr; e, è, hard; a, exist; u as ng; this.

Be-dāsh', *v. t.* To wet by spattering. [*to daub.*]
Be-daub', *v. t.* To smear;
Be-dāz'zle, *v. t.* To make dim; to dazzle.
Bēd'-būg, *n.* An offensive bug that infests beds.
Bēd'-chām'ber, *n.* A chamber for a bed.
Bēd'-elōtheg, *n.* Sheets, blankets, coverlets, &c.
Bēd'ding, *n.* Materials for a bed. (*trim.*)
Be-dēck', *v. t.* To deck; to **Be-dew'** (*be-dū'*), *v. t.* To moisten with dew.
Bēd'-fēl'lōw, *n.* One lying in the same bed.
Bēd'-hāng'ingg, *n.* Curtains of a bed.
Be-dim', *v. t.* To make dim.
Be-dī'zen (*dī'zn*), or **Be-diz'en** (*diz'n*), *v. t.* To adorn tawdrily.
Bēd'lām, *n.* A mad-house.
Bēd'lām-ite, *n.* A madman.
Bēd'māte, *n.* A bed-fellow.
Bēd'-quilt, *n.* A quilted covering for a bed.
Be-drāg'gle, *v. t.* To soil.
Be-drench', *v. t.* To soak completely; to drench.
Bēd'rid, } *a.* Confined
Bēd'rid-den, } to the bed.
Bēd'room, *n.* A room for a bed. (*over.*)
Be-drōp', *v. t.* To sprinkle
Bēd'side, *n.* The side of a bed.
Bēd'stead, *n.* A frame for a bed.
Bēd'time, *n.* The usual hour of going to bed.
Be-dwār', *v. t.* To hinder the growth of.
Bee (18), *n.* A four-winged insect of many genera and species; an insect that makes honey.
Bee'-brēad, *n.* The pollen of flowers collected by bees.
Beech, *n.* A kind of forest-tree.
Beech'en (*būch'n*), *a.* Belonging to, or made of, beech.
Beef, *n.* The flesh of an ox or cow; an animal of the ox-kind. [In the latter sense it has a *pl.*, *Beeves*.]
Beef'-ēat'er, *n.* A yeoman

of the guard; a kind of South African bird.
Beef'steak, *n.* A slice of beef for broiling.
Bee'-hive, *n.* A box or case for holding bees.
Been (*bin*), *p. p.* of *Be*.
Beer, *n.* A liquor made of malt and hops.
Bee'-wāx, *n.* The wax secreted by bees.
Beet, *n.* A garden vegetable.
Bee'tle, *n.* A mallet; an insect. — *v. i.* To jut out; to hang over.
Beeves, *n. pl.* of *Beef*. Cattle.
Be-fall' (16), *v. t.* [*imp.* **BE-FELL**; *p. p.* **BEFALLEN**.] To happen to. — *v. i.* To happen; to occur.
Be-fit', *v. t.* To become; suit.
Be-fit'ting, *a.* Sulting; becoming.
Be-fōol', *v. t.* To make a fool of.
Be-fōre', *prep.* In front of; prior to; in presence of. — *adv.* Previously; sooner.
Be-fōre'hānd, *adv.* Previously. — *a.* Well provided.
Be-foul', *v. t.* To make foul; to pollute; to foul.
Be-frīend', *v. t.* To favor; to aid.
Be-fringe', *v. t.* To adorn with fringe.
Beg, } *n.* A Turkish gov-
Bey (*bā*), } ernor of a town.
Bēg, *v. t.* To ask earnestly; to entreat; to solicit. — *v. i.* To live on alms; to ask for alms.
Be-gēt', *v. t.* [*imp.* **BEGAT**; *p. p.* **BEGOT**, **BEGOTTEN**.] To generate or produce; to procreate.
Be-gēt'ter, *n.* One who begets.
Bēg'gar, *n.* One who begs, or who lives by begging. — *v. t.* To bring to want; to reduce to beggary.
Bēg'gar-li-ness, *n.* State of being beggarly; meanness.
Bēg'gar-ly, *a.* Very poor; mean. — *adv.* Meantly.
Bēg'gar-y, *n.* Extreme indigence or poverty.
Be-gin', *v. t.* [*imp.* **BEGAN**; *p. p.* **BEGUN**.] To take rise; to commence; to enter upon

something new; to do the first act. [*gins.*]
Be-gin'ner, *n.* One who begins.
Be-gin'ning, *n.* The first cause, state, or part of time; commencement.
Be-gird', *v. t.* [*imp.* **BEGIRD-ED**; *p. p.* **BEGIRT**.] To surround; to gird.
Be-gone', *interj.* Go away! depart!
Be-gōt', } *p. p.* of *Begot*.
Be-gōt'ten, }
Be-grime', *v. t.* To soil with dirt; to grime.
Be-grudge', *v. t.* To envy the possession of; to grudge.
Be-guile', *v. t.* To impose upon; to deceive; to amuse. [*gulling.*]
Be-guile'ment, *n.* Act of beguiling.
Be-gūn', *p. p.* of *Begun*.
Be-hālf', *n.* Favor; cause; account; sake; defense.
Be-hāve', *v. i.* or *t.* To carry; to act; to demean; to conduct.
Be-hāv'lor, *n.* Manner of behaving; a course of life. — **SYN.** Conduct; deportment.
Be-head', *v. t.* To cut off the head of.
Be-hēld', *imp.* of *Behold*.
Be'he-moth, *n.* A large beast described in Job. 41.
Be-hēst', *n.* A command; mandate; injunction.
Be-hind', *prep.* At the back of; on the other side of. — *adv.* At or towards the rear; past. [*rears.*]
Be-hind'hānd, *adv.* In ar-
Be-hōld', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **BEHELD**.] To see; to look at. — *interj.* Lo! see!
Be-hōld'en, *a.* Indebted.
Be-hōld'er, *n.* One who be-
Be-hōlds, *a.* A spectator.
Be-hōō', *n.* Profit; advantage; interest.
Be-hōō'vā-ble (11), *a.* Useful; fit; expedient.
Be-hōōve', *v. t.* To be necessary to; to be fit or meet for; to become.
Bē'ing, *n.* Existence; any thing that exists.
Be-lā'bor, *v. t.* To thump; to beat soundly.
Be-lā'te', *v. t.* To make late; to delay; to retard.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, *long*; ä, ē, ī, ö, ü, *short*; cäre, cār, āsk, all, whet; Cre, vail, cōrm; p'que, firm,

Be-lât'ed, *a.* Too late; detained; delayed.

Be-lây', *v. t.* To fasten, as a rope, by winding it round something.

Bêlch, *v. t.* To eject wind from the stomach. — *n.* Act of belching.

Bêl'dam, *n.* An ugly old woman; a hag.

Be-lêa'guer, *v. t.* To besiege; to invest.

Bêl'fry (19), *n.* A place where bells are rung.

Bêl'il-al, *n.* Satan; the devil.

Be-lîe', *v. t.* To speak falsely of; to vilify; to slander.

Be-lîêf', *n.* Credit given to evidence; the thing believed.

Be-lîêv'a-ble, *a.* Capable or worthy of being believed.

Be-lîêv', *v. t. or i.* To trust in; to give credit to.

Be-lîêv'er, *n.* One who believes.

Bêll (1), *n.* A sounding vessel of metal. — *v. t.* To grow like a bell.

Bêll'a-dôn'nâ, *n.* Deadly night-shade.

Bêlle (bêl), *n.* A handsome young lady.

Bêlles-lêv'tres (bêl-lêv'ter), *n. pl.* Polite or elegant literature.

Bêll'-found'er, *n.* One who casts or founds bells.

Bel-lîg'er-ent, *a.* Carrying on war. — *n.* One who wages war.

Bêll'man (21), *n.* One who rings a bell.

Bêll'-mêt'al (mêt'al or mêt'al), *n.* A composition of copper, tin, zinc, and antimony.

Bêll'ôw, *v. t.* To roar like a bull. — *n.* A loud outcry; a roar.

Bêll'ows (bêl'lus), *n. sing. & pl.* A machine to blow with.

Bêll'-pull, *n.* A cord to ring a bell.

Bêll'-ring'er, *n.* One who rings a bell.

Bêll'-wêth'er, *n.* A sheep which carries a bell, and leads the flock.

Bêll'y, *n.* The part of the body containing the bowels;

abdomen. — *v. t.* To bulge; to project; to swell; to puff out.

Bêll'y-âche, *n.* Pain in the bowels. [horse.]

Bêll'y-bând, *n.* A girth for a horse. — *v. t.* To be the property of; to adhere.

Be-lôv'ed', *p. p.* Greatly loved.

Be-lôv'ed (lûv'ed), *a.* Dear; much loved.

Be-lôw', *prep.* Under in time or place; beneath; inferior to. — *adv.* In a lower place;

beneath; on earth; in hell.

Bêlt, *n.* A girdle; sash; band.

Bêl've-dêre', *n.* A pavilion on the top of a house.

Be-mîre', *v. t.* To sink or drag in the mire.

Be-môan', *v. t.* To lament; to bewail. [to mock.]

Be-môck', *v. t.* To insult; to mourn.

Be-môurn', *v. t.* To mourn.

Bênch, *n.* A long seat; a judge's seat; body of judges; a court.

Bênch'er, *n.* A senior in the English Inns of court.

Bênd, *v. t. & i.* [imp. & p. p. BENDED, BENT.] To crook; to bow; to submit. — *n.* A curve or flexure.

Bênd'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being bent.

Be-nêath', or Be-nêath', *prep.* Lower than; under; below. — *adv.* In a lower place.

Bên'e-dîet, { *n.* A newly-

Bên'e-dîck, { married man.

Bên'e-dîction, *n.* Blessing; invocation of happiness; thanks.

Bên'e-fâction, *n.* Charitable gift; donation; gratuity.

Bên'e-fâctor, *n.* One who confers a benefit.

Bên'e-fâctress, *n.* She who confers a benefit. [ing.]

Bên'e-fîce, *n.* A church living.

Bên'e-fîçed (bên'e-fîst), *a.* Possessed of a benefice.

Be-nêf'l-gence, *n.* Active goodness; bounty; kindness.

Be-nêf'l-cent, *a.* Delighting in good works; charitable; kind.

Bên'e-fî'cial (fîsh'al), *a.* Useful; advantageous.

Bên'e-fî'cial-ly, *adv.* Advantageously; usefully.

Bên'e-fî'ci-â-ry (fîsh'-i-â-), *n.* One who holds a benefice; one benefited or assisted by another.

Bên'e-fît, *n.* Advantage; profit; favor conferred. — *v. t.* To do good to. — *v. i.* To gain advantage.

Be-nêv'o-lence, *n.* Disposition to do good; good-will; benignity; kindness.

Be-nêv'o-lent, *a.* Having good will; kind; affectionate; friendly.

Be-nîght' (-nî't'), *v. t.* To involve in night or darkness.

Be-nîgn' (-nî'n'), *a.* Gracious; kind; generous; benevolent.

Be-nîg'mant, *a.* Gracious; kind; favorable.

Be-nîg'nî-ty, *n.* Graciousness; favor; kindness.

Bên'l-gon, *n.* A blessing.

Bênt, *imp. & p. p. of Bend.* — *n.* A curve; tendency.

Be-nûmb' (be-nûm'), *v. t.* To deprive of feeling; to make numb. [juice.]

Ben-zoin', *n.* A resinous substance.

Be-prâise', *v. t.* To praise extravagantly. [by will.]

Be-quêath', *v. t.* To give.

Be-quêst', *n.* A legacy left by will.

Be-râce', *v. t.* To scold.

Be-rêave', *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. BEREAVED, BEREFT.] To make destitute; to deprive; to take away from. [tion.]

Be-rêave'ment, *n.* Deprivation.

Be-rêft', *imp. & p. p. of BEREAVE.*

Bêr'ga-môt, *n.* A pear; a citre-rhyme' (-rîm'), *v. t.* To mention in rhyme.

Bêr'lîn, or Ber-lîn', *n.* A kind of four-wheeled carriage.

Bêrry (19), *n.* Any small pulpy fruit containing seeds.

Bêrth, *n.* A ship's station at anchor; a place in a ship to sleep in; official situation.

Bêr'y'l, *n.* A greenish mineral or gem.

Be-seech', *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. BESOUGHT.] To entreat; to pray; to beg; to implore.

Be-seem', *v. t.* To become; to befit.

Be-seem'ly, *a.* Fit; decent.

Be-sét', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **BESÉT.**] To set on, in, or round; to besiege; to way-lay; to perplex; to harass.

Be-sét'ting, *a.* Habitually attending or harassing.

Be-shrew' (*-shry'*), *v. t.* To wish a curse to; to exorcise.

Be-side', *prep.* At the side of; out of; over and above. [*In the last sense, written also besides.*]

Be-side', *adv.* Over and above.—*prep.* Over and above; in addition to.

Be-siege', *v. t.* To lay siege to; to beset.

Be-siege'r, *n.* One who besieges.

Be-slob'ber, *v. t.* To smear with spittle running from the mouth.

Be-smear', *v. t.* To daub; to soil; to smear over.

Be-smut', *v. t.* To blacken with smut.

Bé'gom, *n.* A brush of twigs.

Be-sót', *v. t.* To make sottish; to inebriate.

Be-sought' (*be-sawt'*), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Beseech*.

Be-spán'gle, *v. t.* To set or adorn with spangles.

Be-spát'ter, *v. t.* To soil by spattering.

Be-spéak', *v. t.* [*imp.* **BE-SPOKE**; *p. p.* **BESPOKEN.**] To speak for beforehand; to foretell; to betoken.

Be-spread', *v. t.* To spread over.

Be-sprink'le, *v. t.* To scatter or sprinkle over.

Bést, *a., superl.* of *Good*. Most good; most advanced or complete.—*adv., superl.* of *Well*. In the highest degree.—*n.* Utmost.

Be-stáin', *v. t.* To mark with stains; to spot.

Bé's'tial (*bé's'tyal*), *a.* Belonging to a beast; brutal; carnal.

Be-stick', *v. t.* To stick over, as with sharp points.

Be-stir', *v. t.* To cause to move quick.

Be-stów', *n. t.* To stow; to

make use of; to give; to confer.

Be-stów'al, } *n.* Act of

Be-stów'ment, } bestowing.

Be-strew' (*-strý'* or *-strô'*), *v. t.* To scatter over; to sprinkle.

Be-stride', *v. t.* [*imp.* **BE-STRID** or **BESTRODE**; *p. p.* **BESTRID**, **BESTRID-DEN.**] To sit or stand with the legs extended across; to stride over.

Be-stúd', *v. t.* To adorn with studs or bosses.

Bét, *n.* A wager; stake.—*v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **BETTED.**] To lay a wager.

Be-táke', *v. t.* [*imp.* **BE-TOOK**; *p. p.* **BETAKEN.**] To have recourse; to apply.

Bét'al (*bé't'l*), *n.* A species of pepper growing in the East Indies.

Be-think', *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* **BE-THOUGHT.**] To reflect; to recollect; to consider.

Be-tide', *v. t.* To befall; to happen to.—*v. i.* To happen; to occur.

Be-time', } *adv.* In good

Be-timeg', } time; seasonably; early.

Be-tó'ken, *v. t.* To signify.

Bét'o-ny, *n.* A kind of plant.

Be-tóok', *imp.* of *Be-take*.

Be-tráy', *v. t.* To give up or disclose treacherously; to indicate.

Be-tráy'al, } *n.* Act of

Be-tráy'ment, } betraying; breach of trust.

Be-tráy'er, *n.* One who betrays; a traitor.

Be-tróth', *v. t.* To pledge marriage to. [*marriage.*]

Be-tróth'al, *n.* Contract of

Bét'ter, *a., compar.* of *Good*. More good; superior.—*v. t.* To make better.—*SYN.* To improve; to mend; to advance. [*ment.*]

Bét'ter-ment, *n.* Improvement.

Bét'ter, *n. pl.* Superiors.

Bét'tor, *n.* One who bets.

Bét'ty, *n.* A burglar's instrument to break open doors.

Be-tween', } *prep.* In the

Be-twixt', } middle.

Bé'tel (*bé't*), *n.* Slant of a surface; a kind of square

used by masons, &c.—*v. t.* [*p. p.* **BEVELED.**]

To cut to a bevel.

Bév'er-age, *n.* Bevel.

Liquor for drinking.

Bév'y, *n.* A flock of birds; a company. [*grieve for.*]

Be-wáil', *v. t.* To lament; to

Be-wáre', *v. t.* To be cautious.

Be-wílder, *v. t.* To puzzle; to perplex.

Be-wíth', *v. t.* To charm; to fascinate; to enchant.

Be-wíth'ing, *a.* Having power to charm; fascinating. [*error.*]

Báy (*báy*), *n.* A Turkish gov-

Be-yónd', *prep.* On the further side of.—*adv.* At a distance.

Béz'el, *n.* The part of a ring in which the stone is set.

Bí'as, *n.* Weight on one side; partiality; propensity.—*v. t.* (8) To incline to one side.

Bíb, *n.* A cloth worn by children under the chin.

Bíb'ber, *n.* A drinker; a tippler.

Bí'ble, *n.* The book that contains the sacred Scriptures.

Bíb'lí-cal, *a.* Relating to the Bible.

Bíb'lí-og'ra-pher, *n.* One versed in bibliography.

Bíb'lí-o-gráph'ic, } *a.*

Bíb'lí-o-gráph'ic-al, } Pertaining to a description of books.

Bíb'lí-og'ra-phy, *n.* A history or account of books.

Bíb'lí-o-má'ni-ac, *n.* One who has a rage for books.

Bíb'u-lóus, *a.* Apt to imbibe.

Bíce, *n.* A blue or green paint.

Bí-céph'a-lóus, *a.* Having two heads.

Bíck'er, *v. t.* To contend petulantly about trifles.

Bíck'er-ing, *n.* Petulant contention.

Bí'cörn, } *a.* Having two

Bí-cór'noús, } horns.

Bí-cór-po-rál, *a.* Having two bodies.

Bíd, *v. t.* [*pret.* **BID**, **BADZ**; *p. p.* **BID**, **BIDDEN.**] To offer; to command; to order.

n. An offer of a price.

Bíd'den (*bíd'dn*), *p. p.* of *Bid*.



á, è, í, ò, ù, ý, long; ä, é, í, ö, ü, ý, short; cäre, cür, áek, üll, whät; öre, vell, türn; plique, firm;

Bid'der, *n.* One who makes an offer.
Bid'ding, *n.* An invitation; command; offer of price.
Bide, *v. t.* To dwell. — *v. i.* To endure; to wait for.
Bi-dén'tal, *a.* Having two teeth.
Bi-dét', *n.* A small horse.
Bi-én'ni-al, *a.* Happening every two years; continuing for two years. [the dead.]
Biér, *n.* A carriage to bear Biést'ingg, *n. pl.* First milk of a cow after calving.
Bi-lá'ri-ous, *a.* Two-fold; in two rows.
Bi'fid, *a.* Opening with a cleft. [flowers.]
Bi-fó'rous, *a.* Having two
Bi'fold, *a.* Two-fold; double.
Bi'form, *a.* Having two forms.
Bi-fúr'cate, *a.* Having
Bi-fúr'cá-ted, *a.* two forks or branches.
Bi'fur-cá-tion, *n.* A forking into two branches.
Big, *a.* Large; great; huge; swollen; pregnant.
Big'a-mist, *n.* One who has two wives or two husbands at the same time.
Big'a-my, *n.* The crime of having two wives or two husbands at once.
Big'gin, *n.* A child's cap or hood; a small wooden vessel.
Right (bít), *n.* A bend in a sea-coast; a bend or coil of a rope.
Big'ness, *n.* Size; bulk.
Big'ot, *n.* One unreasonably devoted to a party or creed.
Big'ot-ed (8), *a.* Full of bigotry; illiberal.
Big'ot-ry, *n.* Excessive prejudice; blind zeal.
Bi-jou' (be-zhóó'), *n.* A jewel.
Bi-lá'bi-ate, *a.* Having two lips.
Bi'l'bér-ry, *n.* A shrub of the whortleberry kind, and its fruit.
Bi'l'bo, *n.* A rapier; sword.
Bi'l'bés (18), *n. pl.* A kind of stocks for the feet. [liver.]
Bile, *n.* A fluid secreted by the
Bi'lge, *n.* The protuberant part of a cask; broadest part of a ship's bottom. —

v. t. To leak from fracture in the bilge.
Bilge'-wa'ter, *n.* Offensive water in the bottom of a ship's hold.
Bi'l'ia-ry, *a.* Belonging to, or partaking of, the bile.
Bi-lín'gual, *a.* Having or speaking two languages.
Bi'l'ious (bi'l'yus), *a.* Pertaining to bile. [deceive.]
Bilk, *v. t.* To defraud; to
Dill, *n.* Beak of a bird; an account; a note; draft of a law or act. — *v. t.* or *i.* To caress; to fondle.
Bi'l'et, *n.* A small note or letter; a stick of wood. — *v. t.* To quarter, as soldiers in private houses.
Billet'-doux (bi'l'e-dóó'), *n.* A love-letter.
Bi'l'lardg, *n. pl.* A game played on a kind of table with balls and sticks.
Bil'l'ing-gate, *n.* Foul language.
Bi'l'l'ion (bi'l'yun), *n.* In Eng. a million of millions; in Amer. a thousand millions.
Bi'l'ow, *n.* A large wave.
Bi'l'ow-y, *a.* Swelling like a wave. [hands.]
Bi-má'notis, *a.* Having two
Bin, *n.* A repository for any commodity.
Bi-má-ry, *a.* Composed of two.
Bi'nate, *a.* Being in couples.
Bind, *v. t.* or *i.* [imp. & p. p. BOUND.] To tie; to confine; to restrain; to oblige by kindness; to confirm; to form a border round; to make cative. — *v. i.* To become contracted; to be obligatory.
Bind'er, *n.* One who binds books. [ing books.]
Bind'er-y, *n.* Place for binding.
Bind'ing, *n.* A bandage; cover of a book.
Bin'a-cle, *n.* The compass-box of a ship.
Bin'o-ele, *n.* A telescope with two tubes joining.
Bi-nóe'u-lar, *a.*
Having two eyes.
Bi-nó'mi-al, *a.* Hav-
Binuacel, ing two names.



Bi-óg'-ra-pher, *n.* A writer of biography.
Bi'o-graph'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to the history of a person's life.
Bi-óg'-ra-phy, *n.* A history of one's life and character.
Bi-ó'o-gy, *n.* The science of life.
Bi-pá'rous, or **Bi-p'a-rous**, *a.* Bringing forth two at a birth.
Bi-pár'tite, or **Bi-p'ar-tite**, *a.* Capable of being divided into two parts.
Bi-pár'ti'tion (-tish'un), *n.* Division into two parts.
Bi'ped, *n.* An animal having only two feet.
Bi-pé'dal, *a.* Having two feet.
Bi-pén'ate, *a.* Having two wings.
Bi-quá'drate, *n.* The fourth power; the square of a square.
Bi-quá'd-rát'ic, *a.* Relating to the fourth power of a quantity. [cise.]
Birch, *n.* A tree of several species.
Birch'en, *a.* Made of birch.
Bird, *n.* A feathered, flying animal.
Bird'-e-ge, *n.* A cage to keep birds in.
Bird'-eye, *a.* Seen as if by Bird'-eye, } a flying bird above.
Bird'-lime, *n.* A glutinous substance to catch birds.
Birtn, *n.* The act of coming into life; lineage; origin.
Birtn'dáy, *n.* Day, or anniversary of the day of one's birth. [one is born.]
Birtn'-pláce, *n.* Place where
Birtn'-right (-rit), *n.* The right or privilege to which one is born.
Bis'cuit (-kit), *n.* A kind of small baked cake.
Bi-séet', *v. t.* To divide into two parts, usually equal parts.
Bi-sé-ction, *n.* A division into two equal parts.
Bi-ség'ment, *n.* One of the parts of anything bisected.
Bish'op, *n.* The head of a diocese.
Bish'op-ric, *n.* Jurisdiction of a bishop; a diocese.

Bi'smuth, *n.* A reddish-white metal.

Bi'son (or *bī'son*), *n.* A North American quadruped, — popularly called *buffalo*.



Bison.

Bi's-sex'tile, *n.* Leap-year.

Bi'ster, *n.* A brown paint.

Bi's'tre, *n.* made of soot.

Bi-sū'cōis, *a.* Cloven-footed.

Bit, *n.* The iron mouth-piece of a bridle; a morsel; a boring tool. — *v. t.* To put a bit in the mouth of.

Bit'ch, *n.* A she-dog.

Bit'e, *v. t.* [*imp.* **BIT**; *p. p.* **BITTEN**.] To seize or crush with the teeth; to cheat; to trick. — *n.* Act of biting; a wound made by the teeth; a cheat; a trick.

Bit'er, *n.* One that bites.

Bit'ing (11), *a.* Sharp; severe; sarcastic; caustic.

Bit'ten (bit'tn), *p. p.* of *Bite*.

Bit'ter, *a.* Having a peculiar, acrid, biting taste; sharp; severe; afflictive.

Bit'ter-ish, *a.* Somewhat bitter.

Bit'tern, *n.* A wading-bird allied to the heron.

Bit'ter-ness, *n.* A bitter taste. [*drink*]

Bit'ter's, *n. pl.* A bitter substance of a strong smell. [*bitumen*]

Bi-tū'mi-nōis, *a.* Containing

Bi'vālv'e, *n.* That which has two valves.

Bi'vālv'e, *a.* Having two valves.

Bi'v'ōis, or **Bi'v'ōis**, *a.* Having or leading two ways.

Bi'v'ōuē (bi'v'wak), *v. i.* To be on watch all night, as an army. — *n.* A watching by night, as of a whole army.

Bi-zārre', *a.* Odd; strange.

Blāb, *v. t.* or *i.* To tell a secret; to tattle. — *n.* One who blabs; a tell-tale.

Blāck, *a.* Destitute of light; very dark; cloudy; dismal. — *n.* A negro; the darkest of colors. — *v. t.* To make black; to blacken.

Blāck'a-mōor, *n.* A negro.

Blāck'ārt, *n.* Magic.

Blāck'ball, *n.* A composition for blackening shoes; a ball of black color used as a negative in voting. — *v. t.* To reject by black ballots.

Blāck'bēr-ry, *n.* The berry of the bramble.

Blāck'bird, *n.* A kind of singing bird of a black color.

Blāck'board, *n.* A board painted black used for writing on with chalk.

Blāck'cāt'tle, *n. pl.* Oxen, cows, &c., of any color.

Blāck'en (blā'k'n), *v. t.* To make black; to defame. — *v. i.* To grow black.

Blāck'guard (blā'gard), *n.* A person who uses foul language. [*black*]

Blāck'ish, *a.* Somewhat

Blāck'lead, *n.* A mineral; plumbago.

Blāck'lēg, *n.* A notorious

Blāck'lēt'ter, *n.* The old English letter or character.

Blāck'mōor, *n.* A black man.

Blāck'ness, *n.* A black color.

Blāck'smith, *n.* A smith who works in iron.

Blāck'thōrn, *n.* A spiny plant used for hedges.

Blād'der, *n.* A vessel in the body containing some liquid, as the urine.

Blāde, *n.* A spire of grass; the cutting part of an instrument; the flat part of an oar; a dashing fellow.

Blāde'bōne, *n.* The bone of the shoulder.

Blād'ed, *a.* Having blades.

Blāin, *a.* A blister; blotch.

Blām'a-ble (11), *a.* Deserving blame. — *SYN.* Culpable; faulty; censurable.

Blāme, *v. t.* To censure; to charge with a fault. — *n.* Expression of disapprobation; imputation of a fault.

Blāme'ful, *a.* Faulty; censurable. [*blame*]

Blāme'less, *a.* Without

Blāme'wor-thy (-wā'r'thy), *a.* Deserving blame; censurable.

Blānch, *v. t.* or *i.* To whiten; to peel.

Blanc-mang'e' (blo-mā'ny'), *n.* A preparation of isinglass, milk, sugar, &c., boiled.

Blānd, *a.* Courteous; mild; soft; gentle.

Blānd'ish, *v. t.* To smooth; to soften; to caress.

Blānd'ish-mēt, *n.* Soothing words; artful caresses.

Blānk, *a.* White; pale; unwritten; without rhyme. — *n.* Any void space.

Blānk'et, *n.* A woollen covering for a bed.

Blāre, *v. i.* To roar; to bellow.

Blā'rney, *n.* Smooth, deceitful talk; flattery.

Blas-phēme', *v. t.* To speak impiously of, as of God. — *v. i.* To utter blasphemy.

Blas-phēm'er, *n.* One who blasphemes.

Blās'phe-mōis, *a.* Containing blasphemy.

Blās'phe-my, *n.* Language uttered impiously against God or sacred things.

Blāst, *n.* A destructive wind; a forcible stream of air; blight; explosion of powder; one smelting of ore. — *v. t.* To cause to wither; to split with powder; to injure.

Blā'tant, *a.* Bellowing, as a calf.

Blāze, *v. t.* To shine or burn with flame. — *v. t.* To make public. — *n.* A flame; a stream of light.

Blā'zon (blā'zōn), *v. t.* To display with ostentation. — *n.* The art of heraldry; show.

Blā'zon-ry, *n.* The art of describing coats of arms.

Blēach, *v. t.* or *i.* To whiten.

Blēach'er-y, *n.* A place for bleaching.

Blēak, *a.* Open; desolate and exposed; cold; cheerless.

Blēar, *a.* Dim or sore with rheum. — *v. t.* To make the eyes sore or watery.

Blēar'-eyēd (-īd), *a.* Having eyes dim with rheum.

Blēat, *v. t.* To cry like a sheep.

Blēat', *n.* The cry of a

Blēat'ing, *a.* sheep or lamb.

Bleed, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLED.] To let blood.

Blēm'ish, *v. t.* To disfigure; to mark with deformity; to tarnish; to defame. — *n.* Mark of deformity; disgrace; taint. [*flinch.*]

Blēnch, *v. t.* To shrink; to blēnd, *v. t.* To confound in a mass; to mingle together.

Blēss, *v. g.* [*imp. & p. p.* BLESSED or BLEST.] To make happy; to wish happiness to; to praise. [*ly.*]

Blēss'ed, *a.* Happy; heaven-blēss'ed-ness, *n.* Happiness. Blēss'ing, *n.* Divine favor; benediction.

Blēst, *imp. & p. p.* of *Bless*.

Blew (blū), *imp.* of *Blow*.

Blīght (blīt), *n.* A disease; mildew; decay. — *v. t.* To affect with blight; to blast.

Blīnd, *a.* Destitute of sight; dark; obscure. — *v. t.* To prevent from seeing; to darken. — *n.* Any thing that intercepts the sight.

Blīnd'fold, *a.* Having the eyes covered. — *v. t.* To cover the eyes of.

Blīnd'-man'g-buff', *n.* A kind of game.

Blīnd'ness, *n.* Want of sight; ignorance.

Blīnd'-sīde, *n.* The side most assailable; foible; weakness.

Blīnk, *v. i.* To wink; to see darkly. — *v. t.* To avoid; to evade. — *n.* Glimpse; glance; a dazzling whiteness. [*eyes.*]

Blīnk'ard, *n.* One with bad Blīss, *n.* To highest happiness; blessedness; felicity.

Blīss'ful (17), *a.* Very happy; blessed.

Blīst'er, *n.* A thin watery bladder on the skin. — *v. t.* To raise blisters upon. — *v. i.* To rise in blisters. [*ons.*]

Blīthe, *a.* Gay; merry; joy-Blīthe'ful, } *a.* Gay; joy-Blīthe'sōme, } ous; merry.

Blōat, *v. t.* To cause to swell. — *v. i.* To puff up; to grow turgid.

Blōat'ed, *a.* Puffed; swelled.

Blōck, *n.* A piece of wood, stone, &c.; a pulley. — *v. t.* To shut or stop up.

Blōck-āde', *n.* The shutting up of a place by troops or ships. — *v. t.* To surround with a force; to shut up.

Blōck'hēad, *n.* A person of dull intellect. [wooden fort.


Blōck'-house, *n.* A sort of Blōck'ish, *a.* Deficient in understanding; stupid.

Blōm'a-ry (blōm'a-rī), *n.* The first forge for iron.

Blood (blūd), *n.* The red fluid which circulates in animals; kindred; race; life.

Blood'-guilt'i-ness, *n.* Guilt of shedding blood unlawfully.

Blood'-hēat, *n.* Heat of the same degree as the blood.

Blood'-hound, *n.* A ferocious kind of dog. 

Blood'less, *a.* Without blood. Blood-hound.

Blood'shed, *n.* Slaughter.

Blood'shōt, *a.* Red and inflamed with blood.

Blood'-sūck'er, *n.* A leech; a cruel man. [blood.]

Blood'-thīrst'y, *a.* Eager for Blood'-vēs'sel, *n.* An artery or vein. [blood.]

Blood'y, *a.* Stained with blood. Bloom, *n.* Blossom; flower; the flush on the cheek; a mass of crude iron. — *v. t.* To yield blossoms.

Bloom'ing, *a.* Thriving with youth, health, and beauty.

Bloom'y, *a.* Full of bloom; flowery.

Blōs'som, *n.* The flower of a plant. — *v. t.* To put forth blossoms.

Blōt (7), *v. t.* To stain; to spot; to efface. — *n.* Spot; disgrace.

Blōtch, *n.* An inflamed spot on the skin. — *v. t.* To mark with spots.

Blōt'ter, *n.* A waste-book.

Blounge, } *n.* A light, loose Blowge, } outer garment.

Blōw, *n.* A stroke; calamity; egg of a fly. — *v. i.* [*imp.* BLEW; *p. p.* BLOWN.] To make a current of air; to pant; to puff; to breathe; to blossom. — *v. t.* To drive by a current of air; to de-

posit, as flies their eggs; to put out of breath.

Blōw'er, *n.* A plate of iron to increase a current of air.

Blōw'-pipe, *n.* A tube by which a current of air is forced through flame upon any substance.

Blowze, *n.* A ruddy woman.

Blow'zy, *a.* Ruddy; fat and ruddy-faced; high colored.

Blūb'ber, *n.* The fat of whales. — *v. i.* To weep so as to swell the cheeks.

Blūd'geon, *n.* A short, thick club.

Blūe, *a.* Of a color called blue. — *n.* One of the seven primary colors. — *v. t.* To dye, stain, or make blue.

Blūe'-bōt'tle, *n.* A plant with blue flowers; a fly with a big blue belly.

Blūge, *n. pl.* Lowness of spirits.

Blūe'-stōck'ing, *n.* A literary lady.

Blūff, *a.* Roughly frank; blustering; steep; bold. — *n.* A steep bank overhanging the sea or a river.

Blū'ish (11), *a.* Blue in a small degree.

Blūn'der, *v. i.* To mistake grossly. — *n.* A gross mistake. — *SYN.* Error; mistake; bull.

Blūn'der-būss, *n.* A short gun with large bore.

Blūn'der-er, } *n.* A stupid Blūn'der-head, } person.

Blūnt, *a.* Dull on the edge or point; rough; rude; abrupt. — *v. t.* To dull; to depress; to weaken.

Blūnt'ly, *adv.* In a blunt manner.

Blūr, *n.* A blot; spot; stain. — *v. t.* (7) To obscure without quite effacing; to stain; to spot.

Blūr't, *v. t.* To utter inadv-er-ten-tly.

Blūsh, *v. i.* To redden in the face. — *n.* A red color in the cheeks caused by shame or confusion.

Blūsh'ing, *n.* Act of turning red. — *a.* Reddish; modest.

Blūs'ter (8), *v. i.* To roar; to

boast; to bully. — *n.* A roar; tumult; boast; swagger.

Blūs'ter-er, *n.* A bully.

Blūs'ter-ing, *n.* Tumult; noise; boasting.

Bō'ā (18), *n.* The largest kind of serpent, — often called *Boa constrictor*; a tippet.

Bōar, *n.* A male swine.

Bōard, *n.* A piece of timber sawed thin and broad; a table; food; a council; deck of a ship. — *v. t.* To lay with boards; to enter by force, as a ship; to feed. — *v. i.* To receive food; to diet.

Board'er, *n.* One who pays for food taken at another's table; one who enters a ship by force.

Bōard'ing-school, *n.* A school where the pupils board with the teacher.

Bōast, *v. i. or t.* To talk ostentatiously; to vaunt. — *n.* A vaunting speech.

Bōast'er, *n.* One who boasts.

Bōast'ful, *a.* Given to boasting; vainglorious.

Bōat, *n.* A small, open vessel. — *v. t.* To convey in a boat.

Bōat'a-ble, *a.* Navigable with boats.

Bōat'man (21), *n.* One who manages a boat.

Bōat'swain (bō'sm), *n.* An officer in a ship, who has charge of the boats, rigging, &c.

Bōb, *n.* Anything that plays loosely, as at the end of a string.

Bōb'bin, *n.* A small pin on which thread is wound for making lace.

Bōb'tail, *n.* A short tail.

Bōck'ing, *n.* A kind of baize.

Bōde, *v. t.* To pressage; to foreshow. — *v. i.* To be an omen.

Bōd'ice, or **Bōd'dice**, *a.* A sort of stays; a corset.

Bōd'ted (bō'd'id), *a.* Having a body. [body]

Bōd't-less, *a.* Without a



Bōd't-ly (13), *a.* Relating to the body.

Bōd'ing, *n.* An omen.

Bōd'kin, *n.* An instrument for making holes; a dagger.

Bōd'y, *n.* The whole trunk of an animal; person; main part; bulk; mass; system. — *v. t.* To give a body or form to.

Bōd'y-guard, *n.* A guard of the person.

Bōg, *n.* A fen or morass.

Bōg'gle, *v. i. & t.* To hesitate from fear of difficulties.

Bōg'gler, *n.* One who hesitates.

Bōg'gy, *a.* Marshy; swampy.

Bō-hēa', *n.* A coarse kind of black tea.

Boil, *n.* A sore swelling. — *v. i.* To bubble through heat. — *v. t.* To cause to boil.

Boil'er, *n.* A vessel for boiling. [boiling]

Boil'er-y, *n.* A place for boiling.

Bōis'ter-ōus, *a.* Violent; noisy.

Bōld, *a.* Having or requiring courage. — *SYN.* Courageous; brave; valiant; daring; prominent.

Bōld'faced (-fast), *a.* Impudent; shameless.

Bōld'ly, *adv.* In a bold manner.

Bōld'ness, *n.* Courage; confidence; impudence.

Bōle, *n.* Stem of a tree; a kind of fine clay.

Bōll, *n.* A pod; a seed-vessel. — *v. i.* To form into a round pod.

Bōl'ster, *n.* A long pillow. — *v. t.* To pad; to support; to uphold.

Bōlt, *n.* Bar for fastening; an arrow; lightning; a piece of canvas of 38 yards. — *v. t.* To fasten; to sift. — *v. i.* To leave suddenly; to swallow hastily.

Bōlt'er, *n.* A sieve to separate flour from bran.

Bō'lus, *n.* A large pill.

Bōmb (būm), *n.* An iron shell to be filled with powder and discharged from a mortar.



Bōm'bārd, *v. t.* To attack with bombs.

Bōm'bar-diér, *n.* One who serves a mortar.

Bōm'bārd'ment, *n.* An attack with bombs.

Bōm'ba-gine', { *n.* A slight

Bōm'ba-zine', { twilled stuff.

Bōm'bāst (būm'bāst), *n.* High sounding language; fustian.

Bōm'bāst, } *a.* Consisting

Bōm'bāst'ie, } of swelling words.

Bōm'ba-zette', *n.* A thin woolen stuff.

Bōmb'-ketch (būm'-), *n.* **Bōmb'-vès'sel** } A ship to carry bombs.

Bōnd, *n.* Any thing that binds; cord; chain; union; an obligation in writing. — *v. t.* To secure by bond. — *a.* In a servile state; captive.

Bōnd'age, *n.* Slavery; captivity; imprisonment.

Bōnd'māid, *n.* A woman slave.

Bōnd'mān, *n.* A man slave.

Bōnd'-sērvant, *n.* A slave.

Bōnds'mān (21), *n.* One bound as surety for another [slave]

Bōnd'wom-an, *n.* A woman slave.

Bōne, *n.* The solid frame of an animal, or a piece of this frame.

Bōne'-sēt'ter, *n.* A man who sets broken bones.

Bōn'fire, *n.* A triumphal fire.

Bōn'mōt' (bōng-mō'), *n.* A witty speech; a jest.

Bōn'net, *n.* A covering for the head. [ry; gay]

Bōn'ny, *a.* Handsome; mer-

Bō'nus, *a.* A premium, as on a loan or other privilege.

Bō'ny, *a.* Full of bones; strong. [bird]

Bō'by (19), *n.* A dunce; a block.

Bōk, *n.* A volume; a work; or a definite part of a work. — *v. t.* To enter in a book.

Bōk'-bind'er, *n.* One who binds books. [books]


Bōk'case, *n.* A case for books or study.

Bōk'ish, *a.* Much given to books or study.

Bōk'-keep'er, *n.* A keeper of account-books.

Böök'-keep'ing, *n.* The keeping of accounts.
Böök'-säil'er, *n.* One who sells books.
Böök'-worm, (-würm), *n.* A close student.
Bööm, *n.* A spar to extend the bottom of a sail; a bar across a river or harbor — *c. i.* To rush and roar.
Böön, *a.* Gay; merry; kind. — *n.* A gift; present; grant; favor. [man.]
Böör, *n.* A clown; country-Böör-ish, *a.* Clownish; rustic.
Bööge, *v. i.* To drink to excess. [lift.]
Bööst, *v. t.* To push up; to Böö'gy, *a.* Tipsey; merry with liquor.
Bööt, *c. t.* To profit; to put on boots; to furnish with boots. — *n.* Profit; a covering for the leg and foot; part of a coach.
Bööt'-ee', *n.* A short boot.
Bööth, *n.* A temporary shelter of slight construction.
Bööt'-jack, *n.* An instrument for pulling off boots.
Bööt'-less, *a.* Unprofitable; useless.
Bööt'-tree, *n.* A sort of last to shape a boot on.
Bööt'y, *n.* Pillage; plunder; spoil.
Bo-peep', *n.* A child's play.
Bö'rax, *n.* A compound of boracic acid and soda, used as a styptic.
Bö'r'der, *n.* An edge; boundary. — *v. t.* To adorn with a border. — *v. i.* To make a border; to be near or contiguous.
Bö'r'der-er, *n.* One who dwells near a border.
Böre, *v. t.* To make a hole in; to pierce; to weary. — *n.* A hole made by boring; a tiresome person.
Böre, *imp. of Bear.*
Bö're-al, *a.* Northern; northernly.
Bö're-as, *n.* The north wind.
Böre'-eöle, *n.* A species of cabbage. [forth.]
Börn, *p. p. of Bar.* Brought
Börne, *p. p. of Bear.* Carried.
Bö'r'ough (bü'ö), *n.* A corporation-town.

Bö'r'ow, *v. t.* To take the use of for a time. [rows.]
Bö'r'ow-er, *n.* One who borrows.
Böss, *n.* A stud; knob.
Bo'gom (bö'gum), *n.* The breast; heart; any receptacle. — *v. t.* To conceal; to inclose. [with bosses.]
Bössed (böst), *a.* Ornamented.
Böss'y, *a.* Containing bosses.
Bo-tän'te, } *a.* Relating
Bo-tän'te-al, } to plants.
Böt'a-nist, *n.* A person skilled in plants. [plants.]
Böt'a-nize, *v. i.* To study.
Böt'a-ny, *n.* That branch of natural history that treats of plants.
Bötch, *n.* Swelling; pustule; work ill-finished. — *v. t.* To mend clumsily.
Bötch'er, *n.* One who mends old clothes. [botches.]
Bötch'y, *a.* Covered with Bötch, *a.* The one and the other; the two. [Used also as a *pron.* and a *conj.*]
Bötch'er, *v. t.* To perplex; to confuse.
Böts, *n. pl.* Small worms in the intestines of horses.
Böt'tle, *n.* A narrow mouthed vessel for liquor. — *v. t.* To put into bottles.
Böt'tom, *n.* The lowest part; the ground under water; foundation; a valley; dregs; a ship. — *v. t.* To found or build upon. [bottom.]
Böt'tom-less, *a.* Without a Böt'tom-ry, *n.* The act of borrowing money on a ship.
Bou'doir (bü'dwör), *n.* A small private apartment.
Bough (bou), *n.* A branch.
Bou-gië' (bü'ö-zhë'), *n.* A wax candle; a surgical instrument.
Bought (bawt), *imp. & p. p. of Buy.* Purchased.
Bounce, *v. i.* To leap; to spring. — *n.* A leap; sudden noise; a boast. [lie.]
Boun'cer, *n.* A boaster; a Bound, *v. t.* To limit; to restrain; to inclose. — *v. i.* To spring; to jump — *a.* Destined; going to. — *n.* A barrier; limit; leap.
Bound'a-ry, *n.* A limit; mark; barrier.

Bound'en, *a.* Necessary; required. [bound.]
Bound-less, *a.* Without Bound'te-ous, *a.* Liberal; kind; bountiful.
Boun'ti-ful (18, 17), *a.* Liberal; generous. [ously.]
Boun'ti-ful-ly, *adv.* Generously.
Boun'ty, *n.* Liberality in giving; generosity; munificence; a premium.
Bou-quet' (bü'ö-kä'), *n.* A bunch of flowers; nosegay.
Bou'r-geois' (bur-jöis'), *n.* A kind of printing type.
 **Bourgeois** type.
Böurn, *n.* A bound; limit.
Bourse, *n.* A French Exchange.
Bout, *n.* A turn; trial; essay.
Bö'vine, *a.* Relating to cattle.
Bow (bou), *v. t.* and *i.* To bend down. — *n.* An act of reverence or respect; the rounding part of a ship's side forward.
Böw, *n.* An instrument to shoot arrows; any thing curved. [bowels of.]
Böw'el, *v. t.* To take out the Bow'els, *n. pl.* The intestines; entrails.
Böw'er, *n.* An arbor; an anchor at the bow.
Böw'er-y, *a.* Full of bowers; shady.
Böw'ie-knife (bü'e-nif), *n.* A long knife or dagger.
Böwl, *n.* A deep vessel; a round ball of wood. — *v. t.* To roll along as a bowl. — *v. i.* To play at bowls.
Böw'-legged, *a.* Having crooked legs.
Böwl'der, *n.* A roundish mass of rock.
Böwl'er, *n.* One who plays at bowls.
Böw'line, *n.* A rope to hold a sail to the wind.
Böw'ling-äl'ley, *n.* A place to play at bowls.
Böw'ling-green, *n.* A green for bowlers.
Böw'man (21), *n.* An archer.
Böw'man (bou'man), *n.* Foremost rower.
Böw'sprit, *n.* A spar projecting from a ship's head.
Böw'string, *n.* A string for

a bow; a Turkish punishment. [ing window.]
Bow'-win'dow, *n.* A project.
Box, *n.* A tree; a wooden case; a blow on the ear; a plant; a driver's seat. — *v. t. or i.* To put in a box; to strike. [box.]
Box'en (bòks'n), *a.* Made of boxes.
Box'er, *n.* One who fights with the fists; a pugilist.
Boy, *n.* A male child; lad.
Boy'hood, *n.* State of a boy.
Boy'ish, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a boy.
Boy'ish-ness, *n.* The manner of a boy; boyhood; puerility.
Brab'ble, *v. i.* To clamor.
Brace, *n.* That which holds or binds; a baudage; a strap; a piece of timber; a pair. — *v. t.* To bind; to tie; to tighten; to furnish with braces. [for the wrist.]
Brace'let, *n.* An ornament.
Brac'er, *n.* One who braces.
Brach'i-al, or **Brà'chi-al**, *a.* Belonging to the arm.
Bra-chy'o-graphy, *n.* Short-hand writing.
Brack'et, *n.* A small support of wood; (*pl.*) hooks, thus [], for inclosing words.
Brack'ish, *a.* Saltish; salt.
Bract, *n.* A small leaf or set of leaves. [out a head.]
Brad, *n.* A slender nail with-
Brag (7), *v. t.* To boast; to swagger; to vaunt. — *n.* A boast; a game at cards.
Brag'-ga-dò'-ci-o (-shi-o), *n.* A vain boaster.
Brag'-gard-ism, *n.* Boastful-
Brag'gart, *n.* A boaster; a brag'ger, } vain fellow.
Brag'gart, *a.* Boastful.
Brà'h'min, *n.* A Hindoo priest.
Brail (8), *v. t.* To weave or plait, as three or more strands to form one. — *n.* Something braided; a sort of lace.
Brain, *n.* The soft substance within the skull which is the seat of sensation and intellect; the understanding; the fancy. — *v. t.* To beat out the brains of.
Brain'less, *a.* Destitute of

thought; thoughtless; foolish.
Brain'-pan, *n.* The skull.
Brake, old *imp.* of *Break*. — *n.* Instrument for dressing flax; a contrivance for stopping wheels; a fern.
Brake'man (21), *n.* One who manages the brake on railway carriages.
Bràm'ble, *n.* A prickly shrub.
Brà'm'in. See *Brahmin*.
Bra-min'i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to the Brahmins.
Brân, *n.* The outer coats of grain separated from the flour; husk.
Branch, *n.* A limb; a bough; a shoot; offspring. — *v. i. or t.* To divide into branches. [branch.]
Branch'let, *n.* A little branch.
Branch'y, *a.* Full of branches.
Brând, *v. t.* To burn with a hot iron; to stigmatize. — *n.* A burnt piece of wood; an iron to burn the figure of letters; the mark burnt; a stigma; a sword.
Brân'dish, *v. t.* To wave; to flourish, as a weapon. — *n.* A flourish.
Brând'ling, *n.* A kind of worm. [new.]
Brând'-new, *a.* Perfectly new.
Brân'dy, *n.* A spirit distilled from wine, cider, or fruit.
Brân'gle (bràng'gl), *n.* A brawl. — *v. i.* To wrangle.
Brâ'gler (brâ'zhur), *n.* One who works in brass; a pan for holding coals.
Brass, *n.* A yellow alloy of copper and zinc; impudence.
Brass'y, *a.* Made of brass.
Brât, *n.* A child; — in contempt.
Bra-và'do, *n.* An arrogant threat; boasting fellow.
Brà've, *a.* Fearless of danger. — *SYN.* Courageous; gallant; valiant; bold; intrepid. — *n.* An Indian warrior. — *v. t.* To encounter with firmness; to defy.
Brà'vely, *adv.* Gallantly; generously. [ism.]
Bràv'er-y, *n.* Courage; hero-
Brà'vo, *n.* A daring villain.
Brà'vo, *interj.* Well done!

Brawl, *v. i.* To make a great noise; to quarrel noisily. — *n.* A quarrel; squabble.
Braw'ler, *n.* A wrangler; a noisy fellow.
Brawn, *n.* A boar's flesh; the arm.
Brawn'y, *a.* Having large, strong muscles; muscular.
Bray, *v. t.* To beat in a mortar. — *v. i.* To make a harsh noise like an ass. — *n.* The cry of an ass.
Bray'ing, *n.* The cry of an ass; clamor; noise.
Braze, *v. t.* To cover or solder with brass.
Brâ'zen (brâ'sn), *a.* Made of brass; bold. — *v. i.* To be impudent.
Brâ'zen-faced (brâ'sn-fist), *a.* Impudent; bold.
Brâ'zen-ness, *n.* A brass quality; brassiness.
Brâ'zier (brâ'zhur), *n.* See *Brasier*.
Bréach, *n.* A gap; quarrel.
Bréach'y, *a.* Apt to break fences; unruly.
Bréad, *n.* Food made of flour; support of life.
Bréad'-stiff, *n.* That of which bread is made.
Breadth, *n.* Width; measure from side to side.
Break, *v. t.* [*imp.* *BROKE*; *p. p.* *BROKE, BROKEN*.] To part or open by force; to rend; to crush; to tame; to make bankrupt; to remove from office. — *v. i.* To part in two; to burst; to become a bankrupt. — *n.* An opening; breach; pause; failure. [things broken.]
Break'age, *n.* Allowance for *Break'er*, *n.* One who breaks; a rock on which waves break; the wave so broken.
Bréak'fast, *n.* The first meal in the day. — *v. t.* To eat breakfast.
Break'neck, *n.* A steep or precipitous place.
Bréak'-wà'-ter, *n.* A mole or wall to break the force of the waves.
Bréam, *v. t.* To cleanse, as a ship's bottom. — *n.* A fish.
Bréast, *n.* Part of the body. — *v. t.* To meet in front.

B, *a*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y*, long; *ä*, *ë*, *ï*, *ö*, *ü*, *y*, short; *câre*, *câr*, *âsk*, *all*, *whet*; *êre*, *vêil*, *têrm*; *pîque*, *fîrm*;

Breast'-bone, *n.* Bone of the breast.

Breast'-knöt (-nöt), *n.* A knot of ribbons worn on the breast.

Breast'-pin, *n.* A pin to wear on the breast. [the breast.]

Breast'-plate, *n.* Armor for breast/work (-wörk), *n.* A low parapet for defense.

Breath, *n.* Air respired; life; breeze.

Breath'-ble, *a.* Capable of being breathed; respirable.

Breath'e, *v. i.* To respire; to live; to utter softly. — *v. t.* To exhale.

Breath'ing, *n.* Respiration; aspiration; vent.

Breath'less, *a.* Out of breath; exhausted; dead.

Bréd, *imp. & p. p. of Breed.*

Breach, *n.* The lower part of the body. — *v. t.* To put into breeches.

Breach'eg (brich'ez), *n.* A lower garment worn by men.

Breach'ing (brich'ing), *n.* The hinder part of a harness.

Breed, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. BREED.*] To give birth to; to generate; to hatch; to bring up; to educate. — *v. i.* To be with young. — *n.* Offspring; progeny.

Breed'er, *n.* One that breeds.

Breed'ing, *n.* Bringing up; education; nurture; manners.

Breeze, *n.* A gentle wind.

Brëth'ren (23), *n. pl. of Brother.*

Bre-vët, *n.* A commission which entitles an officer to rank above his pay.

Brëvi-a-ry, *n.* The prayer-book of the Roman Catholic church. [pend.]

Brëvi-ate, *n.* A short compound. [pend.]

Brëvi-a-türe, *n.* An abbreviation. [ing type.]

Bre-viër, *n.* A small print.

Brëv'l-ty, *n.* Conciseness.

Brew (brj), *v. i.* To make beer. — *v. t.* To mingle; to contrive. [brews.]

Brew'er (brj'-), *n.* One who brews.

Brew'er-y (brj'-), *n.* A house for brewing. [brewery.]

Brew'-house (brj'-), *n.* A

Brew'is (brj'-), *n.* Bread soaked in gravy or in water and butter.

Bribe, *n.* A gift to corrupt the conduct. — *v. t.* To corrupt by gifts.

Brib'er, *n.* One who bribes.

Brib'er-y, *n.* The giving or receiving of bribes.

Brick, *n.* A mass of burnt clay. — *v. t.* To lay with bricks.

Brick'bät, *n.* A broken brick.

Brick'-kiln (-kll), *n.* A kiln for burning brick. [mason.]

Brick'-läy'er, *n.* A brick-

Brick'-mäk'er, *n.* One who makes brick.

Brid'al (ll), *a.* Belonging to marriage. — *n.* A wedding.

Bride, *n.* A woman newly married, or about to be married.

Bride'-cake, *n.* Cake distributed at a wedding.

Bride'groom, *n.* A man newly married, or about to be married.

Bride'mäid, *n.* A woman who attends the bride.

Bride'man, *n.* A man who attends the bride and bridegroom. [correction.]

Bride'well, *n.* A house of

Bridge, *n.* A structure to pass over water on; a support. — *v. t.* To form a bridge over.

Brid'dle, *n.* An instrument to restrain or govern a horse. — *v. t.* To put on a bridle; to restrain. — *v. i.* To hold up the head.

Bri-döön, *n.* A light snaffle distinct from that of the principal bit.

Brëf, *a.* Short; concise. — *n.* An epitome, or short writing; an abstract.

Brëf'ly, *adv.* In few words.

Brï'er, *n.* A prickly shrub; a bramble.

Brï'er-y, *a.* Full of briars.

Brig, *n.* A vessel with two masts square rigged.

Bri-gade', *n.* A division of troops. — *v.*

t. To form into brigades.



Brig.

Brig'a-dier, *n.* An officer commanding a brigade.

Brig'and, *n.* One of a band of robbers. [small brig.]

Brig'an-tine, *n.* A kind of

Bright (britt), *a.* Shining; clear; promising.

Bright'en (briv'n), *v. t. or i.* To make or become bright.

Bright'ness (briv'-), *n.* Luster; splendor; acuteness.

Brill'ian-cy, *n.* Sparkling luster.

Brill'iant, *a.* Shining. — *n.* A diamond cut into angles.

Brim, *n.* The edge; upper edge; side; bank. — *v. i.* To be filled to the brim.

Brim'ful, *a.* Full to the brim. [the top.]

Brim'mer, *n.* A bowl filled to

Brim'ming (7), *a.* Full to the brim.

Brim'stone, *n.* A mineral; sulphur.

Brin'ded, } *a.* Streaked;

Brin'died, } spotted.

Brine, *n.* Water impregnated with salt; the ocean.

Brine'-pän, } *n.* A pit of salt

Brine'-pît, } water for evaporation.

Bring, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. BROUGHT.*] To convey or carry to; to fetch from.

Brin'y, *a.* Consisting of brine. [steep place.]

Brink, *n.* The edge of a

Brisk, *a.* Quick; full of life.

Brisk'et, *n.* The breast of an animal.

Brisk'ness, *n.* Activeness.

Bris'tle (bris'l), *n.* A stiff, coarse hair, as of swine. — *v. i.* To raise the bristles.

Bris'tly (bris'ly), *adv.* Set thick with bristles.

Bri-tän'-ä, *n.* A metallo compound. [Britain.]

Brit'ish, *a.* Pertaining to Brit'on, *n.* A native of Britain.

Brit'tle, *a.* Apt to break; fragile. [break; fragility.]

Brit'tle-ness, *n.* Aptness to

Bröach, *n.* A spit. — *v. t.* To tap; to let out.

Bröach'er, *n.* One who broaches; a spit.

Broad (brawd), *a.* Extended from side to side; wide. —

- SYN. Ample; comprehensive; large.
- Broad'-ax, } n. An ax for
Broad'-axe, } hewing timber.
- Broad'-east, n. A scattering of seed with the hand.
- Broad'-cloth, n. A fine woolen cloth.
- Broad'-en, v. t. or i. To make or grow broad.
- Broad'-side, n. A discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship.
- Broad'-sword (-sôrd), n. A broad-bladed sword.
- Bro'-cade', n. Silk stuff variegated with gold and silver.
- Bro'-cad'-ed, a. Worked, or dressed, in brocade. [ker.]
- Bro'-cade', n. Trade of a broker.
- Bro'-ck, n. A badger; a brocket.
- Bro'-eo-II (18), n. A species of cabbage. [years old.]
- Bro'-et, n. A red deer two years old.
- Bro'-gan, or Bro'-gân', n. A thick shoe.
- Bro'-gue, n. A corrupt dialect or pronunciation.
- Broil, n. A tumult; quarrel. — v. t. or i. To dress over coals; to be in a heat.
- Broil'er, n. One who broils.
- Brôke, imp. of Break.
- Brô'-ken (brô'kn), p. p. or a. of Break.
- Brô'-ken-heârt'-ed, a. Having the spirits crushed.
- Brô'-ken-wind'-ed, a. Having short breath.
- Brô'-ker, n. An agent who transacts business on commission.
- Brô'-ker-age, n. Commission of a broker.
- Brôn'-ehi-al, a. Relating to the throat. [fection.]
- Brôn'-ehi'tis, n. A throataf-
- Brôn'-ehô'to-my, n. An incision into the windpipe.
- Brôn'-ze, n. A compound of copper and tin. — v. t. To color or harden like bronze.
- Brô'-och, n. A jewel.
- Brô'-od, n. Offspring; progeny. — v. t. To sit on eggs; to cover chickens.
- Brô'-ok, n. A natural stream less than a river. — v. t. To
- bear; to endure; to submit to.
- Bro'-ok'-et, n. A small brook.
- Broom, n. A shrub; an instrument to sweep with; a besom.
- Bro'-om'-stick, n. The staff or handle of a broom.
- Bro'-om'y, a. Full of broom.
- Brôth, n. Liquor in which flesh has been boiled.
- Brôth'-el, n. A house of ill-fame.
- Brôth'-er (brûth'-er), n. A male born of the same parents; an associate; a companion.
- Brôth'-er-hô'-d, n. State of being a brother; fraternity.
- Brôth'-er-ly, a. Like a brother.
- Brought (brawt), imp. & p. of Bring.
- Brow, n. The forehead; the hairy ridge over the eye; the edge. [down.]
- Brow'-beat, v. t. To beat
- Brow'-beat'-ing, n. Act of beating down or intimidating.
- Brown, a. Dusky, inclining to red. — n. A dusky reddish color. — v. t. To make brown.
- Brown'-ie, n. A kind of imaginary good-natured spirit.
- Brown'-ish, a. Inclined to brown.
- Brown'-stôd'y, a. Dull thoughtfulness; reverie.
- Brow'-ge (brouz), v. t. To feed on the shoots of shrubs.
- Browse (brouss), n. The twigs of shrubs.
- Brû'-in, n. A bear.
- Brû'-le, v. t. To hurt with blows. — n. A contusion.
- Brû'-er, n. A boxer.
- Brû'-it, n. Report; rumor. — v. t. To report. [winter.]
- Brû'-mal, a. Belonging to
- Brû'-nêtte', n. A woman of a dark or brown complexion.
- Brû'-nt, n. A shock; attack; onset; violence.
- Brû'-sh, n. A hairy instrument; a pencil; brisk attack; a thicket. — v. t. To rub or sweep with a brush. — v. i. To move in haste.
- Brû'-sh'-wô'-d, n. Underwood.
- Brû'-sh'y, a. Like a brush; shaggy.
- Brû'-stle (brû'stl), v. i. To crackle; to bully.
- Brû'-tal (11), a. Savage; cruel.
- Brû'-tâl'i-ty, n. Savageness.
- Brû'-tal-ize, v. t. To make brutal. — v. i. To become brutal.
- Brû'-te, n. An irrational animal. — a. Senseless; savage.
- Brû'-ti-fy, v. t. To make brutish or unfeeling.
- Brû'-tish, a. Bestial; savage.
- Brû'-tism, n. Extreme stupidity.
- Brû'-o-ny, n. A certain wild climbing plant. [liquor.]
- Bûb, n. Strong beer or malt.
- Bûb'-ble, n. A small bladder of water; a falsehood; empty project. — v. i. To rise in bubbles. — v. t. To cheat; to impose on.
- Bûb'-bler, n. One who cheats.
- Bûb'-bly, a. Full of bubbles; like bubbles.
- Bû'-ea-neer', n. A piratical adventurer.
- Bû'-ck, n. Male of rabbits, deer, &c.; a dandy; lye. — v. t. To steep clothes in lye.
- Bû'-ck'-et, n. A vessel to draw or carry water in.
- Bû'-ck'-ish, a. Pertaining to a gay fellow; foppish.
- Bû'-ck'-le (bû'kl), n. An instrument for fastening straps. — v. t. To fasten with a buckle; to apply. — v. i. To join in battle.
- Bû'-ck'-ter, n. A shield.
- Bû'-ck'-ram, n. A coarse linen cloth stiffened with glue.
- Bû'-ck'-skin, n. The leather from a buck.
- Bû'-ck'-thô'-rn, n. A plant bearing a black berry.
- Bû'-ck'-wheat, n. A plant, the seed of which is used as a grain.
- Bu'-cô'-lie, a. Relating to shepherds; pastoral. — n. A pastoral poem.
- Bûd, n. First shoot of a plant. — v. i. To put forth buds. — v. t. To inoculate, as a tree.



Buck.

Bū'd'dle, *v. t.* To wash, as ores.

Bū'dge, *v. i.* To stir; to go; to move. — *a.* Stiff; rigid; pompous; surly.

Bū'd'et, *n.* A bag; pouch; stock; a statement respecting finances.

Būff, *n.* A leather dressed with oil; a color between light pink and light yellow.

Būff'a-lo, *n.* (*pl.*

Būff'a-lōes,

18.) A kind of

Būff'et (8), *v. t.*

To box; to

beat; to strike

with the flat. — *n.* A blow

with the fist. **Buffalo.**

Būf-fōon', *n.* A clown; a

mountebank.

Būf-fōon'er-y, *n.* Low jests.

Būg, *n.* A generic term for

various insects. [*ject.*

Būg'bear, *n.* A frightful ob-

Būg'gy, *a.* Full of or having

jugs. — *n.* A light four-

wheeled carriage.

Bū'gle,

Bū'gle-hörn,

n. A military

instrument of

music.

Bū'gloss, *n.* A

plant used in

dyeing.

Būhl (bail), *n.* Metallic fig-

ures inlaid in dark wood or

tortoise-shell.

Būhr'stōne (būr-), *n.* A spe-

cies of quartz, used for mil-

lstones.

Būild (būld), *v. t. or i.* [*imp.*

& *p. p.* **BUILD**, **BUILT**.]

To raise a structure; to con-

struct; to erect.

Būild'er, *n.* One who builds.

Būild'ing, *n.* An edifice;

fabric.

Būilt, *imp. & p. p. of Build.*

Būlb, *n.* A round root.

Būl-bā'ceous, *a.* Having

bulbs; bulbous.

Būlb'ōus, *a.* Having round

roots or heads; protuberant.

Būlge, *n.* A protuberance. —

v. i. To swell in the middle.

Būlk, *n.* Size; substance in

general; quantity; main part.

Būlk'-head, *n.* A partition

in a ship.

Būlk'-ness, *n.* Largeness.

Būlk'y, *a.* Of great size.

Bull, *n.* An animal; edict of

the pope; a blunder.

Bull'a-ry, *n.* A collection of

papal bulls.

Bull'-bait'ing, *n.* Practice of

exciting bulls with dogs.

Bull'-dōg, *n.*

A kind of large

dog.

Bull'et, *n.* A

ball for a gun.

Bull'le-tin, *n.* Bull-dog.

Official report or notice.

Bull'-fight (-fit), *n.* A fight

with a bull. [*bird.*

Bull'-finch, *n.* A singing

Bull'-frōg, *n.* A large species

of frog. [*or gold.*

Bull'ion, *n.* Uncolored silver

Bull'ock, *n.* A young bull;

an ox.

Bull'g'-eye (-i), *n.* A small

window of rounded or pro-

jecting glass.

Bull'y, *n.* A quarrelsome fel-

low. — *v. t.* To bluster. —

v. t. To threaten with noisy

menaces. [*in water.*

Bull'rush, *n.* A rush growing

Bull'wark, *n.* A fortification;

shelter; sides of a ship above

the upper deck. [*large bee.*

Bum'ble-bee, *n.* A kind of

Būmp, *n.* A swelling; a blow.

— *v. i.* To make a loud

noise. — *v. t.* To thump; to

strike. [*to the brim.*

Būm'per, *n.* A glass filled

Būmp'kin, *n.* An awkward

person; a clown; a rustic.

Būn } (3), *n.* A small cake,

Būnn } or sweet bread.

Būnch, *n.* A cluster; a hard

lump. — *v. i.* To grow in

clusters.

Būnch'y, *a.* Full of bunches.

Būn'dle, *n.* A number of

things bound together. — *v.*

t. To tie together.

Būng, *n.* A stopper for a bar-

rel. — *v. t.* To stop with a

bung. [*barrel.*

Būng'-hole, *n.* A hole in a

Būng'le, *v. i.* To do clumsily.

Būng'ler, *n.* A clumsy

workman.

Būng'gling, *a.* Very clumsy.

Būn'ion (būn'yūn), *n.* An ex-

crecence on the toe.

Būnk, *n.* A case of boards for a bed. [*cloth.*

Būnt'ing, *n.* A thin woolen

Buoy (bwōy or

bwōy'), *n.* A

piece of wood

or cork floating

on the water, to indicate

shoals, rocks, &c., or to bear

a cable. — *v. t. or i.* To

keep afloat; to sustain.

Buoy'an-gy (bwōy/- or

bwōy/-), *n.* The quality of

floating; specific lightness.

— *SYN.* Animation; vivac-

ity; elasticity.

Buoy'ant (bwōy/- or

bwōy/-), *a.* Floating; light.

Būr, } (3), *n.* The prickly

Būrr, } head of a plant.

Būr'den (būr'dn), *n.* That

which is borne; a load. —

v. t. To load; to oppress.

Būr'den-sōme, *a.* Grievous

to be borne. — *SYN.* Heavy;

ponderous; oppressive.

Būr'dōck, *n.* A wild plant

that bears burs.

Būr'reau (būr'ro), *n.* (*pl.* Būr'-

reaus.) A chest of drawers

for papers or clothes; office.

Būrg, *n.* A borough. [*city.*

Būrg'ess, *n.* A freeman of a

Būrg'grave, *n.* A German

noble.

Būrg'h'er (būrg'er), *n.* A

freeman of a borough.

Būrg'lar, *n.* One who breaks

into a house by night.

Būrg'lār'i-ōus, *a.* Consisting

in burglary.

Būrg'lār-y, *n.* The crime of

house-breaking by night,

with intent to steal.

Būrg'o-mās'ter, *n.* A city

magistrate.

Būrg'un-dy, *n.* Wine made

in Burgundy.

Bū'r'i-al (būr'f'al), *n.* Act of

burying; a funeral.

Bū'r'in, *n.* A graving tool.

Būri, *v. t.* To pick knots, &c.,

from, in fulling cloth.

Bur-lésque (-lèsk'), *a.* Tend-

ing to excite laughter; ludi-

cious. — *n.* A ludicrous rep-

resentation. — *v. t.* To

make ludicrous; to turn to

ridicule. [*terous.*

Būr'ly, *a.* Great in size; bois-

Būrn, *v. t. or i.* [*imp. & p. p.*

sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōb, tōk; ūrn, rye, pull; ċ, ġ, soft; c, ġ, hard; a; exist; ū as ng; this.

BURNED, BURN'T. To consume by fire; to scorch; to be inflamed; to be on fire. — *n.* A hurt caused by fire.

Burn'er, n. One who sets on fire; appendage to a lamp.

Burn'net, n. A certain garden plant.

Burn'ing, n. Combustion; heat. — *a.* Flaming; vehement.

Burn'ing-glass, n. A convex lens for conveying the sun's rays to a focus.

Burn'ish, v. i. To polish; to brighten. — *n.* A gloss.

Burn'ish-er, n. A person who burnishes.

Burn't, imp. & p. p. of Burn.

Burn'row, n. A lodge in the earth for rabbits, &c. — *v. i.* To lodge in the earth.

Burn'sar, n. The treasurer of a college; a charity student.

Burn'sa-ry, n. A treasury.

Burst, v. i. (imp. & p. p. BURST.) To break or fly open. — *n.* A sudden rent.

Bur'then. See *Burden*.

Bur'ton, n. A small ship-tackle.

Bury (bēr'y), v. t. To inter in a grave; to conceal.

Bush, n. A shrub; a bough.

Bush'el, n. A dry measure of eight gallons, or four pecks.

Bush'y, a. Full of bushes; thick, as hair.

Bug'i-ly (biz'i-l'y), adv. With constant occupation.

Bug'i-ness (biz'nes), n. Employment; trade; occupation.

Busk, n. A piece of steel or whalebone worn in corsets.

Busk'in, n. A half boot.

Busk'et, n. A small bush; a collection of shrubs.

Busk'ined, a. Wearing buskins.

Buss, n. A kiss. — *v. t.* To kiss.

Bust, n. A statue of the head and shoulders.

Bust'ard, n. A bird of the ostrich family.

Bust'le (būs'l), v. i. To be busy. — *n.* A tumult; hurry; commotion.

Bust'ler (būs'ler), n. A stirring person.

Bug'y (biz'y), a. Employed with earnestness; officious. — *v. t.* To employ.

Bug'y-bod'y (biz'y-), n. A meddling, officious person.

Büt, prep. Except; unless. — *conj.* More; further. — *n.* End; limit; bound. — *v. t.* To be bounded; to touch with the end.

Butch'er, n. One who kills animals to sell. — *v. t.* To slay inhumanly.

Butch'er-ly, a. Barbarous; cruel; bloody.

Butch'er-y, n. The slaughter of cattle for market; cruel murder. [of a thing.]

Büt'-end, n. The thicker end

Büt'ler, n. A servant who has the care of liquors.

Büt'ler-ship, n. The office of a butler.

Büt'ment, n. A buttress.

Bütt, n. A mark to shoot at; a cask; end; limit; one who is ridiculed. — *v. t.* To strike with the head.

Büt'ter, n. An oily substance from cream. — *v. t.* To spread with butter.

Büt'ter-cup, n. A plant with bright yellow flowers; crow-foot.

Büt'ter-fly, n. A genus of insects.

Büt'ter-milk, n. The milk which remains after the butter is separated.

Büt'ter-nut, n. A tree and its oily fruit.

Büt'ter-print, n. A stamp for butter.

Büt'ter-tooth, n. A broad fore tooth.

Büt'ter-y, n. A room where provisions are kept. — *a.* Resembling butter.

Büt'tock, n. Protuberant

part of the body behind; rump.

Büt'ton (büt'tn), n. A knob or catch for fastening clothes. — *v. t.* To fasten with buttons.

Büt'ton-hole, n. A hole for a button.

Büt'tress, n. A projecting support to the outside of a wall.

Büz'om, a. Lively; brisk; jolly; frolicsome.

Büz'om-ly, adv. Briskly.

Büz'om-ness, n. Quality of being buxom; briskness; gaiety.

Büz' (büz), v. t. (imp. and p. p. BOUGHT (baw't).) To acquire by paying a price for; to purchase.

Büz'er, n. A purchaser.

Büz'z (3), n. A humming sound, as of bees. — *v. t.* To make a low humming sound, like bees. — *v. i.* To whisper; to spread by whispers. [hawk.]

Büz'zard, n. A species of *By*, prep. Near; close to; from one to the other side of; with; through means of; in presence. — *By and by*, presently; pretty soon; before long.

Büz'-end, n. Private interest.

Büz'-law, n. A private law or regulation.

Büz'-p'ath, n. A private path.

Büz're, n. A cow-house.

Büz's'sine, a. Made of, or resembling, silk.

Büz'-ständ'er, n. A looker-on; a spectator.

Büz'-wäy, n. A private or secluded way.

Büz'-word (-wörd), n. A common saying; a proverb.

By-zän'tine, or Büz'an-tine, a. Pertaining to Byzantium.



Buttress.

ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, short; cäre, cär, äsk, all, whät; öre, vell, örm; p'que, firm;

C.

CAB, *n.* A kind of covered carriage.

Ca-bál', *n.* A number of persons united to effect some private purpose; a junto. — *v. i.* (7) To intrigue privately. [tions.]

Cáb'a-lá, *n.* Jewish traditions. **Cáb'a-list**, *n.* One skilled in Jewish traditions.

Cáb'a-list'le, *a.* Pertaining to the mysteries of Jewish traditions; secret; occult.

Ca-bál'ler, *n.* One who plots. **Cáb'báge**, *v. i.* To steal pieces of, in cutting cloths. — *n.* A garden plant.

Cáb'in, *n.* An apartment in a ship; a hut. — *v. i.* To live in a cabin. — *v. t.* To confine in a cabin.

Cáb'i-net, *n.* A set of drawers; closet; a council of state.

Cáb'i-net-mák'er, *n.* A maker of fine furniture of wood.

Cá'ble, *n.* A strong rope or chain to hold a vessel at anchor. [of a ship.]

Ca-bóose', *n.* A cook room. **Ca-cá'o**, *n.* The chocolate tree.

Cá'che (kásh), *n.* A place for hiding and preserving provisions. [body.]

Ca-chéx'y, *n.* Ill habit of **Cá'ck'le**, *v. i.* To make the noise of a hen; to giggle; to prattle. — *n.* The noise of a hen or goose.

Ca-céph'o-ny, *n.* A disagreeable sound of words.

Cá'e'tus, *n.* A genus of prickly tropical plants.

Ca-dáv'er-ó's, *a.* Like a dead body.

Cád'dy, *n.* A small box for tea. [soft.]

Cá'de, *a.* Tame; gentle; **Cá'dence**, *n.* A fall of the

voice in reading or speaking; modulation.

Ca-dét', *n.* A volunteer in the army; a military pupil.

Cád'dí (18), *n.* A Turkish judge.

Cá-gú'rá, or **Cá-sú'rá**, *n.* A pause or division in a verse.

Cág, *n.* A little barrel or cask; a keg.

Cá'ge, *n.* An inclosure for confining birds or other animals. — *v. t.* To shut up in a cage.

Cá'irn, *n.* A pile of stones.

Cál'tiff, *n.* A base fellow; a villain. — *a.* Base; servile.

Ca-jó'le, *v. t.* To deceive by flattery.

Ca-jó'ler, *n.* One who cajoles.

Ca-jó'ler-y, *n.* A wheedling; flattery.

Cá'ke, *n.* A kind of bread, sweet and delicate. — *v. i.* To form into a hard mass.

Cál'a-básh, *n.* A large gourd.

Cál'a-mán'eo, *n.* A woolen stuff. [ing; disastrous.]

Ca-lám'i-tó's, *a.* Distress.

Ca-lám'i-ty, *n.* A condition producing great distress. — *SYN.* Disaster; mishap; misfortune. [reed]

Cál'a-mus, *n.* A kind of **Ca-lásh'**, *n.* A cover for the head; a kind of carriage.

Ca-lá're-ó's, *a.* Having the properties of lime.

Cál'ce-á'ted, *n.* Wearing shoes.

Cál'ci-ná'te, *v. t.* To calcine.

Cál'ci-ná'tion, *n.* The operation of calcining.

Ca-l'cine', or **Cál'cine**, *v. t.* To reduce to a powder by heat. — *v. i.* To be changed into powder by the action of heat. [being calculated.]

Cál'eu-la-ble, *a.* Capable of **Cál'eu-lá'te**, *v. t.* To compute; to reckon. — *v. i.* To make a computation. [tion.]

Cál'eu-lá'tion, *n.* Computa-

Cál'eu-lá'tive, *a.* Pertaining to calculation.

Cál'eu-lá'tor, *n.* One who computes; a reckoner.

Cál'eu-ló's, *a.* Like stone; affected with the stone.

Cál'eu-lús, *n.* (*pl.* **Cál'eu-lí**, 26.) The stone in the bladder; a method of computation.

Cál'dron, *n.* A large kettle.

Cál'e-fá'ction, *n.* State of being heated.

Cál'e-fá'tive, } *a.* Making **Cál'e-fá'to-ry**, } warm or hot. [warm.]

Cál'e-fy, *v. t.* To make **Cál'en-dar**, *n.* An almanac; a register. — *v. t.* To enter or write in a calendar.

Cál'en-der, *v. t.* To make glossy and smooth by pressing between rollers. — *n.* A hot press.

Cál'endg. *n. pl.* First day of each month among the Romans. [fever.]

Cál'en-tú're, *n.* An ardent **Cál'f** (káf), *n.* (*pl.* **Cál'veg**, káve), *n.* The young of a cow; a stupid fellow; thick part of the leg.

Cál'i-ber, } *n.* The bore of **Cál'i-bre**, } a gun; mental capacity.

Cál'i-eo, *n.* (*pl.* **Cál'i-eog**, 18.) A stuff made of cotton.

Cál'i-duet, *n.* A pipe to convey heat.

Ca-lid'i-ty, *n.* Burning heat.

Cál'i-perg, *n. pl.* Compasses with curved legs for measuring the diameters of round bodies.

Cál'iph, *n.* Title of the successors of Mohammed. Calipera.

Cál'iph-ate, *n.* The office of a caliph.

Cál'is-thén'ies, *n. pl.* Healthful and graceful bodily exercises.

Cál'k (kawk), *v. t.* To stop the seams of, as of a ship; to arm with sharp points, as




Cactus.

són, ór, dō, wól, tō, tōók; úrn, rye, pýll; ç, g, soft; e, ē, hard; ag; exist; n as ng; this.

the shoes of a horse. — *n.* A sharp point on an animal's shoe. [who calks.]
Cal'k'er (kaw'k'er), *n.* One
call, *v. t.* To name; to in-
 vite; to summon. — *v. i.* To
 cry out; to make a visit. —
n. An address; a demand;
 a summons; a short visit.
Cal'i-graph'ic, *a.* Pertaining to
 fine writing.
Cal'ig'ra-phy, *n.* Beautiful
 penmanship.
Call'ing, *n.* Employment.
Cal'los'i-ty, *n.* Any horny
Cal'lus, } hardness of
 the skin.
Cal'lous, *a.* Hard; indurated.
Cal'lów, *a.* Unfledged; naked.
Cal'm (kám), *a.* Still; quiet;
 undisturbed. — *n.* Serenity.
 — *v. i.* To quiet; to still.
Cal'm'ly (kám'ly), *adv.* In a
 calm manner; quietly.
Cal'm'ness (kám'ness), *n.* Se-
 renity; stillness; quiet.
Cal'o-mel, *n.* A preparation
 of mercury.
Ca-lór'ic, *n.* The principle or
 matter of heat. [heat.]
Cal'o-rif'ic, *a.* Producing
Cal'u-mét, *n.* Indian pipe of
 peace [falsely].
Ca-lúm'ni-áte, *v. t.* To accuse
Ca-lúm'ni-á'tion, *n.* Slander.
Ca-lúm'ni-á'tor, *n.* A false
 accuser; a slanderer.
Ca-lúm'ni-óus, *a.* Defamato-
 ry; abusive; slanderous.
Cal'um'ny, *n.* Malicious ac-
 cusation. — *SYN.* Slander;
 defamation; libel; abuse.
Cálve (kálv), *v. i.* To give
 birth to a calf.
Cal'vin-ism, *n.* The doctrines
 of Calvin.
Cal'vin-ist, *n.* One who ad-
 heres to Calvinism.
Cal'vin-ist'ic, *a.* Relating to
 Calvin, or to Calvinism.
Cál'yx, *n.* (*pl.* Cál-
 lyx-eg.) The out-
 er covering of a
 flower.
Cálx, *n.* Earthy
 residuum of a cal-
 cined mineral.
Cám, *n.* The pro-
 jection on a wheel
 or axle to produce
 Calyx. reciprocating motion.



Cám'blst, *n.* One skilled in
 the science of banking.
Cám'brie, *n.* A fine linen or
 cotton.
Cáme, *imp.* of *Come*.
Cám'el, *n.* A large
 ruminant quad-
 ruped of Asia and
 Africa. 
Ca-mél'o-pard, or
Cám'el-o-párd', *n.* Camel.
n. The giraffe; an African
 animal remarkable for its
 long neck.
Cám'e-o, *n.* (*pl.* Cám'e-óg.)
 A precious stone sculpt-
 ured in relief.
Cám'i-sáde, *n.* An attack
 made in the dark.
Cám'let, *n.* A stuff of wool
 and silk.
Cámp, *n.* A place where
 troops lodge, or tents, huts,
 &c., are erected.
Cám-páign' (*pán'*), *n.* The
 time an army keeps the field.
 — *v. i.* To serve in a cam-
 paign. [shape of a bell.]
Cám-pán'i-tórm, *a.* In the
Cám'pa-nól'o-gy, *n.* Art of
 ringing bells. [shaped.]
Cám-pán'u-late, *a.* Bell-
Cám'phéne, *n.* Oil or spirit
 of turpentine.
Cám'phor, *n.* A kind of
 solidified sap.
Cám'phor-ate, } *a.* Im-
Cám'phor-á'ted, } pregnat-
 ed with camphor
Cám-phór'ic, *a.* Pertaining
 to camphor.
Cán, *v. i.* (*imp.* COULD.) To
 be able. — *n.* A cup or ves-
 sel for liquors.
Ca-nál, *n.* An artificial
 water-course; a pipe; a duct.
Ca-ná'ry, *n.* A kind of wine;
 a species of singing-bird.
Cán'cel (8), *v. t.* To blot out;
 to efface; to obliterate.
Cán'cel-lá'ted, *a.* Marked
 by cross lines. [canceling.]
Cán'cel-lá'tion, *n.* Act of
Cán'cer, *n.* A sign in the
 zodiac; a virulent ulcer.
Cán'cer-áte, *v. i.* To become
 cancerous.
Cán'cer-óus, *a.* Consisting of,
 or relating to, a cancer.
Cán'de-lá'brum, *n.* (*pl.* Cán'-
 de-lá'brá or Cán'de-lá')

brumg.) A candlestick with
 branches.
Cán'dent, *a.* Glowing with
 heat.
Cán'did, *a.* Frank; inge-
 nous.
Cán'di-date, *n.* One who
 sues or is proposed for an
 office. [frankly.]
Cán'did-ly, *adv.* Fairly;
Cán'dle, *n.* A light made of
 tallow, wax, &c.
Cán'dle-light (-lit), *n.* Light
 of a candle.
Cán'dle-stick, *n.* An in-
 strument for holding a can-
 dle. [nest.]
Cán'dor, *n.* Fairness; frank-
Cán'dy, *v. t.* To conserve
 with sugar. — *v. i.* To be
 changed into sugar. — *n.* A
 preparation of sugar.
Cáne, *n.* A reed; the sugar
 plant; a walking-stick. —
v. t. To beat with a cane.
Cáne'bráke, *n.* A thicket of
 canes.
Ca-nine, *a.* Pertaining to, or
 having the properties of, a
 dog. [box.]
Cán'is-ter, *n.* A kind of tin
Cán'ker, *n.* A disease in an-
 imals and plants; a kind of
 ulcer. — *v. i.* To become
 corrupt. — *v. t.* To corrode
 or corrupt; to infect.
Cán'kered, *p. a.* Corroded.
Cán'ker-óus, *a.* Corroding,
 like a canker.
Cán'ker-worm (-würm), *n.*
 A worm that destroys cer-
 tain plants and fruit.
Cán'ni-bal, *n.* A man-eater.
Cán'ni-bal-ism, *n.* The eat-
 ing of human flesh by man.
Cán'non, *n.* A great gun for
 throwing balls
 and the like,
 by means of gunpowder.
Cán'non-áde, *n.* Hostile at-
 tack with cannon. — *v. t.*
 To attack with cannon.
Cán'non-ball, *n.* A ball to
 be thrown from cannon.
Cán'non-éer, } *n.* One who
Cán'non-lér, } manages a
 cannon.
Cán'non-shót, *n.* A cannon
 ball. [not usable.]
Cán'not. [*can* and *not*.] To



Cannon.

Cá-noe' (ka-nó'), *n.* A boat made of a tree.

Cán'on, *n.* A rule; the Scriptures; an ecclesiastical dignity. [enjoys a prebend.]

Cán'on-ess, *n.* A woman who **Cá-nón'te-al**, *a.* According to canons; ecclesiastical.

Cá-nón'te-ál-g, *n. pl.* The prescribed dress of the clergy.


Cá-nón'te-át, *n.* Office of a canon. [canon law.]

Cán'on-íst, *n.* One versed in canon law.

Cán'on-íst'ic, *a.* Relating to canon law.

Cán'on-i-sá-tion, *n.* An enrolling among saints.

Cán'on-ize, *v. t.* To enroll in the catalogue of saints.

Cán'o-py, *n.* A covering over the head. — *v. t.* To cover with a canopy 

Cá-nó'tis, *a.* Musical. Canopy.

Cánt, *v. t.* To give a sudden turn to. — *v. t.* To speak in a whining voice; to play the hypocrite. — *n.* A sudden turn; a whining or singsong tone; slang; secret language of gypsies, &c.

Cán'ta-loupe, *n.* A species of muskmelon.

Cán'tá'ta or **Cán'tá'tá** (18), *n.* A poem set to music.

Cán-teen', *n.* A tin vessel for liquors, &c.

Cán'ter, *v. i.* To move in a moderate gallop. — *n.* A moderate gallop.

Cán'ti-cle, *n.* A song. — *Canticles*, the Song of Solomon.

Cán'to, *n. (pl. Cántōg, 18)* A division of a poem.

Cán'ton, *n.* Division of a country. — *v. t.* To divide into districts.

Cán'ton-ment, *n.* A district occupied by soldiers.

Cán'toon', *n.* A kind of fustian.

Cán'vas, *n.* A coarse cloth for sails, &c.; sails in general.

Cán'vass, *v. t.* To examine; to solicit. — *v. i.* To solicit votes. — *n.* Close inspection; examination; solicitation.

Cá'ny, *a.* Abounding with, or resembling, canes.

Cán'to-nét', *n.* A short song.

Cápu'tchoue (kóu'chók), *n.* India-rubber, or gum elastic.

Cáp, *n.* A cover for the head; top. — *v. t.* To cover the head or top.

Cá'pa-bíl'i-ty, *n.* Capacity; qualification; ability.

Cá'pa-bile, *a.* Having capacity or ability. — *SYN.* Able; competent; fitted; efficient.

Cá'pa-bile-ness, *n.* Capacity.

Cá'pa-bly, *adv.* With capability. [ity; wide; large.]

Cá'pá'ci-ous, *a.* Having capacity.

Cá'pá'c'i-tá'te, *v. t.* To make capable.

Cá'pá'c'i-ty, *n.* The power of receiving and containing.

Cáp'-a-plé', *adv.* From head to foot.

Cá'pá'r-son, *n.* Trappings for a horse. — *v. t.* To dress pompously. [piece.]

Cá'pe, *n.* A head-land; neck.

Cá'per, *n.* A kind of flower-bud used for pickling; a leap. — *v. i.* To skip; to leap; to dance.

Cáp'il-lá'ce-ous, *a.* Hairy.

Cáp'il-lá'ment, *n.* A filament or fine, hair-like fiber.

Cáp'il-la-ry, *a.* Resembling a hair. — *n.* A fine vessel or canal.

Cáp'il-tal, *n.* Upper part of a column; chief city or town; stock in trade; principal sum; a large letter. — *a.* Relating to the head; principal; chief.

Cáp'il-tal-ist, *n.* A man of large property.

Cáp'il-tá'tion, *n.* Numeration by heads; a poll-tax.

Cáp'il-tol, *n.* A temple in Rome; a government house.

Cá'pit'u-lar, *n.* A statute.

Cá'pit'u-lá'te, *v. t.* To surrender on conditions.

Cá'pit'u-lá'tion, *n.* A surrender on terms, or conditionally. [capitulates.]

Cá'pit'u-lá'tor, *n.* One who **Cá'poch'**, *n.* A monk's hood.


Cá'pón (k'pu), *n.* A cock emascuated.

Cáp'-pá'per, *n.* A kind of coarse brown paper.

Cá'price', *n.* Sudden or unreasonable change of mind or humor. — *SYN.* Whim; freak; fancy; vagary.

Cá'p'ri-cious (-prish'us), *a.* Whimsical; fanciful; freakish. [sign in the zodiac.]

Cáp'ri-corn, *n.* The tenth **Cá'p-size'**, *v. t.* To overturn.

Cáp'stan, *n.* A machine in ships for raising great weights. 

Cáp'su-lar, } **Cáp'su-la-ry**, }

a. Hollow like a **Capstan**.

capsule. [of a plant.]

Cáp'stíle, *n.* The seed-vessel

Cáp'tain, *n.* A commander.

Cáp'tain-cy, } **Cáp'tain-ship**, }

n. Commission or office of a captain.

Cáp'tion, *n.* A certificate appended to a legal instrument.

Cáp'tious, *a.* Apt to cavil; petulant; peevish.

Cáp'tious-ness, *n.* Disposition to cavil.

Cáp'ti-vá'te, *v. t.* To please exceedingly; to fascinate; to charm. [captivating.]

Cáp'ti-vá'tion, *n.* Act of **Cáp'tive**, *n.* One taken in war. — *a.* Made prisoner.

Cáp'tiv'i-ty, *n.* Subjection; bondage; thralldom.

Cáp'tor, *n.* One who takes a prisoner or a prize.

Cáp'ture, *n.* Seizure of a prize. — *v. t.* To take, as a prize in war.

Cáp'u-chin' (-sheen'), *n.* A monk of the order of St. Francis.

Cár, *n.* A cart; a railway carriage; chariot of war.

Cár'a-bíne, *n.* See *Carbine*.

Cár'a-cóle, *n.* An oblique movement of a horse. — *v. t.* To move in a caracol.

Cár'at, *n.* A weight of four grains, used in weighing gems.

Cár'a-van, *n.* A body of traveling pilgrims, traders or showmen.

Cár'a-ván'sa-ry, *n.* A house for travelers in Asia.

Cár'a-vél, *n.* A light, round, old-fashioned ship.

a bow; a Turkish punishment. [ing window.]
Bōw'-win/dōw, *n.* A project-box.
Bōx, *n.* A tree; a wooden case; a blow on the ear; a plant; a driver's seat. — *v. t. or i.* To put in a box; to strike. [box.]
Bōx'en (bōks'n), *a.* Made of boxes.
Bōx'er, *n.* One who fights with the fists; a pugilist.
Boy, *n.* A male child; lad.
Boy'hōod, *n.* State of a boy.
Boy'ish, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a boy.
Boy'ish-ness, *n.* The manner of a boy; boyhood; puerility.
Brāb'ble, *v. i.* To clamor.
Brāce, *n.* That which holds or binds; a bandage; a strap; a piece of timber; a pair. — *v. t.* To bind; to tie; to tighten; to furnish with braces. [for the wrist.]
Brāce'let, *n.* An ornament.
Brā'cer, *n.* One who braces.
Brāch'i-al, or **Brā'chi-al**, *a.* Belonging to the arm.
Bra-chy'ra-phy, *n.* Short-hand writing.
Brack'et, *n.* A small support of bones; (*pl.*) hooks, thus [], for inclosing words.
Brack'ish, *a.* Saltish; salt.
Brāet, *n.* A small leaf or set of leaves. [out a head.]
Brād, *n.* A slender nail with-
Brāg (7), *v. t.* To boast; to swagger; to vaunt. — *n.* A boast; a game at cards.
Brāg'-ga-dō'-ci-o (-shi-o), *n.* A vain boaster. [ness.]
Brāg'-gard-ism, *n.* Boastful-
Brāg'-gart, *n.* A boaster; a brag'ger, } vain fellow.
Brāg'-gart, *a.* Boastful.
Brāh'min, *n.* A Hindoo priest.
Brād (8), *v. t.* To weave or plait, as three or more strands to form one. — *n.* Something braided; a sort of lace.
Brāin, *n.* The soft substance within the skull which is the seat of sensation and intellect; the understanding; the fancy. — *v. t.* To beat out the brains of.
Brāin'less, *a.* Destitute of

thought; thoughtless; foolish.
Brāin'-pan, *n.* The skull.
Brāke, old *imp.* of *Break*. — *n.* Instrument for dressing flax; a contrivance for stopping wheels; a fern.
Brāke'man (21), *n.* One who manages the brake on railway carriages.
Brām'ble, *n.* A prickly shrub.
Brā'min. See *Brahmin*.
Bra-min'i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to the Brahmins.
Brān, *n.* The outer coats of grain separated from the flour; husk.
Branch, *n.* A limb; a bough; a shoot; offspring. — *v. t. or i.* To divide into branches. [branch.]
Branch'let, *n.* A little branch.
Branch'y, *a.* Full of branches.
Brānd, *v. t.* To burn with a hot iron; to stigmatize. — *n.* A burnt piece of wood; an iron to burn the figure of letters; the mark burnt; a stigma; a sword.
Brān'dish, *v. t.* To wave; to flourish as a weapon. — *n.* A flourish.
Brān'd'ling, *n.* A kind of worm. [new.]
Brān'd'-new, *a.* Perfectly new.
Brān'dy, *n.* A spirit distilled from wine, cider, or fruit.
Brān'gle (brāng'gl), *n.* A brawl. — *v. i.* To wrangle.
Brā'gler (brā'zhur), *n.* One who works in brass; a pan for holding coals.
Brāss, *n.* A yellow alloy of copper and zinc; impudence.
Brāss'y, *a.* Made of brass.
Brāt, *n.* A child; — in contempt.
Bra-vā'do, *n.* An arrogant threat; boasting fellow.
Brāve, *a.* Fearless of danger. — *SYN.* Courageous; gallant; valiant; bold; intrepid. — *n.* An Indian warrior. — *v. t.* To encounter with firmness; to defy.
Brāvel'y, *adv.* Gallantly; generously. [ism.]
Brāv'er-y, *n.* Courage; hero-
Brā'vo, *n.* A daring villain.
Brā'vo, *interj.* Well done!

Brawl, *v. i.* To make a great noise; to quarrel noisily. — *n.* A quarrel; squabble.
Brawl'er, *n.* A wrangler; a noisy fellow.
Brawn, *n.* A boar's flesh; the arm.
Brāwn'y, *a.* Having large, strong muscles; muscular.
Brāy, *v. t.* To beat in a mortar. — *v. i.* To make a harsh noise like an ass. — *n.* The cry of an ass.
Brāy'ing, *n.* The cry of an ass; clamor; noise.
Brāze, *v. t.* To cover or solder with brass.
Brā'zen (brā'zn), *a.* Made of brass; bold. — *v. i.* To be impudent.
Brā'zen-faced (brā'zn-fast), *a.* Impudent; bold.
Brā'zen-ness, *n.* A brass quality; brassiness.
Brā'zier (brā'zhur), *n.* See *Brasier*.
Brāch, *n.* A gap; quarrel.
Brāch'y, *a.* Apt to break fences; unruly.
Brēad, *n.* Food made of flour; support of life.
Brēad'-stūff, *n.* That of which bread is made.
Brēadth, *n.* Width; measure from side to side.
Brēak, *v. t.* [*imp.* *BROKE*; *p. p.* *BROKE, BROKEN.*] To part or open by force; to rend; to crush; to tame; to make bankrupt; to remove from office. — *v. i.* To part in two; to burst; to become a bankrupt. — *n.* An opening; breach; pause; failure. [things broken.]
Brēak'age, *n.* Allowance for **Brēak'er**, *n.* One who breaks; a rock on which waves break; the wave so broken.
Brēak'fast, *n.* The first meal in the day. — *v. i.* To eat breakfast.
Brēak'neck, *n.* A steep or precipitous place.
Brēak'wa-ter, *n.* A mole or wall to break the force of the waves.
Brēam, *v. t.* To cleanse, as a ship's bottom. — *n.* A fish.
Brēast, *n.* Part of the body. — *v. t.* To meet in front.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, *y*, long; ä, é, i, ö, ü, *y*, short; cäre, cär, äek, all, what; öre, vgl, örm; pique, firm;

Breast'-bone, *n.* Bone of the breast.

Breast'-knöt (-nöt), *n.* A knot of ribbons worn on the breast.

Breast'-pin, *n.* A pin to wear on the breast. [the breast.]

Breast'-plate, *n.* Armor for breast/work (-würk), *n.* A low parapet for defense.

Breath, *n.* Air respired; life; breeze.

Breath'-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being breathed; respirable.

Breath'e, *v. i.* To respire; to live; to utter softly. — *v. t.* To exhale.

Breath'ing, *n.* Respiration; aspiration; vent.

Breath'less, *a.* Out of breath; exhausted; dead.

Brēd, *imp. & p. p.* of *Breed*.

Breec'h, *n.* The lower part of the body. — *v. t.* To put into breeches.

Breec'h'eg (brich'es), *n.* A lower garment worn by men.

Breec'h'ing (brich'ing), *n.* The hinder part of a harness.

Breed, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **BREED**.] To give birth to; to generate; to hatch; to bring up; to educate. — *v. i.* To be with young. — *n.* Offspring; progeny.

Breed'er, *n.* One that breeds.

Breed'ing, *n.* Bringing up; education; nurture; manners.

Breeze, *n.* A gentle wind.

Brēth'ren (23), *n. pl.* of *Brother*.

Bre-vēt', *n.* A commission which entitles an officer to rank above his pay.

Brē-vi-a-ry, *n.* The prayer-book of the Roman Catholic church. [*pend.*]

Brē-vi-ate, *n.* A short com-

Brē-vi-a-tūre, *n.* An abbreviation. [*ing type.*]

Bre-viē'r, *n.* A small print-

Brēv'i-ty, *n.* Conciseness.

Brew (brj), *v. i.* To make beer. — *v. t.* To mingle; to contrive. [*brews.*]

Brew'er (brj'-), *n.* One who

Brew'er-y (brj'-), *n.* A house for brewing. [*brewery.*]

Brew'-house (brj'-), *n.* A

Brew'is (brj'-), *n.* Bread soaked in gravy or in water and butter.

Bribe, *n.* A gift to corrupt the conduct. — *v. i.* To corrupt by gifts.

Brib'er, *n.* One who bribes.

Brib'er-y, *n.* The giving or receiving of bribes.

Brick, *n.* A mass of burnt clay. — *v. t.* To lay with bricks.

Brick'bāt, *n.* A broken brick.

Brick'-kiln (-kīn), *n.* A kiln for burning brick. [*mason.*]

Brick'-lāy'er, *n.* A brick-

Brick'-māk'er, *n.* One who makes brick.

Brid'al (lī), *a.* Belonging to marriage. — *n.* A wedding.

Bride, *n.* A woman newly married, or about to be married.

Bride'-cake, *n.* Cake distributed at a wedding.

Bride'groom, *n.* A man newly married, or about to be married.

Bride'māid, *n.* A woman who attends the bride.

Bride'man, *n.* A man who attends the bride and bridegroom. [*correction.*]

Bride'well, *n.* A house of

Bridge, *n.* A structure to pass over water on; a support. — *v. t.* To form a bridge over.

Brid'le, *n.* An instrument to restrain or govern a horse. — *v. t.* To put on a bridle; to restrain. — *v. i.* To hold up the head.

Brid'-dōn', *n.* A light snaffle distinct from that of the principal bit.

Brief, *a.* Short; concise. — *n.* An epitome, or short writing; an abstract.

Brief'ly, *adv.* In few words.

Brier, *n.* A prickly shrub; a bramble.

Brier-y, *a.* Full of briars.

Brig, *n.* A vessel with two masts square rigged.

Brig'-gade', *n.* A division of troops. — *v. t.* To form into brigades.



Brig.

Brig'a-diēr, *n.* An officer commanding a brigade.

Brig'and, *n.* One of a band of robbers. [*small brig.*]

Brig'an-tine, *n.* A kind of Bright (brīt), *a.* Shining; clear; promising.

Bright'en (brīt'n), *v. t. or i.* To make or become bright.

Bright'ness (brīt'-), *n.* Luster; splendor; acuteness.

Brill'ian-gy, *n.* Sparkling luster.

Brill'iant, *a.* Shining. — *n.* A diamond cut into angles.

Brim, *n.* The edge; upper edge; side; bank. — *v. i.* To be filled to the brim.

Brim'ful, *a.* Full to the brim. [*the top.*]

Brim'mer, *n.* A bowl filled to

Brim'ming (7), *a.* Full to the brim.

Brim'stone, *n.* A mineral; sulphur.

Brim'ded, } Streaked;
Brim'dled, } spotted.

Brine, *n.* Water impregnated with salt; the ocean.

Brine'-pān, } A pit of salt
Brine'-pīt, } water for evaporation.

Bring, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **BROUGHT**.] To convey or carry to; to fetch from.

Brin'y, *a.* Consisting of brine. [*steep place.*]

Brink, *n.* The edge of a

Brisk, *a.* Quick; full of life.

Brisk'et, *n.* The breast of an animal.

Brisk'ness, *n.* Activeness.

Bris'tle (bris'tl), *n.* A stiff, coarse hair, as of swine. — *v. i.* To raise the bristles.

Brist'ly (bris'tl'y), *adv.* Set thick with bristles.

Bri-tān'ni-ā, *n.* A metallo compound. [*Britain.*]

Brit'ish, *a.* Pertaining to

Brit'on, *n.* A native of Britain.

Brit'tle, *a.* Apt to break; fragile. [*break; fragility.*]

Brit'tle-ness, *n.* Aptness to


Brōach, *n.* A spit. — *v. t.* To tap; to let out.

Brōach'er, *n.* One who broaches; a spit.

Broad (brāwd), *a.* Extended from side to side; wide. —

SYN. Ample; comprehensive; large.
Broad'-ax, } *n.* An ax for
Broad'-axe, } hewing timber.
Broad'-east, *n.* A scattering of seed with the hand.
Broad'-eloth, *n.* A fine woolen cloth.
Broad'-en, *v. t. or i.* To make or grow broad.
Broad'-side, *n.* A discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship.
Broad'-sword (-sôrd), *n.* A broad-bladed sword.
Bro-eâde', *n.* Silk stuff variegated with gold and silver.
Bro-eâd'ed, *a.* Worked, or dressed, in brocade. [*ker.*]
Bro'eage, *n.* Trade of a broker.
Bro'ck, *n.* A badger; a brocket.
Bro'e-o-H (18), *n.* A species of cabbage. [*years old.*]
Bro'ck'et, *n.* A red deer two years old.
Bro'gan, or **Bro-gân'**, *n.* A thick shoe.
Brôgue, *n.* A corrupt dialect or pronunciation.
Broil, *n.* A tumult; quarrel. — *v. t. or i.* To dress over coals; to be in a heat.
Broil'er, *n.* One who broils.
Brôke, *imp. of Break.*
Brô'ken (brô'kn), *p. p. or a. of Break.*
Brô'ken-heârt'ed, *a.* Having the spirits crushed.
Brô'ken-wind'ed, *a.* Having short breath.
Brô'ker, *n.* An agent who transacts business on commission.
Brô'ker-age, *n.* Commission of a broker.
Brôn'-ehi-al, *a.* Relating to the throat. [*fection.*]
Brôn'-ehit'is, *n.* A throat-affection.
Brôn'-ehô'to-my, *n.* An incision into the windpipe.
Brônze, *n.* A compound of copper and tin. — *v. t.* To color or harden like bronze.
Brô'och, *n.* A jewel.
Brô'od, *n.* Offspring; progeny. — *v. t.* To sit on eggs; to cover chickens.
Brô'ok, *n.* A natural stream less than a river. — *v. t.* To

bear; to endure; to submit to.
Brô'ok'let, *n.* A small brook.
Broom, *n.* A shrub; an instrument to sweep with; a besom.
Broom'stick, *n.* The staff or handle of a broom.
Broom'y, *a.* Full of broom.
Brôth, *n.* Liqueur in which flesh has been boiled.
Brôth'el, *n.* A house of ill-fame.
Brôth'er (brôth'er), *n.* A male born of the same parents; an associate; a companion.
Brôth'er-hô'd, *n.* State of being a brother; fraternity.
Brôth'er-ly, *a.* Like a brother.
Brought (brawt), *imp. & p. of Bring.*
Brow, *n.* The forehead; the hairy ridge over the eye; the edge. [*down.*]
Brow'beat, *v. t.* To beat.
Brow'beat'ing, *n.* Act of beating down or intimidating.
Brown, *a.* Dusky, inclining to red. — *n.* A dusky reddish color. — *v. t.* To make brown.
Brown'ie, *n.* A kind of imaginary good-natured spirit.
Brown'ish, *a.* Inclined to brown.
Brown'-stûd'y, *a.* Dull thoughtfulness; reverie.
Browze (brouz), *v. t.* To feed on the shoots of shrubs.
Browse (brouz), *n.* The twigs of shrubs.
Brû'in, *n.* A bear.
Brû'ge, *v. t.* To hurt with blows. — *n.* A contusion.
Brû'ger, *n.* A boxer.
Brû't, *n.* Report; rumor. — *v. t.* To report. [*winter.*]
Brû'mal, *a.* Belonging to Brû-nêtte', *n.* A woman of a dark or brown complexion.
Brû'nt, *a.* A shock; attack; onset; violence.
Brû'ish, *n.* A hairy instrument; a pencil; brisk attack; a thicket. — *v. t.* To rub or sweep with a brush. — *v. i.* To move in haste.
Brû'ish'-wô'od, *n.* Underwood.

Brû'ish'y, *a.* Like a brush; shaggy.
Brû's'tle (brû's'tl), *v. i.* To crackle; to bully.
Brû'tal (11), *a.* Savage; cruel.
Brû'tal'i-ty, *n.* Savageness.
Brû'tal-ize, *v. t.* To make brutal. — *v. i.* To become brutal.
Brute, *n.* An irrational animal. — *a.* Senseless; savage.
Brû'ti-fy, *v. t.* To make brutish or unfeeling.
Brû'tish, *a.* Bestial; savage.
Brû'tism, *n.* Extreme stupidity.
Brû'o-ny, *n.* A certain wild climbing plant. [*liquor.*]
Bû'b, *n.* Strong beer or malt.
Bû'b'ble, *n.* A small bladder of water; a false show; empty project. — *v. t.* To rise in bubbles. — *v. i.* To cheat; to impose on.
Bû'b'bler, *n.* One who cheats.
Bû'b'ly, *a.* Full of bubbles; like bubbles.
Bû'e'-ea-neer', *n.* A piratical adventurer.
Bû'ck, *n.* Male of rabbits, deer, &c.; a dandy; lye. — *v. t.* To steep clothes in lye. 
Bû'ck'et, *n.* A vessel to draw or carry water in.
Bû'ck'ish, *a.* Pertaining to a gay fellow; froppish.
Bû'ck'le (bû'k'l), *n.* An instrument for fastening straps. — *v. t.* To fasten with a buckle; to apply. — *v. i.* To join in battle.
Bû'ck'ler, *n.* A shield.
Bû'ck'ram, *n.* A coarse linen cloth stiffened with glue.
Bû'ck'skin, *n.* The leather from a buck.
Bû'ck'thorn, *n.* A plant bearing a black berry.
Bû'ck'wheat, *n.* A plant, the seed of which is used as a grain.
Bu-eô'l'ie, *a.* Relating to shepherds; pastoral. — *n.* A pastoral poem.
Bû'd, *n.* First shoot of a plant. — *v. t.* To put forth buds. — *v. i.* To inoculate, as a tree.

â, æ, î, ô, û, ȳ, long; ä, ë, ȳ, ô, ū, ȳ, short; câre, câr, âak, all, what; Gre, vgil, tîrm; p'que, firm;

Büd'dle, *v. t.* To wash, as ores.

Büd'ge, *v. t.* To stir; to go; to move. — *a.* Stiff; rigid; pompous; surly.

Büd'et, *n.* A bag; pouch; stock; a statement respecting finances.

Büff, *n.* A leather dressed with oil; a color between light pink and light yellow.

Büf'fa-lo, *n.* (*pl.*

Büf'fa-löe, *n.*

18.) A kind of wild ox.

Büf'fet (8), *v. t.*

To box; to

beat; to strike

with the fist. — *n.* A blow

with the fist.

Büf'föön, *n.* A clown; a

mountebank.

Büf'föön'er-y, *n.* Low jests.

Büg, *n.* A generic term for

various insects. [*ject.*

Büg'beär, *n.* A frightful ob-

Büg'gy, *a.* Full of or having

bugs. — *n.* A light four-

wheeled carriage.

Büg'le,

Büg'le-hörn, }

n. A military

instrument of

music.

Büg'loss, *n.* A

plant used in

dyeing.

Bühl (bü), *n.* Metallic fig-

ures inlaid in dark wood or

tortoise-shell.

Bühr'stöne (bür), *n.* A spec-

ies of quartz, used for mil-

lstones.

Büld (bld), *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.*

& *p. p.* BUILDED, BUILT.]

To raise a structure, to

construct; to erect.

Build'er *n.* One who builds.

Build'ing, *n.* An edifice;

fabric.

Büld, *imp. & p. p.* of *Build.*

Bülb, *n.* A round root.

Bul-bä'ceous, *a.* Having

bulbs; bulbous.

Bülb'ous, *a.* Having round

roots or heads; protuberant.

Büge, *n.* A protuberance. —

v. t. To swell in the middle.

Bülk, *n.* Size; substance in

general; quantity; main part.

Bülk'-head, *n.* A partition

in a ship.

Bülk'-ness, *n.* Largeness.

Bülk'y, *a.* Of great size.

Bull, *n.* An animal; edict of

the pope; a blunder.

Bull'a-ry, *n.* A collection of

papal bulls.

Bull'-bait'ing, *n.* Practice of

exciting bulls with dogs.

Bull'-dög, *n.*

A kind of large

dog.

Bull'et, *n.* A

ball for a gun.

Bull'le-tin, *n.* Bull-dog.

Official report or notice.

Bull'-fight (-fit), *n.* A fight

with a bull. [*bird.*

Bull'-finch, *n.* A singing

Bull'-frög, *n.* A large species

of frog. [*or gold.*

Bull'ion, *n.* Uncolored silver

Bull'ock, *n.* A young bull;

an ox.

Bull'-eye (-I), *n.* A small

window of rounded or pro-

jecting glass.

Bull'y, *n.* A quarrelsome fel-

low. — *v. t.* To bluster. —

v. t. To threaten with noisy

menaces. [*in water.*

Bull'rush, *n.* A rush growing

Bull'wark, *n.* A fortification;

shelter; sides of a ship above

the upper deck. [*large bee.*

Bum'ble-bee, *n.* A kind of

Bümp, *n.* A swelling; a blow.

— *v. t.* To make a loud

noise. — *v. t.* To thump; to

strike. [*to the brim.*

Bümp'er, *n.* A glass filled

Bümp'kin, *n.* An awkward

person; a clown; a rustic.

Bün } (8), *n.* A small cake,

Bün } or sweet bread.

Büñch, *n.* A cluster; a hard

lump. — *v. t.* To grow in

clusters.

Büñch'y, *a.* Full of bunches.

Bün'dle, *n.* A number of

things bound together. — *v.*

t. To tie together.

Büng, *n.* A stopper for a bar-

rel. — *v. t.* To stop with a

bung. [*barrel.*

Büng'-hole, *n.* A hole in a

Büng'le, *v. t.* To do clumsily.

Büng'ler, *n.* A clumsy

workman.

Büng'ling, *a.* Very clumsy.

Bün'ion (bün'yun), *n.* An ex-

crecence on the toe.

Büñk, *n.* A case of boards for

a bed. [*cloth.*

Bünt'ing, *n.* A thin woolen

Buöy (bwöy or

bwöy), *n.* A

piece of wood

or cork floating

on the water, to indicate

shoals, rocks, &c., or to bear

a cable. — *v. t.* or *i.* To

keep afloat; to sustain.

Buöy'an-cy (bwöy'- or

bwöy'-), *n.* The quality of

floating; specific lightness.

— *SYN.* Animation; vivac-

ity; elasticity.

Buöy'ant (bwöy'- or

bwöy'-), *a.* Floating; light.

Bür, } (8), *n.* The prickly

Bürr, } head of a plant.

Bür'den (bür'du), *n.* That

which is borne; a load. —

v. t. To load; to oppress.

Bür'den-söme, *a.* Grievous

to be borne. — *SYN.* Heavy;

ponderous; oppressive.

Bür'döck, *n.* A wild plant

that bears burs.

Bü'reau (bür'ro), *n.* (*pl.* Bü'-

reaux.) A chest of drawers

for papers or clothes; office.

Bürg, *n.* A borough. [*city.*

Bürg'ess, *n.* A freeman of a

Bürg'grave, *n.* A German

noble.

Bürg'her (bür'ger), *n.* A

freeman of a borough.

Bürg'lar, *n.* One who breaks

into a house by night.

Bur-glä'r'i-öds, *a.* Consisting

in burglary.

Bürg'le-ry, *n.* The crime of

house-breaking by night,

with intent to steal.

Bürg'o-mäs'ter, *n.* A city

magistrate.

Bür'gun-dy, *n.* Wine made

in Burgundy.

Bu'ri-al (bür'-al), *n.* Act of

burying; a funeral.

Bü'r'in, *n.* A graving tool.

Bürl, *v. t.* To pick knots, &c.,

from, in furling cloth.

Bur-lésque' (-lèsk'), *a.* Tend-

ing to excite laughter; ludi-

cious. — *n.* A ludicrous rep-

resentation. — *v. t.* To

make ludicrous; to turn to

ridicule. [*terous.*

Bür'ly, *a.* Great in size; bois-

Bürn, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp. & p. p.*

sön, ör, dg, wölf, töd, töök; ürn, rye, pull; ç, è, soft; e, ü, hard; a; exist; u as ng; this.

BURNED, BURN'T. To consume by fire; to scorch; to be inflamed; to be on fire. — *n.* A hurt caused by fire.

Burn'er, n. One who sets on fire; appendage to a lamp.

Burn'et, n. A certain garden plant.

Burn'ing, n. Combustion; heat. — *a.* Flaming; vehement.

Burn'ing-glass, n. A convex lens for conveying the sun's rays to a focus.

Burn'ish, v. t. To polish; to brighten. — *n.* A gloss.

Burn'ish-er, n. A person who burnishes.

Burn't, imp. & p. p. of Burn.

Burn'row, n. A lodge in the earth for rabbits, &c. — *v. t.* To lodge in the earth.

Burn'sar, n. The treasurer of a college; a charity student.

Burn'sa-ry, n. A treasury.

Burst, v. i. [*imp.* & *p. p.* BURST.] To break or fly open. — *n.* A sudden rent.

Burthen. See *Burden*.

Bur'ton, n. A small ship-tackle.

Bury' (bēr'y), v. t. To inter in a grave; to conceal.

Bush, n. A shrub; a bough.

Bush'el, n. A dry measure of eight gallons, or four pecks.

Bush'y, a. Full of bushes; thick, as hair.

Bug'i-ly (biz'i-l'y), adv. With constant occupation.

Bug'i-ness (biz'nes), n. Employment; trade; occupation.

Busk, n. A piece of steel or whalebone worn in corsets.

Busk'in, n. A half boot.

Busk'et, n. A small bush; a collection of shrubs.

Busk'ined, a. Wearing buskins.

Buss, n. A kiss. — *v. t.* To kiss.

Bust, n. A statue of the head and shoulders.

Bustard, n. A bird of the ostrich family.

Bust'le (būs'l), v. i. To be busy. — *n.* A tumult; hurry; commotion.

Bust'ler (būs'ler), n. A stirring person.

Bug'y (biz'y), a. Employed with earnestness; officious. — *v. t.* To employ.

Bug'y-bōd'y (biz'y-), n. A meddling, officious person.

Būt, prep. Except; unless. — *conj.* More; further. — *n.* End; limit; bound. — *v. t.* To be bounded; to touch with the end.

Butch'er, n. One who kills animals to sell. — *v. t.* To slay inhumanly.

Butch'er-ly, a. Barbarous; cruel; bloody.

Butch'er-y, n. The slaughter of cattle for market; cruel murder. [of a thing.]

Būt-ēnd, n. The thicker end.

Būt'ler, n. A servant who has the care of liquors.

Būt'ler-ship, n. The office of a butler.

Būt'ment, n. A buttress.

Būt, n. A mark to shoot at; a cask; end; limit; one who is ridiculed. — *v. t.* To strike with the head.

Būt'ter, n. An oily substance from cream. — *v. t.* To spread with butter.

Būt'ter-cūp, n. A plant with bright yellow flowers; crow-foot.

Būt'ter-fly, n. A genus of insects.

Būt'ter-milk, n. The milk which remains after the butter is separated.

Būt'ter-nūt, n. A tree and its oily fruit.

Būt'ter-print, n. A stamp for butter.

Būt'ter-tooth, n. A broad fore tooth.

Būt'ter-y, n. A room where provisions are kept. — *a.* Resembling butter.

Būt'tock, n. Protuberant

part of the body behind; rump.

Būt'ton (būt'tn), n. A knob or catch for fastening clothes. — *v. t.* To fasten with buttons.

Būt'ton-hōle, n. A hole for a button.

Būt'tress, n.

A projecting

support to

the outside

of a wall.

Būx'om, a.

Lively;

brisk; jolly;

frolisome.

Būx'om-ly,

adv. Brisk-

ly.

Būx'om-ness, n.

Quality of

being buxom;

briskness;

gayety.

Būy (bi), v. t. [*imp.* and *p. p.*

BOUGHT (baw't).] To ac-

quire by paying a price for;

to purchase.

Būy'er, n. A purchaser.

Būzz (3), n. A humming

sound, as of bees. — *v. t.*

To make a low humming

sound, like bees. — *v. t.* To

whisper; to spread by whis-

pers. [hawk.]

Būzzard, n. A species of

By, prep. Near; close to; from

one to the other side of;

with; through means of;

in presence. — *By* and *by*,

presently; pretty soon; be-

fore long.

Bū'-ēnd, n. Private interest.

Bū'-law, n. A private law

or regulation.

Bū'-pāth, n. A private path.

Bū're, n. A cow-house.

Bū's'sine, a. Made of, or re-

sembling, silk.

Bū'-stānd'er, n. A looker

on; a spectator.

Bū'-wāy, n. A private or

secluded way.

Bū'-word (-wōrd), n. A com-

mon saying; a proverb.

By-zān'tine, or Būz'an-tine,

a. Pertaining to Byzantium.



Buttress.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ä, ē, ī, ö, ü, y, short; cäre, cār, āsk, all, whet; ere, yell, tērm; p'que, firm;

C.

CAB, *n.* A kind of covered carriage.

Ca-bál', *n.* A number of persons united to effect some private purpose; a junto. — *v. i.* (7) To intrigue privately.

Cáb'a-lá, *n.* Jewish traditions. **Cáb'a-list**, *n.* One skilled in Jewish traditions.

Cáb'a-list'le, *a.* Pertaining to the mysteries of Jewish traditions; secret; occult.

Ca-bál'ler, *n.* One who plots. **Cáb'bage**, *v. i.* To steal pieces of, in cutting cloths. — *n.* A garden plant.

Cáb'in, *n.* An apartment in a ship; a hut. — *v. i.* To live in a cabin. — *v. t.* To confine in a cabin.

Cáb'i-net, *n.* A set of drawers; closet; a council of state.

Cáb'i-net-mák'er, *n.* A maker of fine furniture of wood.

Cáb'le, *n.* A strong rope or chain to hold a vessel at anchor. [of a ship.]

Ca-boose', *n.* A cook room. **Ca-cá'o**, *n.* The chocolate tree.

Cáche (kásh), *n.* A place for hiding and preserving provisions. [body.]

Ca-chér'y, *n.* Ill habit of **Cá'che'le**, *v. i.* To make the noise of a hen; to giggle; to prattle. — *n.* The noise of a hen or goose.

Ca-céph'o-ny, *n.* A disagreeable sound of words.

Cá'e-tus, *n.* A genus of prickly tropical plants.

Ca-dáv'er-ous, *a.* Like a dead body.

Cád'dy, *n.* A small box for tea.

Cá'de, *a.* Tame; gentle; **Cá'dence**, *n.* A fall of the

voice in reading or speaking; modulation.

Ca-dét', *n.* A volunteer in the army; a military pupil.

Cá'di (18), *n.* A Turkish judge.

Cáe-sú'rá, or **Cáe-sú'rá**, *n.* A pause or division in a verse.

Cáe, *n.* A little barrel or cask; a keg.

Cáe, *n.* An inclosure for confining birds or other animals. — *v. t.* To shut up in a cage.

Cáirn, *n.* A pile of stones. **Cá'itiff**, *n.* A base fellow; a villain. — *a.* Base; servile.

Ca-jó'le, *v. t.* To deceive by flattery.

Ca-jól'er, *n.* One who cajoles. **Ca-jól'er-y**, *n.* A wheedling; flattery.

Cáke, *n.* A kind of bread, sweet and delicate. — *v. i.* To form into a hard mass.

Cá'á-básh, *n.* A large gourd. **Cá'á-mán'eo**, *n.* A woolen stuff. [ing; disastrous.]

Ca-lám'l-tóús, *a.* Distress. **Ca-lám'l-ty**, *n.* A condition producing great distress. — *SYN.* Disaster; mishap; misfortune. [reed]

Cá'á-mus, *n.* A kind of **Ca-lásh'**, *n.* A cover for the head; a kind of carriage.

Cal-cá're-ous, *a.* Having the properties of lime.

Cál'ce-á'ted, *n.* Wearing shoes.

Cál'ci-ná'te, *v. t.* To calcine. **Cál'ci-ná'tion**, *n.* The operation of calcining.

Cal-cí-ne', or **Cál'cí-ne**, *v. t.* To reduce to a powder by heat. — *v. i.* To be changed into powder by the action of heat. [being calculated.]

Cál'eu-la-ble, *a.* Capable of **Cál'eu-lá'te**, *v. t.* To compute; to reckon. — *v. i.* To make a computation. [tion.]

Cál'eu-lá'tion, *n.* Computation. **Cál'eu-lá'tive**, *a.* Pertaining to calculation.

Cál'eu-lá'tor, *n.* One who computes; a reckoner.

Cál'eu-ló's, *a.* Like stone; affected with the stone.

Cál'eu-lús, *n.* (*pl.* **Cál'eu-lí**, 26.) The stone in the bladder; a method of computation.

Cál'dron, *n.* A large kettle. **Cál'e-fá'e'tion**, *n.* State of being heated.

Cál'e-fá'e'tive, } *a.* Making } **Cál'e-fá'e'to-ry**, } warm or hot. [warm.]

Cál'e-fy, *v. t.* To make **Cál'en-dar**, *n.* An almanac; a register. — *v. t.* To enter or write in a calendar.

Cál'en-der, *v. t.* To make glossy and smooth by pressing between rollers. — *n.* A hot press.


Cál'endg., *n. pl.* First day of each month among the Romans. [fever.]

Cál'en-tú're, *n.* An ardent **Cálf** (káf), *n.* (*pl.* **Cál'veg**, ká'vz), *n.* The young of a cow; a stupid fellow; thick part of the leg.

Cál'i-ber, } *n.* The bore of } **Cál'i-bre**, } a gun; mental capacity.

Cál'i-eo, *n.* (*pl.* **Cál'i-eog**, 18.) A stuff made of cotton.

Cál'i-duct, *n.* A pipe to convey heat.

Ca-lid'á-ty, *n.* Burning heat. **Cál'i-perg**, *n.*  Compasses with curved legs for measuring the diameters of round bodies.

Cál'iph, *n.* Title of the successors of Mohammed. **Calipera**.

Cál'iph-ate, *n.* The office of a caliph.

Cál'is-thén'ies, *n. pl.* Healthful and graceful bodily exercises.

Cá'lk (kawk), *v. t.* To stop the seams of, as of a ship; to arm with sharp points, as



Cactus.

the shoes of a horse. — *n.* A sharp point on an animal's shoe. [who calks.]
Calk'er (kawk'er), *n.* One who calks.
Cáll, *v. t.* To name; to invite; to summon. — *v. i.* To cry out; to make a visit. — *n.* An address; a demand; a summons; a short visit.
Cál'li-graph'ic, *a.* Pertaining to fine writing.
Cál'lig-ra-phy, *n.* Beautiful penmanship.
Cáll'ing, *n.* Employment.
Cál'los'ity, *n.* Any horny
Cál'lus, } hardness of the skin.
Cál'los, *a.* Hard; indurated.
Cál'lów, *a.* Unfledged; naked.
Cálm (kám), *a.* Still; quiet; undisturbed. — *n.* Serenity. — *v. t.* To quiet; to still.
Cálm'ly (kám'-), *adv.* In a calm manner; quietly.
Cálm'ness (kám'ness), *n.* Serenity; stillness; quiet.
Cál'o-mél, *n.* A preparation of mercury.
Cá-lór'ic, *n.* The principle or matter of heat. [heat.]
Cál'o-rif'ic, *a.* Producing
Cál'u-mét, *n.* Indian pipe of peace [false].
Cá-lúm'ni-áte, *v. t.* To accuse
Cá-lúm'ni-át'ion, *n.* Slander.
Cá-lúm'ni-át'or, *n.* A false accuser; a slanderer.
Cá-lúm'ni-óus, *a.* Defamatory; abusive; slanderous.
Cál'um-ny, *n.* Malicious accusation. — *SYN.* Slander; defamation; libel; abuse.
Cál've (klv), *v. i.* To give birth to a calf.
Cál'vin-ism, *n.* The doctrines of Calvin.
Cál'vin-ist, *n.* One who adheres to Calvinism.
Cál'vin-ist'ic, *a.* Relating to Calvin, or to Calvinism.
Cál'yx, *n.* (*pl.* Cál'yx-es.) The outer covering of a flower.
Cál'x, *n.* Earthy residuum of a calcined mineral.
Cál'm, *n.* The projection on a wheel or axle to produce Calyx-reciprocating motion.



Cám'bist, *n.* One skilled in the science of banking.
Cám'brie, *n.* A fine linen or cotton.
Cáme, *imp. of Come.*
Cám'el, *n.* A large ruminant quadruped of Asia and Africa.
Ca-mél'o-pard, or **Cám'el-o-párd'**, *Camel*.
n. The giraffe; an African animal remarkable for its long neck.
Cám'e-o, *n.* (*pl.* Cám'e-óg.) A precious stone sculptured in relief.
Cám'i-sáde', *n.* An attack made in the dark.
Cám'let, *n.* A stuff of wool and silk.
Cámp, *n.* A place where troops lodge, or tents, huts, &c., are erected.
Cám-páign' (-pán'), *n.* The time an army keeps the field. — *v. i.* To serve in a campaign. [shape of a bell.]
Cám-pán'í-form, *a.* In the shape of a bell.
Cám'pa-nól'o-gy, *n.* Art of ringing bells. [shaped.]
Cám-pán'u-late, *a.* Bell-shaped.
Cám'phéne, *n.* Oil or spirit of turpentine.
Cám'phor, *n.* A kind of solidified sap.
Cám'phor-ate, } *a.* Im-
Cám'phor-át'ed, } pregnat-
 ed with camphor
Cám-phór'ic, *a.* Pertaining to camphor.
Cán, *v. i.* [*imp.* COULD.] To be able. — *n.* A cup or vessel for liquors.
Ca-nál, *n.* An artificial water-course; a pipe; a duct.
Ca-ná'ry, *n.* A kind of wine; a species of singing-bird.
Cán'cel (8), *v. t.* To blot out; to efface; to obliterate.
Cán'cel-lá'ted, *a.* Marked by cross lines. [canceling.]
Cán'cel-lá'tion, *n.* Act of canceling.
Cán'cer, *n.* A sign in the zodiac; a virulent ulcer.
Cán'cer-áte, *v. i.* To become cancerous.
Cán'cer-óus, *a.* Consisting of, or relating to, a cancer.
Cán'de-lá'brum, *n.* (*pl.* Cán'de-lá'brá or Cán'de-lá-

brum.) A candlestick with branches.
Cán'dent, *a.* Glowing with heat.
Cán'did, *a.* Frank; ingenuous.
Cán'di-date, *n.* One who sues or is proposed for an office. [frankly.]
Cán'did-ly, *adv.* Fairly;
Cán'dle, *n.* A light made of tallow, wax, &c.
Cán'dle-light (-lit), *n.* Light of a candle.
Cán'dle-stick, *n.* An instrument for holding a candle. [ness.]
Cán'dor, *n.* Fairness; frank-
Cán'dy, *v. t.* To conserve with sugar. — *v. i.* To be changed into sugar. — *n.* A preparation of sugar.
Cáne, *n.* A reed; the sugar plant; a walking-stick. — *v. t.* To beat with a cane.
Cáne-bráke, *n.* A thicket of canes.
Ca-nine', *a.* Pertaining to, or having the properties of, a dog. [box.]
Cán'is-ter, *n.* A kind of tin
Cán'ker, *n.* A disease in animals and plants; a kind of ulcer. — *v. i.* To become corrupt. — *v. t.* To corrode or corrupt; to infect.
Cán'kered, *p. a.* Corroded.
Cán'ker-óus, *a.* Corroding, like a canker.
Cán'ker-worm (-wárm), *n.* A worm that destroys certain plants and fruit.
Cán'ni-bal, *n.* A man-eater.
Cán'ni-bal-ism, *n.* The eating of human flesh by man.
Cán'non, *n.* A great gun for throwing balls and the like, by means of gunpowder.
Cán'non-áde, *n.* Hostile attack with cannon. — *v. t.* To attack with cannon.
Cán'non-ball, *n.* A ball to be thrown from cannon.
Cán'non-er; } *n.* One who
Cán'non-iér, } manages a cannon.
Cán'non-shót, *n.* A cannon ball. [be unable.]
Cán'not. [*can* and *not*.] To



Cá-nce' (ka-nso'), *n.* A boat made of a tree.

Cán'on, *n.* A rule; the Scriptures; an ecclesiastical dignity. [enjoys a prebend.]

Cán'on-ess, *n.* A woman who is a **cán'ní'e-ál**, *a.* According to canons; ecclesiastical.

Cá-nún'íe-ál, *n. pl.* The prescribed dress of the clergy.

Cá-nún'íe-ate, *n.* Office of a canon. [canon law.]

Cán'on-íst, *n.* One versed in **Cán'on-íst'íe**, *a.* Relating to canon law.

Cán'on-l-ál'tion, *n.* An enrolling among saints.

Cán'on-lee, *v. t.* To enroll in the catalogue of saints.

Cán'on-py, *n.* A covering over the head. — *v. t.* To cover with a canopy.

Cá-nó'tis, *a.* Must. Canopy. cal; melodious.

Cánt, *v. t.* To give a sudden turn to. — *v. i.* To speak in a whining voice; to play the hypocrite. — *n.* A sudden turn; a whining or sing-song tone; slang; secret language of gypsies, &c.

Cán'ta-lupe, *n.* A species of muskmelon.

Cán-tá'tà or **Cán-tá'tà** (18), *n.* A poem set to music.

Cán-teen', *n.* A tin vessel for liquors, &c.

Cán'ter, *v. i.* To move in a moderate gallop. — *n.* A moderate gallop.

Cán'tí-ele, *n.* A song. — *Canticles*, the Song of Solomon.

Cán'to, *n. (pl. Cántos, 18)* A division of a poem.

Cán'ton, *n.* Division of a country. — *v. t.* To divide into districts.

Cán'ton-ment, *n.* A district occupied by soldiers.

Cán'tón', *n.* A kind of fustian.

Cán'vas, *n.* A coarse cloth for sails, &c.; sails in general.

Cán'vass, *v. t.* To examine; to solicit. — *v. i.* To solicit votes. — *n.* Close inspection; examination; solicitation.

Cá'ny, *a.* Abounding with, or resembling, canes.

Cán'to-nét', *n.* A short song. **Cácut'houe** (kú'chók), *n.* India-rubber, or gum elastic.

Cáp, *n.* A cover for the head; top. — *v. t.* To cover the head or top.

Cáp-bí'lí'ty, *n.* Capacity; qualification; ability.

Cáp-bí'le, *a.* Having capacity or ability. — *SYN.* Able; competent; fitted; efficient.

Cáp-bí'le-ness, *n.* Capacity.

Cáp-bly, *adv.* With capability. [ity; wide; large.]

Cá-pá'ciós, *a.* Having capacity.

Cá-pá'cí-tá'te, *v. t.* To make capable.

Cá-pá'cí'ty, *n.* The power of receiving and containing.

Cáp-a-pí's', *adv.* From head to foot.

Cá-pá'rí-son, *n.* Trappings for a horse. — *v. t.* To dress pompously. [piece.]

Cá'pe, *n.* A head-band; necker.

Cá'per, *n.* A kind of flower-bud used for pickling; a leap. — *v. i.* To skip; to leap; to dance.

Cáp'il-lá'ceous, *a.* Hairy.

Cá-pí'lá-ment, *n.* A filament or fine, hair-like fiber.

Cáp'il-la-ry, *a.* Resembling a hair. — *n.* A fine vessel or canal.

Cáp'i-tal, *n.* Upper part of a column; chief city or town; stock in trade; principal sum; a large letter. — *a.* Relating to the head; principal; chief.

Cáp'i-tal-íst, *n.* A man of large property.

Cáp'i-tá'tion, *n.* Numeration by heads; a poll-tax.

Cáp'i-tol, *n.* A temple in Rome; a government house.

Cá-pít'u-lar, *n.* A statute.

Cá-pít'u-lá'te, *v. i.* To surrender on conditions.

Cá-pít'u-lá'tion, *n.* A surrender on terms, or conditionally. [capitulates.]

Cá-pít'u-lá'tor, *n.* One who capitulates.

Cá-pó'ch', *n.* A monk's hood.

Cá'pon (k'pón), *n.* A cock emasculated.

Cáp-pá'per, *n.* A kind of coarse brown paper.

Cá-prí'ce', *n.* Sudden or unreasonable change of mind or humor. — *SYN.* Whim; freak; fancy; vagary.

Cá-prí'ciós (prish-us), *a.* Whimsical; fanciful; freakish. [sign in the zodiac.]

Cáp'ri-é-urn, *n.* The tenth **Cáp-á'ize'**, *v. t.* To overturn.

Cáp'stan, *n.* A machine in ships for raising great weights.

Cáp'tu-lar, *n.* **Cáp'tu-la-ry**, *n.* *a.* Hollow like a Capetan capsule. [of a plant.]

Cáp'tí'le, *n.* The second vessel.

Cáp'tain, *n.* A commander.

Cáp'tain-ey, *n.* Commission.

Cáp'tain-ship, *n.* A position or office of a captain.

Cáp'tion, *n.* A certificate appended to a legal instrument.

Cáp'tí'ous, *a.* Apt to cavil; petulant; peevish.

Cáp'tí'ous-ness, *n.* Disposition to cavil.

Cáp'tí-vá'te, *v. t.* To please exceedingly; to fascinate; to charm. [captivating.]

Cáp'tí-vá'tion, *n.* Act of captivating.

Cáp'tí've, *n.* One taken in war. — *a.* Made prisoner.

Cáp'tí'v-ity, *n.* Subjection; bondage; thralldom.

Cáp'tor, *n.* One who takes a prisoner or a prize.

Cáp'tú're, *n.* Seizure of a prize. — *v. t.* To take, as a prize in war.

Cáp'u-chín' (sheen'), *n.* A monk of the order of St. Francis.

Cár, *n.* A cart; a railway carriage; chariot of war.

Cár'a-bí'ne, *n.* See *Carbine*.

Cár'a-cóle, *n.* An oblique movement of a horse. — *v. i.* To move in a caracol.

Cár'at, *n.* A weight of four grains, used in weighing gems.

Cár'a-van, *n.* A body of traveling pilgrims, traders or shomen.

Cár'a-ván'sa-ry, *n.* A house for travelers in Asia.

Cár'a-vél, *n.* A light, round, old-fashioned ship.



Cār'a-wāy, *n.* An aromatic plant, and its seed.
Cār'bine, *n.* A short gun borne by light horsemen.
Cār'bi-ni-ēr, *n.* A man who carries a carbine.
Cār'bon, *n.* Pure charcoal.
Cār'bon-ā-ceous, *a.* Relating to, or containing, carbon.
Cār'bon-ate, *n.* A salt formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base. [carbon.
Cār'bōn'ic, *a.* Pertaining to
Cār'boy, *n.* A globular bottle protected by basket-work.
Cār'bung-ele (-bung-kl) *n.* An inflammatory tumor; a red gem.
Cār'būn'e-ular, *a.* Like or pertaining to a carbuncle.
Cār'eass, *n.* A dead body of an animal; decaying remains.
Cār'd, *n.* A pasteboard prepared for various uses; a written note; a paper containing an address; a large comb for wool. — *v. t.* To comb wool. [wool.
Cār'd'er, *n.* One who cards
Cār'd'i-ae, *a.* Pertaining
Cār'd'i-ae-al, *a.* Pertaining to the heart.
Cār'di-nal, *a.* Principal; chief. — *n.* A high dignity of the Roman Catholic church.
Cār-dōn, *n.* A plant resembling the artichoke.
Cār'd-tā'ble, *n.* A small table with one leaf for playing cards.
Cār'e, *n.* Uneasiness of mind; solicitude; caution; management. — *v. i.* To be anxious; to heed.
Cār-reen', *v. t.* To heave or incline on one side, as a ship.
Cār-ree'r, *n.* A course; race.
Cār'ful (17), *a.* Anxious; watchful; saving.
Cār'ful-ly, *adv.* With care.
Cār'ful-ness, *n.* Great care; caution. [lug no care.
Cār'less, *a.* Heedless; having
Cār'less-ly, *adv.* Without care. [none.
Cār'less-ness, *n.* Negligence.
Cār-rēss', *v. t.* To embrace; to fondle. — *n.* Act of undearment.

Cār'et, *n.* This mark (A), noting omission in any writing.
Cār'go, *n.* A ship's freight.
Cār'i-ca-tū're, *n.* A representation exaggerated to deformity; a ludicrous likeness. — *v. t.* To represent ludicrously. [caricatures
Cār'i-ca-tū'r'ist, *n.* One who
Cār'i-ēg, *n.* Ulceration of a bone. [ship's keel.
Cār'i-nā'ted, *a.* Shaped like a
Cār'i-ōle, *n.* A light carriage.
Cār'i-ōs'i-ty, *n.* Ulceration of a bone. [ted; defective.
Cār'i-ōus, *a.* Decayed; ulcerated.
Cār'l, *n.* A rude, rustic man.
Cār'man (21), *n.* One who drives a cart. [friar.
Cār'mel-ite, *n.* A mendicant
Cār'mine, *n.* A bright red pigment or color.
Cār'nage, *n.* Destruction of lives; slaughter; massacre.
Cār'nal, *a.* Fleshly; sensual.
Cār'nal-ist, *n.* One given to lust. [sins.
Cār'nāl'i-ty, *n.* Fleshly desire.
Cār'nā'tion, *n.* Flesh color; a beautiful flower. [stone.
Cār'nē'lian, *n.* A precious
Cār'nī-fy, *v. i.* To form flesh.
Cār'nī-val, *n.* A Catholic festival celebrated for a number of days before Lent.
Cār'niv'o-rous, *a.* Feeding on flesh. [crescence.
Cār-nōs'i-ty, *n.* A fleshy ex-
Cār'ol, *n.* A song of joy; a hymn. — *v. i.* (8), To warble; to sing.
Cār-rō'id, *a.* One of the two chief arteries of the neck.
Cār-rou'gal, *n.* A drunken revel.
Cār-rouge', *v. i.* To drink freely. — *n.* A jovial drinking match. [rouses.
Cār-roug'er, *n.* One who car-
Cār'p, *n.* A fresh-water fish. — *v. t.* To find fault; to cavil. [houses or ships.
Cār'pen-ter, *n.* A builder of
Cār'pen-try, *n.* Art of building.
Cār'pet, *n.* A covering for floor. — *v. t.* To cover with a carpet. [general.
Cār'pet-ing, *n.* Carpets in

Cār'ri-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being carried.
Cār'riage (kār'rij), *n.* A vehicle; conveyance; behavior; conduct.
Cār'ri-er, *n.* One who carries.
Cār'ri-on, *n.* Putrid flesh.
Cār'ron-ādō, *n.* A kind of short cannon.
Cār'rot, *n.* A common garden vegetable.
Cār'ry, *v. t.* To bear; to convey; to effect; to behave.
Cār'ry-all, *n.* A light four-wheeled vehicle.
Cār't, *n.* A carriage with two wheels for heavy commodities. — *v. t.* To convey in a cart. [for, carting.
Cār'tage, *n.* Act of, or charge
Cār'tal, *n.* Agreement in relation to exchange of prisoners; a challenge. [cart.
Cār'ter, *n.* One who drives a
Cār'ti-lāge, *n.* Gristle.
Cār'ti-lāg'e-mōts, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, cartilage; gristly.
Cār-tōg'rā-phy, *n.* The art of preparing charts or maps.
Cār-tōon, *n.* A drawing or design on large, strong paper.
Cār-touch' (-tōch'), *n.* A case for musket-balls, &c.
Cār'tridge, *n.* A paper case for powder. [for cartridges.
Cār'tridge-box, *n.* A box
Cār'twright (-rit), *n.* A maker or mender of carts.
Cār'un-ele, *n.* A small fleshy excrescence.
Cār've, *v. t.* To cut artistically, as wood, stone, &c.; to cut into small pieces, as meat.
Cār've'r, *n.* One who carves; a sculptor; a large knife.
Cās-cāde', *n.* A waterfall.
Cāse, *n.* A covering; box; state; variation of nouns; a cause or suit in court. — *v. t.* To put in a case.
Cāse'hārd'en (-hārd'n), *v. t.* To make hard on the outside, as iron. [knife.
Cāse'-knife (-nif), *n.* A table
Cāse'māte, *n.* A bomb-proof chamber for cannon.
Cāse'ment, *n.* The glass frame of a window.

'se-ohs, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, cheese.
'harrn, *n.* A lodge for soldiers in cases.
so'-abót, *n.* Bullets inclosed in worm.
so'-worm (-wŭrm), *n.* A grub that makes itself a case.
sh, *n.* Money; coin; banknotes. — *v. t.* To convert to money.
sh'-bók, *n.* A book in which accounts of money are kept.
sh-tér, *n.* One who has the charge of money in a bank. — *v. t.* To disburse from.
sh', *[of shawl]*
sh-mère, *n.* A rich kind of ring, *a.* covering; a use. [barrel]
sk, *n.* A small vessel like a sk'et.
sk'et, *n.* A small chest for jewels.
sque, *n.* A helmet. [void]
s-s'ation, *n.* A making
s'ish (k'ish'á), *n.* A cheap kind of cinnamon.
s'is-mère, *n.* A kind of fine twilled woolen cloth.
s'it'no, *n.* A game at cards.
'stock, *n.* A close kind of velvet coat for clergymen.
'so-wa-ry, *n.* A large bird resembling the ostrich.
st, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **AST**.] To throw; to fling; to sound or form; to calculate. — *a.* A throw; motion; void; turn; appearance; tape.
'sta-nét, *n.* A rattling instrument used in dancing.
st'a-wáy, *n.* One abandoned to destruction.
ste, *n.* A fixed class in society. [like a castle]
'stel-l'ed, *n.* Turreted tower.
stér, *n.* One who casts; a mill wheel; a crust or bail; a stand for cruet.
'st-gáte, *v. t.* To chastise.
'st-gá'tion, *n.* Correction; chastisement.
st'ing, *n.* Act of one who stings; any thing shaped in a mold.
st'ing-nét, *n.* A net that casts and draws.
st'ing-vóte, *n.* A vote that decides when the others are equally divided.

'Cas'tile (k'is'l), *n.* A fortified house; a fortress.
Cas'tled (k'is'ld), *a.* Furnished with castles.
Cas'tor, *n.* A beaver.
Cas'tor-oil, *n.* A cathartic vegetable oil.
Cas'tra-me-tá'tion, *n.* Art or act of encamping.
Cas'trate, *v. t.* To geld; to unman; to emasculate.
Cas-trá'tion, *n.* The act of gelding; emasculation.
Cas'trel, *n.* A kind of hawk.
Cas'u-al (k'ish'u-al), *a.* Happening without design — **SYN.** Accidental; incidental; occasional.
Cas'u-al-ty (k'ish'u-), *n.* An accident; chance.
Cas'u-list, *n.* One who resolves cases of conscience.
Cas'u-list'ie, *a.* Relating
Cas'u-list'ie-al, *a.* to cases of conscience.
Cas'u-list-ry, *n.* The science or practice of a casuist.
Cát, *n.* A domestic animal; a kind of ship; a tackle; a whip.
Cát'a-cómb (-kóm), *n.* A cave for the burial of the dead.
Cát'a-cous'ties, *n. sing.* Science of echoes, or reflected sounds.
Cát'a-lép'sy, *n.* Sudden suppression of sensation.
Cát'a-lógue, *n.* A list; register of names. — *v. t.* To make a list of.
Ca-tál'pá, *n.* A large tree with white, showy flowers.
Cát'a-mount, *n.* A wild cat.
Cát'a-plágm, *n.* A poultice.
Cát'a-raet, *n.* A large waterfall; disorder in the eye.
Ca-tárrh' (ka-tár'), *n.* A cold in the head.
Ca-tárrh'al, *a.* Pertaining
Ca-tárrh'ous, *a.* to a catarrh.
Ca-tás'tro-phe, *n.* Final event; calamity; disaster.
Cát'-call, *n.* A squeaking instrument used in theaters.
Cátch, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **CATCHED**, **CAUGHT**.] To seize; to take; to receive; to find; to overtake. — *n.* Act of seizing; that which seizes; a snatch; a song.

Cátch'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being caught.
Cátch'er, *n.* One who catches.
Cátch'ing, *a.* Infectious; contagious.
Cátch'pén-ny, *n.* Something worthless, meant to gain money.
Cátch'up, *n.* A sauce prepared from tomatoes or walnuts, &c.
Cátch'-word (-wórd), *n.* First word of a page inserted at the bottom of the preceding page.
Cát'e-chét'ie, *a.* Com-
Cát'e-chét'ie-al, *a.* sisting of, or pertaining to, question and answer.
Cát'e-chíge (81), *v. t.* To teach by questions and answers; to question.
Cát'e-chíge-r, *n.* One who catechizes.
Cát'e-chígm, *n.* A form of instruction by means of questions and answers.
Cát'e-chíst, *n.* One who catechizes.
Cát'e-chú, *n.* An astringent vegetable extract.
Cát'e-chú'men (-kú'men), *n.* One learning the rudiments of Christianity.
Cát'e-gór'le-al, *a.* Absolute; positive; express.
Cát'e-go-ry, *n.* Predicament; state; condition.
Cát'e-ná'ri-an, *a.* Relating
Cát'e-na-ry, *a.* to or like a chain. [by links]
Cát'e-ná'te, *v. t.* To connect
Cát'e-ná'tion, *n.* Regular connection.
Cát'er, *v. t.* To provide food.
Cát'er-er, *n.* One who provides food; a purveyor.
Cát'er-ess, *n.* A female purveyor or caterer.
Cát'er-píll'ar, *n.* The larva or worm state of insects.
Cát'er-wául, *v. t.* To cry as a cat. [vlands]
Cát'es, *n. pl.* Delicious food;
Cát'-fish, *n.* An American fresh-water fish.
Cát'gút, *n.* Intestines dried and twisted for strings.
Ca-thár'tic, *a.* Purgative; laxative. — *n.* A purgative medicine.

, ór, dq, wqif, tóo, tóók; úrn, rpe, pull; ç, g, sqf; e, g, hard; ag; exis; u as ng; this.

Cén'o-bít'e-al, *a.* Living in community.

Cén'o-táph, *n.* A monument to one buried elsewhere.

Cén'er, *n.* An incense-pan.

Cén'sor, *n.* A Roman magistrate; one who examines manuscripts for the press; a harsh critic. [*a censor*]

Cén-só'ri-al, *a.* Belonging to **Cén-só'ri-ous**, *a.* Severe; prone to find fault. [*censor*]

Cén'sor-ship, *n.* Office of a **Cén'su-al** (**sén'shú-al**), *a.* Relating to the census.

Cén'sur'a-ble (**sén'shúr-**), *a.* Deserving of censure.

Cén'sure (**sén'shúr**), *n.* Blame. — *v. t.* To blame.

Cén'sus, *n.* An official enumeration of inhabitants.

Cént, *n.* A copper, nickel, or bronze coin of the United States.

Cén'tsur, *n.* A fabulous monster, half man, half horse. [*to a hundred*]

Cén'te-na-ry, *a.* Pertaining to **Cén-tén'ni-al**, *a.* Happening once in a hundred years.

Cén'ter { (29), *n.* The mid-
(**én'tre**) die point. — *c. t.* or *i.* To place or meet on the middle point.

Cén'ter-bit, *n.* An instrument for boring holes. [*druth part*]

Cén-tés'i-mal, *a.* The hundredth grade, *a.* Having a hundred degrees.

Cén'ti-péd, *n.* An insect with a great many feet.

Cén'to, *n.* A piece made up of passages from different authors.

Cén'tral, *a.* Relating to the center; near the center.

Cén-trál'ty, *n.* The state of being central.

Cén-trál-i-zá'tion, *n.* Act of centralizing. [*to a center*]

Cén'tral-ize, *v. t.* To bring **Cén'trie**, *a.* Placed in **Cén'trie-al**, *a.* the center; central. [*being centric*]

Cén'tri'v-gal, *n.* State of **Cén'tri'v-gal**, *a.* Tending from the center.

Cén'tri'v-gal, *a.* Tending to the center. [*fold*]

Cén'tu-pie, *a.* A hundred-

Cén-tú'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a century.

Cén-tú'ri-on, *n.* A Roman military officer placed over one hundred men. [*years*]

Cént'u-ry, *n.* A hundred **Cé-phá'l'e**, *a.* Relating to the head. [*oil, &c.*]

Cé'rate, *n.* Ointment of wax, **Cé'rat-ed**, *a.* Covered with wax. [*with wax*]

Cé're, *v. t.* To wax, or cover **Cé're-bél**, *n.* Lower part of the brain. [*the brain*]

Cé're-bral, *a.* Pertaining to **Cé're-cloth**, *n.* A waxed cloth.

Cé're-mó'ni-al, *a.* Relating to rites. — *n.* Outward form.

Cé're-mó'ni-ous, *a.* Full of ceremony; formal; exact.

Cé're-mo-ny, *n.* Outward rite. [*grave on wax*]

Cé-róg-ra-phy, *n.* Art of engraving on wax.

Cér'tain, *a.* Sure; regular; one or some.

Cér'tain-ty, *n.* Full assurance; established fact.

Cér-tif'i-cate, *n.* A testimony in writing.

Cér-ti-fi-cá'tion, *n.* Act of certifying. [*titles*]

Cér-ti-fier, *n.* One who certifies.

Cér-ti-fy, *v. t.* To give certain notice. [*doubt*]

Cér-ti-tú-de, *n.* Freedom from **Cé-ry'te-an**, *a.* Sky-colored; blue.

Cé-ry'te-ous, *a.* Sky-colored; blue.

Cé-ry'te, *n.* White lead; native carbonate of lead.

Cér-vi-eal, *a.* Relating to the neck. [*deer*]

Cér-vine, *a.* Pertaining to **Cés**, *v. t.* To assess; to rate. — *A tax, or rate.*

Cés-sá'tion, *n.* Stop; pause; rest; respite.

Cés'sion (**sesh'un**), *n.* A giving up; a yielding.

Cé-sú'ra (18), *n.* A pause in verse. [*cesura*]

Cé-sú'ral, *a.* Relating to a **Cé-lá'cean**, *n.* An animal of the whale kind. [*kind*]

Cé-lá'cean, *n.* Of the whale **Cé-tic**, *a.* Pertaining to the whale.

Cé-tic, *a.* Pertaining to the whale.

Chá'fe *v. t.* and *i.* To fret; to irritate. — *n.* Irritation.

Chá'fer, *n.* One who chafes; an insect.

Chá'fer-y, *n.* A forge for hammering iron into bars.

Chá'ff (1), *n.* Husks of grain; refuse. [*gain*]

Chá'ffer, *v. t.* or *i.* To bar-
Chá'ffer-er, *n.* One who treats about buying.

Chá'ffinch, *n.* A singing bird; a kind of finch.

Chá'ff-y, *a.* Full of chaff.

Chá'ffing-dish, *n.* A dish for holding hot coals, &c.

Cha-green' (**sha-green'**), *n.* A rough-grained leather.

Cha-grin', *n.* Ill-humor; vexation. — *v. t.* To vex; to mortify.

Cháin, *n.* A line of links. — *v. t.* To fasten with a chain; to ensnare.

Cháin-pump, *n.* A pump used in ships, &c.

Cháin-shot, *n.* Shot connected by a chain-shot.

Cháir, *n.* A movable seat.

Cháirman (21), *n.* A presiding officer.

Cháige, *n.* A two-wheeled covered carriage.

Chal-céd'o-ny, or **Chál'cedo-ny**, *n.* A variety of quartz.

Chal-cóg-ra-phy, *n.* Engraving on brass or copper.

Chál'dron, *n.* A measure of 38 bushels. [*munion cup*]

Chál'ice, *n.* A cup; a conch (chawk), *n.* A white calcareous earth. — *v. t.* To mark with chalk.

Chál'ky (**chawk'y**), *a.* Containing, consisting of, or resembling, chalk.

Chál'enge, *v. t.* To call to fight; to claim as due; to object to. — *n.* A summons to a contest; exception to a juror.

Chál'enge-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being challenged.

Chál'en-ger, *n.* One who challenges.

Cha-ly'b'e-ate, *a.* Impregnated with iron.

Chám'ber, *n.* An upper room; a hollow place; a kind of court. — *v. t.* or *i.* To lodge.

Chám'ber-er, *n.* One who intrudes.

ón, ór, ór, wólf, tóó, tóók; árn, rye, pull; ç, g, soñ; c, g, h, á; ag; exist; u as ng; this.

Chăm'ber-lain, *n.* An overseer of the chambers.

Chăm'ber-maid, *n.* A female who has the charge of bed-chambers.

Cha-mé'le-on, *n.* A species of lizard, whose color is changeable.



Chăm'fer, *v. t.* **Chameleon**. To cut a groove in; to bevel. — *n.* A small gutter; a groove.

Chăm'ois (shām'oy or shā-moy'), *n.* A kind of antelope.



Chăm'ois, *n.* A plant.

Chăm'p, *v. t. or i.* To chew; to bite.

Chăm-pagne' (shām-pān'), *n.* A brisk, sparkling wine.

Chăm-paign' (shām-pān'), *n.* Open; flat. — *n.* An open, flat country.

Chăm'pi-on, *n.* A combatant for another, or for a cause.

Change, *n.* An unforeseen occurrence. — *SYN.* Accident; hazard; opportunity. — *v. t.* To happen.

Chăm'cel, *n.* Part of a church where the altar stands.

Chăm'cel-lor (7), *n.* An officer of state; judge of a court of equity.

Chăm'cel-or-ship, *n.* Office of a chancellor. [*equity*]

Chăm'cer-y, *n.* A court of Chăn'de-lîer', *n.* A frame or support for lights.

Chăn'dler, *n.* One who deals in candles. [*by a chandler*]

Chăn'dler-y, *n.* Articles sold

Chăn'ge, *v. t. or i.* To alter; to exchange. — *n.* Alteration; small money.

Chăn'ge'a-ble, *a.* Subject to change; fickle.

Chăn'ge'a-ble-ness, } *n.*

Chăn'ge'a-bil'i-ty, } Fickleness; mutability.

Chăn'ge-ful, *a.* Full of change.

Chăn'ge-less, *a.* Constant; invariable. [*son*; an idiot]

Chăn'g-ling, *n.* A fickle per-

Chăn'g'er, *n.* One who changes.

Chăn'nel, *n.* Course of a stream; a furrow; a groove. — *v. t.* (8), To cut into channels; to groove.

Chăn't, *v. t. or i.* To sing; to recite to musical tones without musical measure. — *n.* Song; melody; musical recitation.

Chăn't'er, *n.* One who chants.

Chăn't'-e-leer, *n.* The male of domestic fowls; a cock.

Chăn't'-ress, *n.* A female singer.

Chăn't'-ry, *n.* A chapel to sing mass in for the souls of the donors.

Chă'os (kă'os), *n.* Confused mass of matter; confusion.

Chă-ôt'-ie (kă-ô't'-ik), *a.* Resembling chaos; confused.

Chap (chăp or chôp), *n.* A crack in flesh. — *v. t. or i.* To open; to crack; to split.

— *n.* A boy; a buyer.

Chăp'-ar-râ'l, *n.* A thicket of low evergreen oaks.

Chăp'-el, *n.* A place of worship.

Chăp'-el-ry, *n.* The jurisdiction of a chapel.

Chăp'-er-ôn (shăp'-er-ôn), *v. t.* To attend and protect in public. — *n.* A lad; attendant and protector.

Chăp'-î-ter, *n.* The upper part of a pillar.

Chăp'-lain, *n.* A clergyman of the army or navy, &c.

Chăp'-lain-gy, } *n.* Office

Chăp'-lain-ship, } of a chaplain. [*wreath*]

Chăp'-let, *n.* A garland or

Chăp'-man (21), *n.* A dealer

Chăp's (chôp's), *n. pl.* The mouth or jaws.

Chăp'-ter, *n.* A division of a book; an organized branch of some body.

Chăr, *v. t.* To reduce to coal.

Chăr or Chăre, *n.* See *Chare*.

Chăr'-ae-ter, *n.* A mark or letter; peculiar quality; reputation.

Chăr'-ae-ter-is'tic, *a.* Constituting or indicating character. — *n.* That which marks the character.

Chăr'-ae-ter-ize, *v. t.* To dis-

tinguish or express the peculiar qualities of. [*idle*]

Chă-râ-de', *n.* A kind of ride.

Chăr'-e-ol, *n.* Coal from wood.

Chăr'ge, *v. t.* To impose; to enjoin; to accuse; to impute; to load. — *v. i.* To make an onset. — *n.* Care; command; commination; expense; onset.

Chăr'g'a-ble, *a.* Expensive.

Chăr'ger, *n.* A large dish; a war-horse. [*gally*]

Chăr'i-ly, *adv.* Warily; frugally.

Chăr'i-ot, *n.* A carriage of pleasure or state.

Chăr'i-ot-eer', *n.* Driver of a chariot. [*kind*]

Chăr'i-ta-ble, *a.* Liberal; Chăr'i-ty, *n.* Love; liber-

ality; alms; candor. [*quack*]

Chăr'i'a-tan (shăr'i-'), *n.* A Chăr'i'a-tan-ry, *n.* Quackery.

Chăr'm, *n.* Magic power; spell; enchantment. — *v. t.* To delight; to delude; to subdue. — *v. i.* To act as a charm. [*charms*]

Chăr'm'er, *n.* One who Chăr'm'ing, *a.* Delightful.

Chăr'nel-house, *n.* A place under a church for bones of the dead. [*coasts, &c.*]

Chăr't, *n.* A delineation of Chăr't'er, *n.* A deed or con-

veyance; a patent; a grant. — *v. t.* To establish by char-

ter; to let or hire, as a vessel. [*political reformer*]

Chăr't-ist, *n.* An English

Chăr'y, *a.* Careful; cautious.

Chăse, *v. t.* To hunt; to pursue. — *n.* Pursuit; a print-

er's frame; a wide groove.

Chăse'er, *n.* A pursuer.

Chăsm (kăsm), *n.* A cleft; gap; opening.

Chăste, *a.* Undeified; pure.

Chăst'en (chăst'n), *v. t.* To correct by punishment.

Chăst'en-er (chăst'n-), *n.* One who chastens.

Chăst'en-ing, *n.* Correction.

Chăst'-i-ty, *v. t.* To correct.

Chăst'-i-ment, *n.* Corre-

ptive punishment. [*dis-*]

Chăst'-i-ty, *n.* One who chas-

Chăst'e-ness, *n.* Purity of

Chăst'e-ness, *n.* body or words.

Chăt, *v. i.* To talk familiarly. — *n.* Idle or familiar talk.

Chat-cau' (shat-s'), *n.* A castle or country-seat.

Chat-el-la-ny, *n.* Jurisdiction of a governor of a castle.

Chât'tel (chât'tl), *n.* Any movable property.

Chât'ter, *v. i.* To talk idly. — *n.* A prating; noise of birds.

Chât'ter-bôx, *n.* One who talks incessantly. [*ters*]

Chât'ter-er, *n.* One who chats.

Chât'ty, *a.* Talkative. [*mon*]

Chêap, *a.* Of low price; common.

Chêap'en, *v. t.* To attempt to buy; to chaffer for.

Chêap'en-er, *n.* One who cheapens. [*price*]

Chêap'ness, *n.* Lowness of price.

Chêat, *n.* A trick; a deceiver. — *v. t.* To defraud; to impose on.

Chêck, *v. t.* To curb or restrain; to mark off, as in a list. — *n.* Restraint; an order for money.

Chêck'er, *v. t.* To diversify.

Chêck'er-board, *n.* A board for playing checkers on.

Chêck'erg, *n. pl.* A game on a checkered board.

Chêck'mâte, *n.* A movement in chess that ends the game.

— *v. t.* To defeat completely.

Cheek, *n.* The side of the face.

Cheek'-tôth, *n.* The back-tooth.

Cheer, *n.* Mirth; entertainment; acclamation. — *v. t.* To cause to rejoice; to enliven; to salute by cheers.

Cheer'ful, *a.* Lively; gay; sprightly; animated.

Cheer'ful-ness, *n.* Gayety; alacrity.

Cheer'less, *a.* Comfortless; sad; gloomy.

Cheer'y, *a.* Gay; sprightly; cheerful.

Cheer'y, *a.* animated.

Cheese, *n.* The curd of milk coagulated and pressed.

Cheese'-câke, *n.* A cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.

Cheese'-môp'ger, *n.* One who deals in or sells cheese.

Cheese'-prêss, *n.* A machine for pressing curds.

Chém'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to chemistry.

Ché-mîge' (she-meer'), *n.* An under garment of a woman.

Chém'ist, *n.* One versed in chemistry.

Chém'is-try, *n.* The science which treats of the composition and changes of substances.

Chêr'ish, *v. t.* To treat with tenderness; to nourish.

Chêr'ish-er, *n.* One who cherishes.

Chêr'ry, *n.* A small stone fruit or the tree that bears it. — *a.* Red like a cherry.

Chêr'so-nêss, *n.* A peninsula.

Chêrt, *n.* A kind of quartz; hornstone. [*spirit*; *angel*]

Chêr'rub (25), *n.* A celestial.

Chê-ry'bic, *a.* Angelic. [*skill*]

Chêss, *n.* A certain game of chess.

Chêss'-board, *n.* A board used in the game of chess.

Chêst, *n.* A large box; the thorax.

Chêst'nut, *n.* A tree and its nut. — *a.* Reddish brown.

Chêv'a-liêr (shév'), *n.* A knight; horseman; cavalier.

Chêv'er-il, *n.* Kid-leather.

Chew (chô), *v. t.* To grind with the teeth; to masticate.

Chi-bôque' (chi-bôk'), *n.* A Turkish pipe.

Chi-câne' (shi-), *n.* Shift.

Chi-cân'er-y, *n.* trickery; mean artifice.

Chick, *n.* The young of a bird.

Chick'en, *n.* fowls.

Chick'en-heart'ed, *a.* Cowardly; timid.

Chick'en-pôx, *n.* A contagious eruptive disease.

Chick'pêa, *n.* A species of pea.

Chick'weed, *n.* A kind of weed.

Chide, *v. t.* [*imp.* CHID; *p. p.* CHID, CHIDDEN.] To scold; to reprove.

Chîef, *n.* Highest in office; principal. — *n.* A leader; commander; head of a clan.

Chîef'y, *adv.* Principally; especially. [*leader*]

Chîef'tain, *n.* A captain or chief.

Chîl'bân, *n.* A swelling or sore caused by cold. [*ter*]

Child (22), *n.* A son or daughter.

Child'béd, *n.* The state of travail or childbirth.

Child'bîrth, *n.* Travail; labor.

Child'hôbd, *n.* State of a child; time of being a child.

Child'ish, *a.* Like a child; simple; trifling.

Child'less, *a.* Having no child.

Child'-like, *a.* Like or becoming a child; dutiful.

Child'dren, *n. pl.* of *Child*.

Chîll (1), *a.* Cold; inducing a shivering. — *n.* Moderate cold. — *v. t.* To make cold; to discourage.

Chîll'ness, *n.* Coldness.

Chîll'y, *a.* Somewhat cold.

Chîme, *n.* A set of bells arranged to ring in a tune; the sound thus produced; edge of a cask. — *v. t.* To sound in harmony.

Chîm'er, *n.* One who chimes.

Chî-mê'tra (18), *n.* A vain, idle fancy. [*fanciful*]

Chî-mê'r'i-eal, *a.* Imaginary.

Chîm'ney (19), *n.* A flue or passage for smoke. [*face*]

Chîn, *n.* Lower end of the Chî'nâ (18), *n.* A fine kind of earthen-ware; porcelain.

Chîn-chî'lâ, *n.* A small animal remarkable for its soft gray fur.

Chîn'-cough (-kôf), *n.* Chinchil-
n. Hooping-cough.

Chîne, *n.* Back-bone; part of a barrel or cask in which the head is fixed.

Chînk, *n.* Gap; opening; crack. — *v. t.* To crack; to jingle. — *v. t.* To cause to jingle.

Chînk'y, *a.* Having chinks.

Chînts (chînts), *n.* Cotton cloth printed with colors.

Chîp, *n.* A piece cut off; a fragment. — *v. t.* To cut into small pieces. — *v. i.* To break off in small pieces.

Chîro-grâph, *n.* A writing requiring a counter-part.

Chî-rôg'râ-pher, *n.* A writer.

Chî-rôg'râ-phy, *n.* One's own hand-writing; penmanship.

Chî-rô'p'o-ty, *n.* Art of conversing with the hands.

Chî-ro-mân'gy, *n.* Divination by inspecting the hand.

Chî-rôp'o-dist, *n.* One who extracts corns from feet.

Chîrp, *v. i.* To make the noise of small birds. — *n.* A

short, sharp note, as of a small bird.

Chirp'ing, *n.* The cheerful noise of birds. [chirping.]

Chir'rup, *v. t.* To animate by chirp'ing.

Chis'el, *n.* A tool for paring, hewing, or gouging. — *v. t.* (8). To cut with a chisel.

Chit, *n.* A shoot; small child.

Chit'chat, *n.* Familiar talk.

Chiv'al-rie, *a.* Chivalrous.

Chiv'al-rous (shv'v-), *a.* Pertaining to chivalry; gallant.

Chiv'al-ry (shv'al-rý), *n.* Knight errantry; valor.

Chives, *n. pl.* Threads in blossoms.

Chlô'rate, *n.* A compound of chloric acid with a salifiable base.

Chlô'rine, *n.* Heavy greenish colored gas. [full.]

Chôck'-full, *a.* Completely.

Chôe'o-late, *n.* A preparation of the cacao-nut.

Choice, *n.* Act of choosing. — *a.* Select; precious.

Choir (kwîr), *n.* Part of a church; body of singers.

Chôke, *v. t.* To stop the windpipe; to suffocate. — *v. i.* To have the windpipe stopped.

Chôke'-dâmp, *n.* A noxious vapor in wells, mines, &c.

Chôke'-full, *a.* Full to choking; quite full.

Chôke'-pear, *n.* A kind of pear, very astringent.

Chôk'y, *a.* Tending to choke.

Chôl'er, *n.* Bile; gall; anger.

Chôl'er-â, *n.* A malignant disease characterized by vomiting and purging.

Chôl'er-â-môr'bus, *n.* A milder form of cholera.

Chôl'er-ic, *a.* Passionate.

Chôge, *v. t.* [imp. CHOSE; *p. p.* CHOSEN, CHOSE.] To make choice of. — *SYN.* To prefer; elect. — *v. i.* To make a selection.

Chôg'er, *n.* One who chooses.

Chôp (7), *v. t. or i.* To cut; to mince; to barter. — *n.* A small piece of meat. [house.]

Chôp'-house, *n.* A dining.

Chôp'ping, *a.* Large; plump.

Chôps, *n. pl.* The jaws.

Chô'ral (kô'ral), *a.* Belonging to a choir.

Chôrd, *n.* String of a musical instrument; concord; a line uniting the extremities of an arc.

Chôre, *n.* A small job of work. *AC, AB, chords.*

Chô'rist, *n.* A chorister.

Chô'ris-ter, *n.* A leader of a choir; a chorist.

Chô-rôg'ra-pher, *n.* One who describes a region.

Chô-rôg'ra-phy, *n.* Description of a particular region.

Chô'rus (18), *n.* A company of singers; part of a song in which all join.

Chôge, *imp. & p. p. of Choose.*

Chô'gen (chô'zn), *p. p. of Choose.* [the crow family.]

Chough (chûf), *n.* A bird of Chouse (chowse), *v. t.* To cheat; to trick. — *n.* A simpleton; a trick or imposition.

Chow'd'er, *n.* Fish, biscuit, &c., stewed together.

Chrism, *n.* Consecrated oil.

Chrism'al, *a.* Relating to chrism.

Chrism'a-to-ry, *n.* A vessel for the chrism. [Messiah.]

Christ, *n.* The Anointed; the

Chrîs'ten (kris'tn), *v. t.* To baptize and name.

Chrîs'ten-dôm (kris'tn-), *n.* Territory of Christians.

Chrîs'ten-ing, *n.* Baptism.

Chrîs'tian (kris'tyan), *n.* A disciple of Christ. — *a.* Pertaining to Christ. — *Christian name*, the first name, or that given in baptism.

Chrîs'tiân'i-ty, *n.* The religion taught by Christ.

Chrîs'tian-ize, *v. t.* To convert to Christianity.

Chrîs'tian-ly, *a.* In a Christian manner.

Chrîs't'mas (kris'mas), *n.* The feast of Christ's nativity.

Chrîs't'mas-bôx (kris'-), *n.* A box for Christmas presents.

Chro-mât'ic, *a.* Relating to colors and to a scale in music. [science of colors.]

Chro-mât'ies, *n. sing.*

Chrôme, *n.* A hard

Chrô'mi-um, *n.* A brittle metal of a grayish-white color.



Chord.

Chrôn'ic, *a.* Of long duration.

Chrôn'ic-al, *a.* ration.

Chrôn'i-cle (krôn'i-kl), *n.* A register of events. — *v. t.* To record in history.

Chro-nôl'o-ger, *n.* One who studies or explains chronology.

Chro-nôl'o-gist, *a.* Per-

Chrôn'o-lôg'ic-al, *a.* taining to chronology.

Chro-nôl'o-gy, *n.* The science of computing dates.

Chro-nôm'e-ter, *n.* A very exact time-piece.

Chrys'-lis, *n.* The form of a butterfly before it reaches the winged state.

Chrys-an'the-mum, *n.* A genus of plants. [mineral.]

Chrys'o-lite, *n.* A greenish

Chrys'o-prase, *n.* A kind of grayish or greenish quartz.

Chûb, *n.* A fresh-water fish.

Chûb'bed, *a.* Big-headed;

Chûb'by, *a.* stupid; short; thick.

Chûck, *v.* To make a noise as a hen. — *n.* The noise of a hen.

Chûck'-fâr'thing, *n.* A play in which a farthing is chucked into a hole.

Chûck'le, *v.* To laugh inwardly; to call as a hen.

Chûff, *n.* A coarse surly fellow. [surly.]

Chûff'y, *a.* Blunt; clownish;

Chûm, *n.* A room-mate.

Chûnk, *n.* A short, thick piece of wood.

Chûrch (18), *n.* A place of worship; a body of Christians. — *v. t.* To perform the giving of thanks in church.

Chûrch'man (21), *n.* An Episcopalian; a clergyman.

Chûrch'-war'd'en (-wôrd'n), *n.* An officer of the church.

Chûrch'-yard, *n.* A graveyard near a church.

Chûrl, *n.* A rustic; a rough, surly fellow; a niggard.

Chûrl'ish, *a.* Surly; rude.

Chûrl'ish-ness, *n.* Rudeness of manners; moroseness.

Chûrn, *n.* A vessel in which butter is made. — *v. t.* To agitate, as cream, for making butter.

Churn'ing, *n.* The making of butter by means of a churn.

Chyle, *n.* A milky fluid derived from chyme.

Chyme, *n.* Pulp formed from food digested in the stomach.

Che'a-trice, *n.* A soar; mark.

Che'a-tri-cation, *n.* The process of healing a wound.

Che'a-trice, *v. i. or t.* To heal by forming a skin over a wound. [applies.]

Ch'der, *n.* Fermented juice of fig-gar.

Ch'i-a-ry, *n.* A roll of tobacco for smoking.

Ch'i-a-ry, *n.* Belonging to the eye-lids.

Ch-l'p'ious (-l'p'us), *n.* Made of hair; hairy.

Ch'm'e-ter, *n.* A short sword.

Ch'n-ch'o'n'a, *n.* A kind of medicinal bark; Peruvian bark. [de.]

Ch'et'ure, *n.* A belt; a gir-

Ch'e-ter, *n.* A small coal.

Ch'e-r'itious, *a.* Of the col-

Ch'n-é-ro-ous, *a.* Of ashes.

Ch'n-a-mon, *n.* The inner bark of a species of laurel.

Ch'que (shk), *n.* The number five; — used in games.

Ch'que-foll, *n.* A five-leaved rosette in architecture.

Ch'on, *n.* A shoot of a tree for grafting.

Ch'pher, *n.* The figure 0; initial letters of a name in- woven; a secret writing. — *v. i.* To use figures.

Ch'pher-ing, *n.* Art of per- forming sums in arithmetic.

Ch'ele, *n.* A round figure; an orb; surrounding com- pany; a provi- nce. — *v. i. or t.* To move round or circularly.

Ch'elet, *n.* A little circle.

Ch'e-ut (sh'kt), *n.* A dis- trict. — *v. i.* To make to go round. [about.]

Ch'e-ut-tous, *a.* Round

Ch'e-u-lar, *a.* Round; like a circle; ending in itself.

Ch'e-u-lar-i-ty, *n.* State of being circular.

Ch'e-u-lar-ly, *adv.* In the form of a circle.

Ch'e-u-lâte, *v. i.* To move

round. — *v. t.* To cause to pass round.

Ch'e-u-lâ-tion, *n.* A passing round; currency. [ing.]

Ch'e-u-la-to-ry, *a.* Circulat-

Ch'e-u-m-bi-ent, *a.* Sur- rounding.

Ch'e-u-m-bu-lâte, *v. i.* To walk round about.

Ch'e-u-m-g'e, *v. i.* To de- prive of the foreskin.

Ch'e-u-m-gi'on (-elsh'un), *n.* Act of circumcising.

Ch'e-u-m-fer-ence, *n.* The line that bounds the circle.

Ch'e-u-m-flex, *n.* An accent marked thus (- or -).

Ch'e-u-m-flu-ence, *n.* Flow- ing round.

Ch'e-u-m-flu-ent, *a.* Flowing

Ch'e-u-m-flu-ous, *a.* round.

Ch'e-u-m-fuge, *v. i.* To pour or spread round.

Ch'e-u-m-fu-gion, *n.* Act of pouring round. [around.]

Ch'e-u-m-jâ-ent, *n.* Lying

Ch'e-u-m-lo-cution, *n.* The use of indirect expressions.

Ch'e-u-m-lô-u-to-ry, *a.* Con- sisting in circumlocution.

Ch'e-u-m-nâ-v-gâ-te, *v. i.* To sail round.

Ch'e-u-m-nâ-v-i-gâ-tion, *n.* A sailing round.

Ch'e-u-m-nâ-v-i-gâ-tor, *n.* One who sails around.

Ch'e-u-m-pô-lar, *a.* About one of the poles of the earth.

Ch'e-u-m-rô-ta-ry, *a.* Revolv- ing; turning round.

Ch'e-u-m-seribe, *v. i.* To in- close; to limit.

Ch'e-u-m-serip-tion, *n.* Limi- tation; bound; confine- ment.

Ch'e-u-m-speet, *a.* Guarded; prudent; wary.

Ch'e-u-m-spee-tion, *n.* Watch- fulness.

Ch'e-u-m-speet-ly, *adv.* War- rily; watchfully.

Ch'e-u-m-stance, *n.* Some- thing pertaining to a fact, but not essential thereto; (*pl.*) state as to property. — *SYN.* Fact; event; in- cident. — *v. i.* To place in a particular situation.

Ch'e-u-m-stân-tial, *a.* Par- ticular; minute; abounding with circumstances.

Ch'e-u-m-stân-tial, *n. pl.* Things incident, but not es- sential.

Ch'e-u-m-val-lâ-tion, *n.* A fortification round a place.

Ch'e-u-m-vânt, *v. i.* To de- ceive.

Ch'e-u-m-vân'tion, *n.* Decep- tion; imposture; fraud.

Ch'e-u-m-vô-lve, *v. i. or t.* To roll round. [rolling round.]

Ch'e-u-m-vô-l'tion, *n.* A

Ch'e-u-s (lô), *n.* A place for games or seats of horsemanship.

Ch's-â-l'pine, *a.* On this side of the Alps; south of the Alps.

Ch's-at-lân'tic, *a.* On this side of the Atlantic.

Ch's'tern, *n.* A large vessel for water, &c.; reservoir; tank. [tempt.]

Ch't, *n.* A citizen; — in con-

Ch't-a-del, *n.* A fortress in or near a city. [quotation.]

Ch'tâ-tion, *n.* A summons;

Ch'ta-to-ry, *a.* Citing; calling.

Ch'te, *v. i.* To summon; to quote.

Ch't'ern, *n.* A sort of guitar.

Ch't'i-sen, *n.* An inhabitant of a city; a freeman.

Ch't'i-zen-ship, *n.* State of being a citizen. [ons.]

Ch't'rie, *a.* Belonging to lem-

Ch't'rine, *a.* Like a citron or lemon. [on.]

Ch't'ron, *n.* A species of lem-

Ch't'y (lô), *n.* An incorporated town; a large town.

Ch'ves, *n. pl.* A kind of garlic.

Ch'v'et, *n.* A quadruped, and a perfume produced by it.

Ch'v'le, *a.* Relating to civil life.

Ch'v'il, *a.* Pertaining to a city or state, or to society; cour- teous.

Ch'v'il'ian, *n.* One versed in civil law; one in a civil ca- pacity. [courtesy.]

Ch'v'il-i-ty, *n.* Politeness;

Ch'v'il-i-zâ-tion, *n.* Act of civilizing.

Ch'v'il-ize, *v. t.* To reclaim from barbarism. [lite.]

Ch'v'il-ized, *a.* Polished; po-

Ch'v'il-iz'er, *n.* One who civil- izes. [ner.]

Ch'v'il-ly, *adv.* In a civil man- ner.

Ch'v'il-ly, *v. i.* To make a sudden



Circle.

son, ör, dq, wölf, töd, töck; ärm, ryg, pull; ç, è, soñ; e, ë, hard; æ; exist; u as ng; thia.

sharp noise, as by striking. — *n.* A sudden sharp noise.
 Cläck'er, *n.* One who, or that which, clacks.
 Cläd, *p. p.* of *Clothe*.
 Cläim, *v. t.* To demand; to require. — *n.* A demand as of right; a title.
 Cläim'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being demanded.
 Cläim'ant, *n.* One who claims.
 Cläir-voy'ance, *n.* Discernment, through mesmeric influence, of things not present to the senses.
 Cläm, *n.* A bivalve shell-fish.
 Clä'mant, *a.* Crying earnestly.
 Cläm'ber, *v. i.* To climb with difficulty, or with hands and feet.
 Cläm'mi-ness, *n.* Stickiness.
 Cläm'my, *a.* Viscous; sticky.
 Cläm'or, *n.* Noise of voices. — *v. i.* To be vociferous.
 Cläm'or-ous, *a.* Noisy with the tongue; loud; vociferous.
 Clämp, *n.* A piece of iron or timber for fastening things together. — *v. t.* To unite or strengthen by a clamp.
 Clän, *n.* A family; race; tribe; sect.
 Clän-dës'tine, *a.* Concealed.
 Cläng, *v. i.* To make a sharp shrill sound. — *n.* A sharp ringing sound. [sound.]
 Cläng'or, *n.* A loud, harsh clank.
 Clänk, *n.* A loud ringing sound as of a chain. — *v. t.* To make a noise.
 Clän'nish, *a.* Closely united, like a clan.
 Cläp (7), *v. t.* To strike together. — *n.* A striking of hands.
 Cläp'bôard (kläp'urd), *n.* A narrow kind of board for covering houses.
 Cläp'per, *n.* One who, or that which, claps. [and scratch.]
 Cläp'per-cläw, *v. t.* To fight.
 Cläp-träp, *n.* A trick or device to gain applause.
 Clär'et, *n.* A French wine.
 Clär'i-fi-cä'tion, *n.* Act of making clear or fining.
 Clär'i-fy, *v. t.* To make clear; to purify.
 Clär'i-nét', } *n.* A wind in-
 Clär'i-o-nét', } strument.

Clär'l-on, *n.* A wind instrument of the reed kind.
 Cläsh, *v. t.* To strike noisily against. — *v. i.* To dash noisily together. — *n.* Noisy collision.
 Cläsh'ing, *a.* Contrary; interfering. — *n.* Opposition; collision.
 Cläsp, *n.* A hook; a close embrace. — *v. t.* To embrace; to hold fast; to inclose. [that which, clasps.]
 Cläsp'er, *n.* One who, or Class (2), *n.* A group; a rank; an order. — *v. t.* To arrange in a class.
 Cläs'sic, *n.* An author of the first rank.
 Cläs'sic, } *a.* Pertaining to
 Cläs'sic-al, } authors of acknowledged excellence.
 Cläs'si-fi-cä'tion, *n.* Act of arranging in classes. [class.]
 Cläs'si-fy, *v. t.* To form a Clät'ter, *n.* A rattling noise. — *v. i.* To make rattling sounds.
 Clät'ter-ing, *n.* Clatter; rattle; confusion of sounds.
 Cläuge, *n.* Part of a sentence.
 Cläus'tral, *a.* Relating to a cloister.
 Clä'vät-ed, *a.* Club-shaped.
 Cläw, *n.* A hooked nail. — *v. t.* To tear with claws.
 Cläy, *n.* A kind of soft earth. — *v. t.* To manure, or to purify, with clay. [clay.]
 Cläy'ey, *a.* Consisting of Clän, *a.* Free from dirt; pure. — *v. t.* To free from dirt; to purify. — *adv.* Fully; entirely.
 Clän'i-li-ness (lā), *n.* Neatness; purity.
 Clän'ly (klän'lý), *a.* Free from dirt; neat.
 Clän'ly, *adv.* Nicely.
 Clän'ness, *n.* State of being clean. [being cleansed.]
 Cläng'a-ble, *a.* Capable of Cläng'e, *v. t.* To purify.
 Cläng'er, *n.* That which cleanses, or purifies.
 Clär, *a.* Free from mixture; pure; audible; indisputable. — *n.* Full extent. — *v. t.* To free from impurities; to acquit; to pass over. — *v. i.* To become fair; to

become free; to have permission to sail. — *adv.* Plainly; completely.
 Clär'age, *n.* Removal of any thing. [sail.]
 Clär'ance, *n.* A permit to Clär'er, *n.* One who clears.
 Clär'ing, *n.* A justification; defense; a tract of land cleared of wood.
 Clär'ly, *adv.* Brightly; plainly; evidently.
 Clär'stärch, *v. t.* To stiffen uniformly with starch.
 Clät, *n.* A narrow strip for fastening.
 Cläv'age, *n.* Act or quality of cleaving.
 Cläve, *v. i.* [imp.]
 CLEAVED; *p. p.*
 CLEFT, CLOVEN, Cleat CLEAVED.] To stick; to hold; to adhere. — *v. t.* To split; to divide.
 Cläver'er, *n.* A butcher's instrument.
 Cléf (1), *n.* (Mus.) A character to show the key.
 Cléft, *p. p.* or *p. a.* Split; divided. — *n.* A crack; a split.
 Clém'a-tis, *n.* A climbing plant.
 Clém'en-cy, *n.* A disposition to treat with lenity. — *SYN.* Mildness; tenderness; lenity; kindness.
 Clém'ent, *a.* Mild; kind.
 Clér'gy, *n.* The ministers of the gospel.
 Clér'gy-man (21), *n.* A minister of the gospel.
 Clér'i-e-al, *a.* Pertaining to the clergy.
 Clérk (in Eng. klärk), *n.* A parish officer; a scribe; an accountant; an assistant in a shop. [clerk.]
 Clérk'ship, *n.* Office of a Clär'er, *a.* Dexterous; expert; adroit; agreeable.
 Clä'y'is, } *n.* A bent iron on
 Clä'y'y, } the end of a cart-longue.
 Cläw, *n.* A ball of thread; a guide; corner of a sail. — *v. t.* To truss up to the yard, as a sail.
 Cläck, *v. i.* To make a small sharp noise; to tick. — *n.* A sharp noise. [attorney.]
 Clä'ent, *n.* Employer of an

ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, short; cäre, cär, äsk, all, what; cre, yell, bärn; p'que, firm;

Cliff (1), *n.* A steep rock; a precipice.

Cliff'y, *a.* Having cliffs; broken; craggy.

Climac'ter-ic, *n.* A critical period of human life.

Clim'ate, *n.* A region or tract of country; condition of a place as to temperature, &c.

Clim'atic, *a.* Relating to climate. [cent in a sentence.]

Clim'ax, *n.* Gradation or ascent (clim), *v. i. or t.* To mount by the hands and feet. [climbs.]

Climb'er (klīm'-'-), *n.* One who climbs, *n.* A climber.

Clinch, *v. t.* To gripe; to hold fast. — *n.* Fast hold.

Clinch'er, *n.* One who, or that which, clinches.

Cling, *v. t.* (*imp.* & *p. p.* CLUNG.) To adhere; to hang to or upon. [heavily.]

Cling'y, *a.* Apt to cling; adhesive.

Clin'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to Clin'ic-al, } a sick bed.

Clin'ic, *n.* One confined to the bed by sickness.

Clink, *v. i. or t.* To make or to cause to make a slightly ringing sound.

Clink'er, *n.* Vitrified matter or slag which collects in furnaces. [to curtail.]

Clip (7), *v. t.* To cut short;

Clip'per, *n.* One who clips; a vessel for fast sailing.

Clipping, *n.* That which is clipped off.

Cloak, *v. t.* To cover with a cloak; to conceal. — *n.* A loose outer garment.

Clock, *n.* An instrument for measuring time.

Clock'-mak'er, *n.* One who makes clocks.

Clock'-work (-w'rk), *n.* Well-adjusted machinery, like that of a clock.

Clo'd, *n.* A lump of earth. — *v. t.* To harden into a lump.

Clo'd/h'p-per, *n.* A rustic; a clown. [head.]

Clo'd/p'le, *n.* A dot; a block-stuff. — *See* Clog.

Clo'd'y, *a.* Containing clods; hard.

Clog, *v. t.* To hinder in motion. — *n.* Obstruction; a kind of heavy shoe, often of wood.

Clog'gy, *a.* Apt to clog; thick.

Clois'ter, *n.* A nunnery or monastery. — *v. t.* To immerse in a cloister.

Cloke, *n.* *See* Cloak.

Cloke, *v. t.* To shut; to conclude. — *v. i.* To unite; to terminate. — *n.* Conclusion; end; a small inclosed field.

Cloke, *a.* Shut fast; private; solid; niggardly; sly. — *adv.* In a close manner or state.

Cloke'-bod'ied, *a.* Fitting the body exactly.

Cloke'-fist'ed, *a.* Covetous.

Cloke'y (10), *adv.* In a close manner; very near.

Cloke'ness, *n.* Compactness.

Cloke'-stool, *n.* A stool made to hold a chamber-vessel.

Cloke't, *n.* A small private apartment. — *v. t.* To shut up in privacy.

Cloke'ing, *n.* End; conclusion. — *a.* Concluding.

Cloke'tire (klō'zh'ur), *n.* A closing; inclosure.

Clo't, *n.* A concretion; coagulation. — *v. t. or i.* To form clots.

Cloth, *n. pl.* Cloths. Any material formed by weaving.

Clothe, *v. t.* (*imp.* & *p. p.* CLAD, CLOTHED.) To furnish with garments; to dress.

Clothes (klōths or klōs), *n. pl.* Dress; garments.

Cloth'er (-yer), *n.* One who makes, sells, or fuls cloth.

Cloth'ing, *n.* Garments.

Cloth'y, *a.* Full of clots.

Clo'd, *n.* Collection of vapor. — *v. t.* To darken with clouds; to obscure.

Clo'd'-c'pt, *a.* Topped with clouds. [ing cloudy.]

Clo'd'i-ness, *n.* State of being cloudless, *a.* Free from clouds; obscure.

Clo'd'y, *a.* Covered with clough (klōf), *n.* An allowance made in weighing.

Clough (klōf), *n.* A narrow valley.

Clout, *n.* A patch; cloth. — *v. t.* To patch; to mend.

Clove, *n.* A very pungent spice. — *v., imp.* from *Cleave*.

Clo'ven (klō'vn), *p. p. or p. a.* of *Cleave*. Cleft; split.

Clo'ven'-fob'ed, } *a.*
Clo'ven'-hoof'ed (-h'of't), } Having the hoof in two parts.

Clo'ver, *n.* A genus of plants.

Clovn, *n.* A rustic; an ill-bred man; a buffoon.

Clovn'ish, *a.* Coarse; rustic.

Cloy, *v. t.* To fill to satiety; to glut.

Club, *n.* A heavy stick; an association. — *v. t.* To join in common expense, or for a common end.

Club'-fob'ed, *a.* Having deformed feet. [violence.]

Club'-law, *n.* Government by Cluck, *v. t.* To call as a hen.

Clue, *n.* *See* Clew.

Clump, *n.* A cluster of trees.

Clum'y, *a.* Awkward; ill-made. [Clung.]

Clung, *imp.* and *p. p.* of Clus'ter, *n.* A bunch; a collection. — *v. t. or i.* To unite in a bunch. [clusters.]

Clus'ter-y, *a.* Growing in Clutch, *n.* A gripe; grasp; claw; (*pl.*) hands; rapacity. — *v. t.* To hold fast; to gripe.

Clus'ter, *n.* A noise; confusion; disorder. — *v. t.* To crowd together in disorder.

Clus'ter, *n.* An injection.

Coach, *n.* A four-wheeled carriage for pleasure or traveling. — *v. t.* To convey in a coach. [drives a coach.]

Coach'man (21), *n.* One who Co-act'ion, *n.* Compulsion; force. [gather.]

Co-act'ive, *a.* Acting to Co-adj'u-tant, *n.* Mutually assisting.

Co-ad-ju'tor, *n.* An assistant.

Co-ad-ju'trix, *n.* A female assistant.

Co-adj'ent, *n.* An assistant.

Co-ig'u-la-ble, *a.* Capable of coagulating. [curdle.]

Co-ig'u-lāte, *v. t. or i.* To Co-ig'u-lā'tion, *n.* The process of curdling.

Co-ig'u-la-tive, *a.* Having power to coagulate.

Co-ig'u-lum, *n.* A coagulated mass, as curd; runnet.

Cōal, *n.* Wood charred; a black combustible fossil.

son, ör, dō, wōlf, sōd, sōk; ūm, rye, pull; g, ġ, soft; e, ū, hard; ag; exist; u as ng; this.

Cōal'er-y, *n.* A place where coal is dug.

Cō'a-lēce' (-lēss'), *v. i.* To grow together; to unite.

Cō'a-lē's-cence, *n.* The act of uniting; union.

Cō'a-l'ſtion (-l'ſh'un), *n.* Union of persons, parties or states.

Cōal'-mīne, *n.* A mine or **Cōal'-pīt**, *n.* pit where coal is dug. [like coal.]

Cōal'y, *a.* Containing coal; **Cō'ap-tā'tion**, *n.* Mutual adjustment of parts.

Cōarse, *a.* Large; gross; rude; rough; not refined.

Cōarse'ness, *n.* Quality of being coarse.

Cōast, *n.* Land next the sea. — *v. i.* To sail along the shore.

Cōast'er, *n.* A person or vessel that sails near a coast.

Cōat, *n.* A man's upper garment; fur or hair of a beast; an external covering.

— *v. t.* To cover with a coat.

Cōat'ēard, *n.* A card bearing the king, queen, or knave.

Cōat'ing, *n.* Act of covering; cloth for coats.

Cōax, *v. t.* To wheedle; to persuade by flattery.

Cōax'er, *n.* One who coaxes.

Cōb, *n.* Spike of maize; ponce.

Cōbalt, *n.* A brittle reddish-gray mineral.

Cōbble, *n.* A roundish stone.

— *v. t.* To mend coarsely or clumsily, as shoes. [shoes.]

Cōb'bler, *n.* A mender of **Cōb'nut**, *n.* A large nut; a game.

Cōb'web, *n.* A spider's web.

Cōe-gif'er-ōus, *a.* Bearing or producing berries.

Cōch'l-nēal, *n.* An insect used to dye scarlet.

Cōch'le-a-ry, *a.* In the **Cōch'le-ā'ted**, *f* form of a screw.

Cōck, *n.* The male of birds. — *v. t.* To set erect.

Cōck-āde', *n.* A knot of ribbon worn on the hat.

Cōck'a-tō's, *n.* A bird of the parrot kind. [serpent.]

Cōck'a-trice, *n.* A fabulous **Cōck'-bōat**, *n.* A ship's small boat.

Cōck'er-el, *n.* A young cock. **Cōck'et**, *n.* A ticket from the custom-house.

Cōck'-fight (-fit), *n.* Battle between cocks.

Cōck'-hōrse, *n.* A child's rocking-horse.

Cōck'le (kōk'l), *n.* A weed; darnel; a shell-fish. — *v. t.* To wrinkle.

Cōck'-lōft, *n.* A room over the garret; a lumber-room.

Cōck'ney (19), *n.* A native of London.

Cōck'pit, *n.* An area where cocks fight; a room in a ship under the gun-deck.

Cōck'rōach, *n.* A troublesome insect; a kind of beetle.

Cōck's'cōmb (-kōm), *n.* Crest of a cock; a plant.

Cōck'swain (or kōk'en), *n.* An officer who has the care of a boat and boat's crew.

Cō'ēda (kō'kō), *n.* A kind of palm-tree bearing the cocoa-nut; the chocolate-tree, and a decoction of the nut or the paste.

Cō'ēda-nūt, *n.* The nut of a kind of palm-tree.

Cō'cōbn' (19), *n.* A ball spun by the silkworm.

Cō'e'tion, *n.* Act of boiling.

Cōd, *n.* A kind of sea-fish; a husk or envelop; a pod; a bag. [of laws.]

Cōde, *n.* A system or digest **Cōd'ger**, *n.* A covetous or clownish fellow. [will.]

Cōd'l-cil, *n.* Supplement to a **Cō'dl-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* Act of reducing laws to a system.

Cō'dl-fy, *v. t.* To reduce to a code or digest, as laws.

Cō'd'dle, *v. t.* To parboil; to treat tenderly.

Cō'd'ling, *n.* A kind of apple.

Cō'ef-fi-cien-gy (-fish'en-), *n.* Joint operation.

Cō'ef-fi-cient (-fish'ent), *a.* Co-operating. — *n.* That which co-operates.

Cō'li-āe, *a.* Pertaining to **Cō'li-kē**, *a.* the belly or intestines. [other.]

Cō-s'qual, *a.* Equal with an-

Cō-e-qual'i-ty (-kwōl-), Equality with another.

Cō-ērce', *v. t.* To restrain force. — *SYN.* To check; constrain; compel.

Cō-ēr'ci-ble, *a.* Capable of being coerced. [pulsio.]

Cō-ēr'cion, *n.* Restraint; coercion. [other.]

Cō-ēr'give, *a.* Restrained by force.

Cō'es-ēn'tial, *a.* Partaki of the same essence.

Cō'e-tā'ne-ōus, *a.* Of the same time or age. [in.]

Cō'e-tērnal, *a.* Equally et

Cō'e-tērn-i-ty, *n.* Equale

Cō-s'val, *a.* Of the same ag

— *n.* One of the same age

Cō-ex-ist', *v. i.* To exist t

gether. [at the same tim

Cō-ex-ist'ence, *n.* Existes

Cō-ex-ist'ent, *a.* Existing

the same time. [external.]

Cō-ex-tēnd', *v. t.* To exte

through the same space.


Cō-ex-tēn'tion, *n.* Equale

tension. [extension.]

Cō-ex-tēn'sive, *a.* Equal

Cō'f'f'ee, *n.* The berry of a

tropical tree, or liquor made

from it. 

Cō'f'f'ee-house, *n.* A house of

entertainment. *Coffee.*

Cō'f'f'ee-mill, *n.* A small m

for grinding coffee.

Cō'f'f'ee-pōt, *n.* A pot

which coffee is boiled.

Cō'f'fer, *n.* A chest, especial

one for money.

Cō'ffin, *n.* A box for a dea

human body. — *v. t.* To

put in a coffin.

Cōg, *n.* The tooth of a whee

— *v. t.* To furnish wi

cogs; to deceive; to wheedl

Cō'gen-gy, *n.* Power; u

gency; strength; force.

Cō'gent, *a.* Having gre

force. — *SYN.* Powerful

urgent; forcible; convinc

ing. [being thought o

Cōg'i-tā-ble, *a.* Capable o

Cōg'i-tā'te, *v. t.* To reflect

to meditate. [thought]

Cōg'i-tā'tion, *n.* De

Cōg'i-tā-tive, *a.* Able

think; given to thought.

Eōg-nāte, *a.* Born together; allied by blood or birth.

Eōg-nā-tion, *n.* Kindred; relation by common descent.

Eōgn'i-ae } *n.* The best of brandy.

Eōg-nī-tion (-nāsh'un), *n.* Knowledge; an object known.

Eōg-nī-zā-ble (or **kōn'i-an-bl**), *a.* Liable to be tried or examined.

Eōg-nī-range (or **kōn'i-zāns**), *n.* Knowledge; notice; judicial notice.

Eōg-nōs-ci-ble, *a.* Capable of being known.

Eōg-wheel, *n.* A wheel with cogs, or teeth.

Eō-hāb'it, *v. i.* To live as man and wife. [together.]

Eō-hāb-it-ā-tion, *n.* A living together.

Eō-hēir' (-ār'), *n.* A joint heir.

Eō-hēir'ess (-ār'-), *n.* A joint heiress.

Eō-hēre, *v. i.* To stick together; to be united.

Eō-hēr'enge, } *n.* A sticking together.

Eō-hēr'en-gy, } together.

Eō-hēr'ent, *a.* Sticking together; consistent.

Eō-hēg-ion, *n.* Sticking together; state of union.

Eō-hē'sive, *a.* Sticking; adhesive.

Eō'hōrt, *a.* A body of soldiers.

Eōlf, *n.* A head-dress. — *v. i.* To cover with a coil.

Eōlf'fure, *n.* A head-dress.

Eōll, *v. i.* To wind into a ring. — *n.* Circular form, as of a rope or serpent.

Eōln, *n.* Metal stamped for money. — *v. i.* To stamp metal.

Eōln'age, *n.* Act of coining; money coined. [concur.]

Eō-l'n-qī-de, *v. i.* To agree; to co-l'n-qī-dance, *n.* Agreement. [or agreeing together.]

Eō-l'n-qī-dent, *a.* Occurring

Eō-l'n-di-ē-tion, *n.* A concurrent sign. [money.]

Eōln'er, *n.* One who coins

Eō-l'n (-lāh'un), *n.* Sexual intercourse; copulation.

Eōke, *n.* Mineral coal charred.

Eōl'an-der (kūl'), *n.* A kind of strainer.

Eōld, *a.* Not warm; frigid; chill; reserved. — *n.* Sensa-

tion produced by want of heat; a form of disease.

Eōld'ness, *n.* Quality of being cold.

Eōle'wort (-wūrt), *n.* A cabbage cut young. [els.]

Eōl'ie, *n.* A pain in the bow-

Eōl'ick-y, *a.* Pertaining to colle.

Eōl-lāp'e, *v. i.* To fall together. — *n.* A sudden falling together.

Eōl-lāp'e'd (-lāp'e'), *a.* Fallen together; closed.

Eōl-lāp'sion, *n.* State of shrinking up.

Eōl'lar, *n.* Something worn around the neck; a ring. — *v. i.* To put a collar on; to seize by the collar.

Eōl-lāte, *v. i.* To compare; to examine; to gather and place in order.

Eōl-lāt'er-al, *a.* Being on the side; indirect.

Eōl-lā'tion, *n.* A repeat; gift; act of comparing.

Eōl-lā'tor, *n.* One who collates. [in office.]

Eōl'lēague, *n.* An associate

Eōl-lēet, *v. i.* or *i.* To gather.

Eōl'leet, *n.* A short prayer.

Eōl-lēet'ed, *a.* Cool; composed.

Eōl-lēe'tion, *n.* Act of collecting; that which is collected. — *SYN.* Assemblage; a contribution; a gathering.

Eōl-lēet'ive, *a.* Formed by gathering; inferring.

Eōl-lēet'ive-ly, *adv.* In a body. [receiver of taxes.]

Eōl-lēet'or, *n.* A gatherer; a

Eōl-lēet'or-ship, *n.* The office of a collector.

Eōl'lege, *n.* An assembly or society; a seminary of learning.

Eōl-lē'gi-al, } *a.* Pertaining

Eōl-lē'gi-ate, } to a college.

Eōl-lē'gi-an, *n.* A member of a college.

Eōl'let, *n.* The part of a ring in which a stone is set. [er.]

Eōl-līde, *v. i.* To dash together.

Eōl'l'er (kōl'yer), *n.* A digger of, or dealer in, coals; a coal-ship.

Eōl'l'er-y, *n.* A coal mine.

Eōl-lī'ue-lāe'tion, *n.* A melting together.

Eōl-lī'gion (-lāh'un), *n.* A striking together. [place.]

Eōl'lō-eāte, *v. i.* To set of

Eōl'lō-eā-tion, *n.* Act of placing; arrangement.

Eōl'lōp, *n.* A cut or slice, as of meat.

Eōl-lō'qui-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or used in, conversation.

Eōl-lō'qui-al-igm, *n.* An expression used only in conversation. [a dialogue.]

Eōl'lō-quist, *n.* A speaker in

Eōl'lō-guy (lō), *n.* A mutual conversation between two.

Eōl-lūde, *v. i.* To conspire in a fraud.

Eōl-lū'gion, *n.* A secret agreement to defraud.

Eōl-lū'sive, *a.* Deceitful.

Eōl-lū'so-ry, *a.* Characterized by collusion.

Eōl'lon, *n.* A point or mark formed thus (i).

Colonel (kōl'nel), *n.* The commander of a regiment.

Colonel-gy (kōl'nel-), } *n.*

Colonel-ship, } Office or rank of a colonel.

Eōl'o-ni-al, *a.* Belonging to a colony or colonies.

Eōl'o-nist, *n.* A member or inhabitant of a colony.

Eōl'o-ni-sā'tion, *n.* The settling of a colony.

Eōl'o-nize, *v. i.* To plant or settle with inhabitants.

Eōl'on-nāde, *n.* A row or range of columns.

Eōl'o-ny, *n.* A body of people who remove and settle in a distant country, continuing subject to the parent state; the country colonized.

Eōl'o-phon, *n.* An inscription on the last page of a book.

Eōl'or (kōl'ur), *n.* A property of light; paint; pretense; (pl.) a banner; flag; ensign.

— *v. i.* To dye; to stain.

— *v. i.* To blush.

Eōl'or-a-ble, *a.* Designed to cover or conceal; plausible; specious. [or.]

Eōl'or-iff'e, *a.* Prolonging color.

Eōl'or-less, *a.* Without color.

Eōl'ōs'sal, *a.* Huge in size; gigantic.

Eōl'ōs'sus, *n.* (Lat. *pl.* *Eōl'ōs'si*; Eng. *pl.* *Eōl'ōs'*

sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōd, tōk; ūm, rye, pull; c, g, soft; e, ē, hard; a; exist; u as ng; this.

sus-eg). A statue of gigantic size.
Colt, *n.* A young horse.
Colt'er, *n.* The sharp fore-iron of a plow.
Colt'ish, *a.* Like a colt.
Colt's-foot, *n.* A plant.
Col'u-brine, *a.* Relating to serpents; cunning.
Col'um-ba-ry, *n.* A pigeon-house.
Col'um-bine, *n.* A genus of plants.
Col'umn (kol'um), *n.* A cylindrical pillar; a perpendicular set of lines in a book; a body of troops.
Col'um'nar, *a.* Like a column.
Col'ure, *n.* One of two great circles intersecting the solstitial or equinoctial points.
Col'ma, *n.* Hairiness of a comet; lethargy; morbid sleepiness. [thargic.
Col'ma-töse, *a.* Drowsy; le-
Col'mb (kôm), *n.* An instrument for dressing the hair; crest of a cock; substance in which bees lodge honey. — *v. t.* To dress with a comb.
Col'mbat, *n.* A battle; fight; contest. — *v. t.* To fight with; to oppose. — *v. i.* To struggle or contend.
Col'mbat-ant, *n.* A champion.
Col'mba-tive, *a.* Disposed to combat.
Col'mber (kôm'-), *n.* One who combs; a long, curling wave.
Col'm-bin'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being combined.
Col'm-bi-nä'tion, *n.* Union or association. — *SYN.* Coalition; conjunction; conspiracy.
Col'm-bine, *v. t. or i.* To unite; to join; to agree.
Col'm-büs'ti-bil'i-ty, *n.*
Col'm-büs'ti-ble-ness, *a.* Quality of being combustible, or of burning.
Col'm-büs'ti-ble, *a.* Capable of burning; apt to burn. — *n.* A substance that will burn.
Col'm-büs'tion (-büst'yün), *n.* A burning; conflagration.
Come (küm), *v. i.* [imp.
CAME, *p. p.* **COME**] To

move toward; to approach; to draw near. [comedies.
Co-mé-di-an, *n.* An actor of
Com'e-dy, *n.* A humorous dramatic piece. [ty.
Com'e-li-ness, *n.* Grace; beau-
Com'e-ly, *a.* Handsome; graceful.
Com'et, *n.* A heavenly body with a train of luminous matter.
Com'et-a-ry, *a.* Relating to
Com'et'ic, *a.* comets.
Com'fit, *n.* A dry sweetmeat.
Com'fort (küm'-), *v. t.* To cheer under affliction or depression. — *n.* A relief from pain; consolation.
Com'fort-a-ble, *a.* Affording or enjoying ease.
Com'fort'er, *n.* One who comforts; the Holy Spirit.
Com'fort-less, *a.* Without comfort. [plant.
Com'frey, *n.* A medicinal
Com'ie, *a.* Relating to comedy; droll.
Com'ie-al, *a.* Diverging;
Com'ing (11), *a.* Future. — *n.* Approach.
Com'i-ty, *n.* Courtesy of intercourse; civility.
Com'mä (19), *n.* The point [used in writing and printing.
Com-mänd', *v. t.* To order; to direct; to govern. — *v. i.* To have supreme authority. — *n.* Order; injunction.
Com'man-dant', *n.* A commanding officer.
Com-mänd'er, *n.* One who
Com-mänd'er-y, *n.* A man-
Com-mänd'ry, *n.* or be-
 longing to an order of knights.
Com-mänd'ing, *a.* Fitted to impress or control.
Com-mänd'ment, *n.* Com-
 mand; order; injunction; a precept of the moral law.
Com-mém'o-ra-ble, *a.* Worthy to be remembered.
Com-mém'o-rä-te, *v. t.* To celebrate by a solemn act.
Com-mém'o-rä'tion, *n.* A solemn public celebration.
Com-mém'o-ra-tive, *a.* Preserving the memory of.
Com-ménce, *v. t.* To begin. — *v. i.* To take rise.

Com-ménce'ment, *n.* Be-
 ginning; day of taking de-
 gree in an American college.
Com-ménd', *v. t.* To praise; to recommend.
Com-ménd'a-ble, *a.* Worthy of praise; laudable.
Com'men-dä'tion, *n.* Praise.
Com-ménd'a-to-ry, *a.* Serv-
 ing to commend.
Com-mén-su-ra-bil'i-ty, *n.*
Com-mén-su-ra-ble-ness, *n.*
 Capacity of having a
 common measure.
Com-mén-su-ra-ble, *a.* Hav-
 ing a common measure.
Com-mén-su-rate, *a.* Of
 equal measure; propor-
 tional.
Com-mén-su-rä'tion, *n.* Re-
 duction to a common mea-
 sure.
Com'ment, *v. i.* To explain
 by means of remarks. — *n.*
 Note or remark for explana-
 tion.
Com'ment-a-ry, *n.* Com-
 ment; exposition; a book
 of comments. [comments.
Com'men-tä'tor, *n.* One who
Com'mérce, *n.* Interchange
 of commodities; personal
 intercourse. — *SYN.* Trade;
 traffic; dealing.
Com-mér'cial, *a.* Relating to
 commerce or trade.
Com'mi-nä'tion, *n.* A threat;
 denunciation.
Com-min'a-to-ry, *a.* Threat-
 ening; denunciatory.
Com-ming'le (-ming'gi), *v. t.*
 To mix together.
Com'mi-nüte, *v. t.* To break
 into small parts.
Com'mi-nü'tion, *n.* Act of
 breaking into small parts.
Com-mis'er-äte, *v. t.* To
 pity. [passion; sympathy.
Com-mis'er-ä'tion, *n.* Com-
 miseration.
Com'mis-sä-ry, *n.* A com-
 missioner; an army officer
 having charge of a special
 department.
Com-mis'sion (-mis'h'un), *n.*
 Performance; perpetration;
 a trust; compensation to an
 agent or factor. — *v. t.* To
 give a commission to; to
 authorize; to empower.
Com-mis'sion-er, *n.* One
 empowered to act.

Com-mis'sure (-mish'yūr), *n.*
A joint; a seam or closure.
Com-mit', *v. i.* To intrust;
to imprison; to pledge.
Com-mit'ment, *n.* Act of
committing.
Com-mit'tal, *a.* A pledge,
actual or implied.
Com-mit'tee, *n.* Persons
specially appointed to man-
age any business.
Com-mix', *v. t. or i.* To unite
in one mass; to mix.
Com-mix'tion (-mish'tyun),
n. A blending; mixture.
Com-mix'ture, *n.* A mingled
mass. [of furniture.
Com-môde', *n.* An article
Com-mô'di-ôus, *a.* Affording
ease and convenience.
Com-mô'di'ty, *n.* Interest;
advantage; merchandise.
Com-mô-dôre, *n.* The com-
mander of a squadron.
Com-mon, *a.* Belonging to
many; general; public;
usual. — *n.* An open public
ground. — *v. i.* To use to-
gether.
Com-mon-age, *n.* A right of
pasturing on a common.
Com-mon-al-ty, *n.* The com-
mon people. [ble.
Com-mon-er, *n.* One not no-
Com-mon-ly, *adv.* Usually;
generally; ordinarily.
Com-mon-plâce, *n.* General
head or title; a memoran-
dum; a trite remark. — *a.*
Common; trite.
Com'mong, *n. pl.* Common
people; lower house of par-
liament; food at a common
table.
Com-mon-wéal', *n.* Public
government; whole body of
people.
Com-mon-wéal'th', *n.* A
state; body politic. [ance.
Com-mô'tion, *n.* Disturb-
Com-mûn'al, *a.* Pertaining
to a commune.
Com'mûne, *n.* A small ter-
ritorial district in France. —
v. i. To converse; to con-
fer.
Com-mû'ni-ca-ble, *a.* Capa-
ble of being communicated.
Com-mû'ni-cant, *n.* A par-
taker of the Lord's supper.
Com-mû'ni-câte, *v. t.* To

impart. — *v. i.* To share;
to have intercourse.
Com-mû'ni-câ'tion, *n.* Act
of communicating; corre-
spondence.
Com-mû'ni-ca-tive, *a.*
Ready to communicate.
Com-mûn'ion (-yun), *n.* In-
tercourse; fellowship; a tak-
ing of the Lord's supper.
Com-mû'ni-ty, *n.* Common
possession; the public; so-
ciety at large.
Com-mû'ta-bil'i-ty, *n.* Qual-
ity of being commutable.
Com-mû'ta-ble, *a.* Capable
of being commuted.
Com-mu-tâ'tion, *n.* Ex-
change. [to exchange.
Com-mû'ta-tive, *a.* Relating
Com-mû'te', *v. t.* To ex-
change; to substitute.
Com-pâct', *v. t.* To thrust
or press together; to league
with. — *a.* Firm; dense. —
n. An agreement between
parties; covenant.
Com-pân'ion, *n.* An as-
sociate; comrade; mate.
Com-pân'ion-a-ble, *a.* So-
ciable; agreeable.
Com-pân'ion-ship, *n.* Fel-
lowship; association.
Com-pa-ny (kûm'-, 19), *n.*
Fellowship; persons assem-
bled or acting together.
Com-pa-ra-ble, *a.* Worthy
to be compared.
Com-pâr'a-tive, *a.* Estimated
by comparison.
Com-pâr'a-tive-ly, *adv.* By
comparison.
Com-pâr'e', *v. t.* To examine
the mutual relations of; to
liken. — *v. i.* To be like. —
n. Comparison.
Com-pâr'l-son, *n.* Act of
comparing; comparative es-
timate; simile.
Com-pâr't', *v. t.* To divide.
Com-pâr-ti'tion (-tish'un),
n. Act of dividing; part
divided. [vision.
Com-pâr't'ment, *a.* A di-
Com-pass, *v. i.*
To surround; to
obtain; to plot.
— *n.* A circum-
ference; bound-
ary; magnetic
instrument; Compass.

(*pl.*) an instrument to de-
scribe circles. [cy.
Com-pâ'sion, *n.* Pity; mer-
Com-pâ'sion-ate, *a.* In-
clined to pity; merciful.
Com-pâ'sion-âte, *v. t.* To
pity. [sistency; agreement.
Com-pâ't'i-bl'i-ty, *n.* Com-
Com-pâ't'i-ble, *a.* Consistent.
Com-pâ't'i-bly, *adv.* Con-
sistently.
Com-pâ'tri-ot, *n.* A fellow-
patriot, or one of the same
country.
Com-peer', *n.* An equal; col-
league; companion.
Com-pêl' (7), *v. t.* To drive by
force. — *SYN.* To neces-
sitate; constrain; oblige.
Com-pê'l'a-ble, *a.* Capable
of being compelled.
Com-pel-lâ'tion, *n.* Style of
address or salutation.
Com-pend, *n.* Abridg-
Com-pend'i-um, *n.* ment;
summary; epitome.
Com-pend'i-ôus, *a.* Short;
concise; brief.
Com-pen-sâte or **Com-pên'-**
sâte, *v. t.* To make amends.
Com-pen-sâ'tion, *n.* Recom-
pense; amends; remunera-
tion.
Com-pên'sa-tive, *a.* Mak-
Com-pên'sa-to-ry, *ing* a
amends; affording compen-
sation.
Com-pê'te', *v. i.* To strive for
a like end; to rival.
Com-pe'tence, *n.* Suffi-
Com-pe'ten-cy, *n.* cleury;
legal capacity or right.
Com-pe'tent, *a.* Adequate
to some end or duty; having
legal capacity. — *SYN.* Suffi-
cient; fitted; qualified.
Com-pe'ti-tion (-tish'un), *n.*
Rivalry; strife for supe-
riority.
Com-pê'ti-tor, *n.* A rival.
Com-pê'ti-tive, *a.* Pertain-
ing to competition; emu-
lous. [tion from authors.
Com-pi-lâ'tion, *n.* A selec-
Com-pile', *v. t.* To compose
out of materials got from
other works.
Com-pile'ment (10), *n.* Act
of compiling; compilation.
Com-pil'er, *n.* One who com-
piles.



Com-pla'gence, *s.* Pleas-
Com-pla'gen-ry, *s.* ure; sat-
 isfaction of mind; civility.
Com-pla'cent, *a.* Grati-
 fied; displaying satisfaction.
Com-plain, *v. i.* To mur-
 mur; to lament; to make a
 charge.
Com-plain'ant, *n.* One who
 complains; a plaintiff.
Com-plain'er, *n.* One who
 complains.
Com-plaint, *s.* A murmur-
 ing; lamentation; accusa-
 tion; disease.
Com-plai-gance, *s.* Civility;
 courtesy; urbanity; polite-
 ness. [courteous.
Com-plai-gant, *a.* Polite;
Com-plé-ment, *n.* The full
 number. [up.
Com-plé-mént'al, *a.* Filling
Com-pléte, *a.* Finished; per-
 fect. — *v. t.* To fulfill; to
 accomplish.
Com-pléte'ly, *adv.* Perfectly.
Com-pléte'ness (10), *s.* State
 of being complete.
Com-plé'tion, *s.* Act of
 finishing; accomplishment;
 perfect state.
Com'plex, *a.* Of many parts;
 intricate; complicated. —
n. Assemblage; collection.
Com-pléx'ion (-pléx'shun),
s. The color of the face or
 skin. [ing to complexion.
Com-pléx'ion-al, *a.* Pertain-
 ing to complexion.
Com-pléx'i-ty, *n.* A complex
 state; intricacy.
Com-pli'a-ble, *a.* Capable of
 complying or yielding.
Com-pli'ance (13), *n.* A
 yielding.
Com-pli'ant, *a.* Yielding;
 bending; obliging.
Com-pli-ca-cy, *n.* State of
 being complex.
Com-pli-cáte, *v. t.* To make
 complex or intricate. —
SYN. To entangle; in-
 involve; perplex.
Com-pli-cáte, *a.* Involved.
Com-pli-cá'tion, *s.* A mix-
 ture of many things; in-
 tricacy.
Com-pli-ment, *n.* Act or
 expression of civility;
 praise. — *v. t.* To flatter
 or gratify by bestowing
 praise upon.

Com-pli-mént'al, *s.* Ex-
Com-pli-mént'a-ry, *s.* pres-
 erve of praise or civility.
Com-plot, *n.* A conspiracy;
 plot. [gether; to conspire.
Com-plot', *v. t.* To plot to-
Com-pl'y, *v. i.* To yield; to
 assent.
Com-pó'nent, *a.* Helping to
 form. — *n.* An elementary
 part.
Com-pórt, *v. i.* To agree;
 to suit. — *v. t.* To behave;
 to conduct. [ent.
Com-pórt'a-ble, *a.* Consist-
Com-póse, *v. t.* To put to-
 gether; to write, as an au-
 thor; to allay; to quiet.
Com-pósed, *a.* Calm; tran-
 quill; quiet.
Com-póse'r, *n.* One who
 composes; author of music.
Com-pó'site, *a.* Made up of
 parts; compounded.
Com-po-si'tion (-shun), *n.*
 Mixture; combination; ar-
 rangement or setting of
 type; a written work.
Com-pó'si-tor, *n.* One who
 sets type. [manure.
Com-pó'st, *n.* A mixture for
Com-pó'st're, *n.* A composed
 state of mind; calmness.
Com-po-tá'tion, *n.* Act of
 drinking together.
Com-pound, *a.* Formed of
 two or more ingredients. —
n. A mixture.
Com-pound, *v. t.* To mix in
 one mass; to combine or
 unite; to adjust. — *v. i.* To
 come to terms of agreement.
Com-pound'er, *n.* One who
 compounds.
Com-pre-hénd, *v. t.* To con-
 tain; to comprise; to under-
 stand.
Com-pre-hén'si-ble, *a.* Ca-
 pable of being understood.
Com-pre-hén'sion, *n.* Act of
 comprehending; a compris-
 ing; capacity.
Com-pre-hén'sive, *a.* In-
 cluding much in small
 space. — *SYN.* Large; full;
 capacious.
Com-press, *v. t.* To press to-
 gether; to squeeze.
Com'press, *n.* A soft pad
 used by surgeons.
Com-press'i-ble, *n.*

Quality of being compres-
 sible.
Com-prés'si-ble, *a.* Capa-
 ble of being compressed.
Com-prés'sion, *n.* Act
 pressing together.
Com-prés'sive, *a.* Hav-
 ing power to compress.
Com-prés'sure (-présh'p
n. Pressure. [prish.
Com-pris'al, *n.* Act of co-
Com-pris'e, *v. t.* To conta-
Com'pro-mise, *n.* Amica-
 agreement in which mutual
 concessions are made. — *v.*
 To settle by mutual agr-
 ment; to put to hazard.
v. i. To make an agree-
Com'pro-mit, *v. t.* To pre-
 ise; to pledge; to comp-
 mise.
Comp-tró'l'ler (kon-tról'-
a. Public officer who ex-
 amines and certifies account-
Com-pul'sa-to-ry, *a.* Oc-
 pelling.
Com-pul'sion, *n.* Act of oc-
 pelling; force applied.
Com-pul'sive, *a.* Comp-
Com-pul'so-ry, *ing*; o-
 straining; forcing.
Com-púne'tion, *n.* Remov-
Com-púne'tious, *a.* Att-
 ed with compunction or p-
 for offences.
Com-pú't'a-ble, *a.* Capable
 being computed.
Com-pu-tá'tion, *n.* Act
 reckoning. [late; to reckon.
Com-pú'te, *v. t.* To cal-
Com-pú't'er, *n.* One w-
 computes or reckons.
Com-pú-tist, or **Com-pi-**
list, *n.* A reckoner.
Com'rade, *n.* An associa-
 a mate; a companion.
Con, *v. t.* To revolve
 thought; to study over.
Con-cám'er-áte, *v. t.* To au-
 over; to vault.
Con-cám'er-á'tion, *n.*
 arch or vault.
Con-cát'e-náte, *v. t.* To li-
 together; to unite in
 series.
Con-cát'e-ná'tion, *n.* A
 ries of links, or of thin-
 dependent on each other.
Con-cáve, *a.* Hollow s-
 curved. — *n.* A hollow;
 arch or vault.

C, á, í, ò, ú, *y*, long; **ä**, è, í, ò, ü, *y*, short; **cä**,r, cä,r, äsk, äll, what; **ë**,r, vëll, ürm; **pä**,r, nê

Con-cáv'i-ty, *n.* Hollowness of a rounded body.

Con-cáv'vo-éon'vex, *a.* Concave on one side and convex on the other.

Con-cáv'vo-éon'éave, *a.* Concave on both sides.

Con-céal' (8), *v. t.* To keep in secret. — **SYN.** To hide; disguise; secrete.

Con-céal'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being hid or kept secret.

Con-céal'ment, *n.* Act of hiding; a hiding place.

Con-cède', *v. t.* To grant; to admit as true or proper.

Con-céit', *n.* Fancy; vanity. — *v. t.* To fancy; to imagine.

Con-céit'ed, *a.* Vain; proud.

Con-céiv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being conceived.

Con-céive', *v.* To form in the mind; to imagine; to become with child.

Con-cén'ter, *v. t. or t.* To concentrate; to come or bring to a point.

Con-cén'trate, or **Con-cén'trate**, *v. t.* To bring to a common center, or to a closer union.

Con-cén'tra'tion, *n.* Act of concentrating.

Con-cén'tra-tive-ness, *n.* Faculty of concentrating the intellectual force.

Con-cén'tric, *a.* Having center. [being concentric]

Con-cén'tric'al, *a.* Having center. [being concentric]

Con-cén'tric'i-ty, *n.* State of center. [being concentric]

Con-cép'tion, *n.* Act of conceiving; idea; notion; thought.

Con-cép'tive, *a.* Capable of conceiving.

Con-cérn', *v. t.* To affect; to belong to; to interest. — *n.* An affair; anxiety; solicitude; business; care.

Con-cérn'ing, *p. pr.* Pertaining to.

Con-cérn'ment, *n.* Business.

Con-cért', *v. t.* To contrive together; to plan.

Con-cért, *n.* Agreement; plan; a musical entertainment.

Con-cés'sion (-sesh'un), *n.* Act of yielding; grant; boon.

Con-cés'sion, *n.* Act of yielding; grant; boon.

Con-cés'sive, *a.* Implying

Cónch (kóuk), *n.* A marine shell.

Cónch'oid, *n.* A geometrical curve. [a marine shell]

Cónch-oid'al, *a.* Resembling

Con-chól'o-gist, *n.* One versed in conchology.

Con-chól'o-gy, *n.* The science of shells.

Con-cú'l'ite, *v. t.* To gain by favor; to win over. — **SYN.** To propitiate; engage.

Con-cú'l'a'tion, *n.* Act of conciliating. [conciliates]

Con-cú'l'a'tor, *n.* One who tends to conciliate; pacific.

Con-cún'ni-ty, *n.* Finess; suitability; neatness.

Con-cise', *a.* Brief; short; terse.

Con-cise'ly, *adv.* In few words.

Con-cise'ness, *n.* Brevity in speaking or writing.

Con-clá'sion (-sh'un), *n.* A cutting off; circumscription.

Con-clá'se, *n.* An assembly of cardinals; a private meeting.

Con-clúde', *v. t.* To bring to an end; to finish. — *v. i.* To come to an end; to infer.

Con-clú'd'er, *n.* One who concludes.

Con-clú'sion, *n.* End; inference; determination.

Con-clú'sive, *a.* Decisive; final.

Con-clú'sive-ly, *adv.* Decisively.

Con-cóet', *v. t.* To digest; to ripen; to mature; to contrive.

Con-cóet'ion, *n.* Act of conceiving.

Con-cóet'ive, *a.* Tending to digest or mature.

Con-cóm'i-lance, *n.* A being together; accompaniment.

Con-cóm'i-lant, *a.* Accompanying. — *n.* A companion; accompaniment.

Cón'oord, *n.* Union; agreement; consonance; harmony.

Con-córd'ance, *n.* A minute verbal index to a book.

Con-córd'ant, *a.* Agreeing; suitable; harmonious.

Cón'course, *n.* An assembly.

Con-crés'sive, *a.* Growing together; uniting.

Con-crète', *v. i. or t.* To unite in a mass.

Con'erète, *a.* Formed by concretion; not abstract. — *n.* A compound.

Con-crét'ion, *n.* Act of concreting.

Con-crét'ive, *a.* Causing to concreate.

Con-cú'bi-nage, *n.* Cohabitation of a man and a woman not married.

Cón'eu-bine, *n.* A kept mistress.

Con-cú'pis-ence, *n.* Lust.

Con-cú'p'it' (7), *v. t.* To tend to one point; to unite in action or opinion. — **SYN.** To agree; coincide; combine; join.

Con-cú'r'ence, *n.* Union; conjunction; agreement.

Con-cú'r'ent, *a.* Acting together.

Con-cú's'ion (-kúsh'un), *n.* A shaking; a sudden jar.

Con-cú's'sive, *a.* Able to shake.

Con-dém'n' (-dém'), *v. t.* To pronounce to be wrong; to doom; to sentence.

Cón'dem-ná'tion, *n.* Act of condemning; sentence.

Con-dém'na-to-ry, *a.* Implying condemnation.

Con-dém'ner, *n.* One who condemns.

Con-dém'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being condemned.

Cón'dem-ná'tion, *n.* Act of condemning.

Con-dén'se', *v.* To make or become more dense.

Con-dén's'er, *n.* He who, or that which, condenses.

Cón'de-scénd', *v. i.* To waive a privilege of rank.

Cón'de-scénd'ing, *a.* Yielding to inferiors; obliging.

Cón'de-scén'sion, *n.* Act of condescending; affability.

Con-dígn' (-dín'), *a.* Deserved; suitable; merited.

Con-dígn'ly (-dín'-), *adv.* According to merit.

Cón'di-ment, *n.* A seasoning.

Cón'di-cí'ple, *n.* A fellow-disciple; a school-mate.



Con-dít'ion (-dísh'un), *n.* State; quality; term of agreement. — *v.* To make terms; to stipulate.

son, ör, dö, wölf, töb, töök; örn, rye, pull; ç, ç, soft; e, ö, hard; a; exist; u as ng; this.

CONDITIONAL

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CONGELATION

Con-dit'ion-al } (-dish-
Con-dit'ion-a-ry } un-),
a. Implying terms.
Con-dit'ioned (-dish'und), *a.*
 Having terms, qualities or
 properties.
Con-dôle, *v. t.* To grieve;
 to express sorrow.
Con-dô'leuce, *n.* Expression
 of grief or sympathy.
Con-dôl'er, *n.* One who con-
 doles.
Con'dor (18), *n.*
 A large bird of
 the vulture
 kind.
Con-dûce, *v. i.*
 To tend; to con-
 tribute.  Condor.
Con-dû'ci-ble, *a.* Having
Con-dû'give, *a.* A tendency
 to conduce.
Con'duct, *n.* Behavior; guid-
 ance.
Con-dûct, *v. t.* To guide; to
 control; to manage. — *v. i.*
 To behave.
Con-dûct'or, *n.* A leader;
 director; manager.
Con-dûc'tress, *n.* A woman
 who conducts.
Con'duit (kôn/dit or kûn/dit),
n. A water-pipe; a canal.
Con-dû'pli-eate, *a.* Doubled
 together.
Conë, *n.* A solid body
 tapering to a point
 from a circular base.  Cone.
Con-fab'u-lâte, *v. i.* To
 talk together.
Con-fab'u-lâ'tion, *n.* Famili-
 ar talk.
Con'fect, } *n.* A sweet-
Con-fec'tion, } meat.
Con-fec'tion-er, *n.* One who
 sells sweetmeats, &c.
Con-fec'tion-er-y, *n.* Sweet-
 meats in general; a place
 where sweetmeats are sold.
Con-féd'er-a-cy, *n.* A league;
 coalition; conspiracy.
Con-féd'er-ate, *a.* United in
 a league. — *n.* Member of
 a confederacy; ally.
Con-féd'er-âte, *v. t. or i.* To
 unite in alliance.
Con-féd'er-â'tion, *n.* Alli-
 ance; league.
Con-féd'er-a-tive, *a.* Con-
 stituting a federal compact.
Con-fôr, *v. t.* To bestow; to


award. — *v. i.* To discourse
 seriously.
Con'fer-ence, *n.* Serious con-
 versation; a meeting for
 consultation.
Con-fess, *v.* To own; to
 avow; to grant; to hear con-
 fession. [*ly.*]
Con-fess'ed-ly, *adv.* Avowed.
Con-fes'sion (-fesh'un), *n.*
 Acknowledgment; act of
 confessing to a priest.
Con-fes'sion-al, *n.* A place
 where confession is made.
Con-fess'or, *n.* One who con-
 fesses or hears confessions.
Con'fi-dant, *n. m.* } A bo-
Con'fi-dante, *n. fem.* } som
 friend.
Con-fide, *v. i.* To put faith.
 — *v. t.* To intrust.
Con'fi-dence, *n.* Firm belief;
 trust; boldness; self-reli-
 ance.
Con'fi-dent, *a.* Having great
 confidence or boldness.
Con'fi-dên'tial, *a.* Trusty;
 private. [*confidence.*]
Con'fi-dent-ly, *adv.* With
Con'fig'u-râ'tion, *n.* Exter-
 nal form or figure.
Con'fig'ure, *v. t.* To dispose
 in a certain form or figure.
Con-fin'a-ble, *a.* Capable of
 being confined or limited.
Con'fine, *n.* A limit; border.
Con'fine, or **Con'fine**, *v. i.*
 To border. — *v. t.* To re-
 strain; to limit; to shut up.
Con'fine'ment, *n.* Restraint.
Con'firm, *v. t.* To make cer-
 tain; to admit to the full
 privileges of the church. —
 SYN. To strengthen; verify;
 assure.
Con'firm'a-ble, *a.* Capable
 of being confirmed.
Con'fir-mâ'tion, *n.* Act of
 confirming or establishing.
Con'firm'a-tive, } *a.* Tend-
Con'firm'a-to-ry, } ing to
 confirm. [*confirms.*]
Con'firm'er, *n.* One who
Con'fis-ca-ble, *a.* Liable to
 be confiscated.
Con'fis-cate, or **Con'fis-**
cate, *a.* Forfeited to the
 public use.
Con'fis-câte, or **Con'fis-**
câte, *v. t.* To forfeit to
 the public treasury.

Con'fis-câ'tion, *n.* The
 of forfeiting or confiscat-
Con'fis-câ'tor, *n.* One w
 confiscates. [*fi*]
Con'fis-grâ'tion, *n.* A gr
Con'flict, *v. t. i.* To strive;
 contend. [*strugg*]
Con'flict, *n.* A contes
Con'flu-ence, *n.* A flow
 together; a confluence.
Con'flu-ent, *a.* Running
 together. — *n.* A stream
 flowing into a larger one.
Con'flux, *n.* A junction
 currents.
Con'form, *v. t. i.* To make fit
 — *v. i.* To comply; to yie
Con'form-a-ble, *a.* Suitabl
 agreeable. [*ab*]
Con'form-a-bly, *adv.* Su
Con'for-mâ'tion, *n.* Act
 conforming; disposition
 parts; structure.
Con'form'ist, *n.* One w
 complies with the wor
 of the church of England.
Con'form-ty, *n.* Com
 ance with; agreement.
Con-found, *v. t. i.* To mix;
 mingle; to perplex.
Con-founded, *p. p.* Blende
 mixed. — *p. a.* Enormo
Con'fra'tér-ni-ty, *n.* A
 religious brotherhood.
Con'front (-frûnt'), *v. t. i.*
 face; to set face to face.
Con'frôn-tâ'tion, *n.* Act
 confronting.
Con'fuse, *v. t. i.* To confus
 to perplex; to abash.
Con'fus-ed-ly, *adv.* In co
 fusion.
Con'fus'ion, *n.* Disorder; i
 mult; ruin; indistinctne
Con'fû'a-ble, *a.* Capabl
 being confused.
Con'fu-lâ'tion, *n.* Act
 disproving; refutation.
Con'fute, *v. t. i.* To dispro
 to prove to be false. [*fab*]
Con'fû'ter, *n.* One who c
Con'fû'te, *n.* A bow; reveren
 farewell. — *v. i.* To ta
 leave.
Con'geal, *v. t. or i.*
 freeze; to thicken; to stiff
Con'geal'a-ble, *a.* Capa
 of being congealed.
Con'geal'ment, *n.* Act
 congealing; mass congeal
Con'ge-lâ'tion, *n.* Proce

ê, ë, î, ô, û, ÿ, long; ä, ö, î, ô, ü, ÿ, short; cäre, cär, äsk, all, what; öre, vull, wörn; p, que, fire

of congealing; thing congealed.
Côn'ge-ner, *n.* A thing of the same nature or origin.
Côn'ge-nér'ie, *a.* Of the same kind.
Côn-gén'i-al, *a.* Of the same nature or disposition.
Côn-gén'i-ál'i-ty, *n.* Natural affinity; suitableness.
Côn-gén'i-tal, *a.* Of the same birth; dating from birth.
Côn'ger, *n.* A large kind of eel. [Section of bodies.
Côn-gé-ri-ég, *n.* Mass or col-
Côn-gést, *c. t.* To heap up.
Côn-gés'tion (jést'yun), *n.* An unnatural collection of blood.
Côn-gést'ive, *a.* Indicating an accumulation of blood in some part of the body.
Côn-glob'ate, *a.* Formed into a ball.
Côn-glo-bát'ion, *n.* Act of forming into a ball.
Côn-glob'ate, } *v. t.* To
Côn-glob'u-late, } gather
into a globe or ball.
Côn-glob'er-áte, *v. t.* To
gather into a round mass.
Côn-glob'er-ate, *a.* Gath-
ered together in a mass.
Côn-glob'er-át'ion, *n.* A
gathering into a round mass.
Côn-glú'd-nant, *a.* Gluing
together; uniting.
Côn-glú'ti-ná'te, *v. t.* To
glue together. [gether.
Côn-glú'ti-ná'te, *a.* Glued to-
Côn-glú'ti-ná'tion, *n.* A
gluing together; union.
Côn-glú'ti-na-tive, *a.* Tend-
ing to cause union. [tea.
Côn'go, *n.* A kind of black
Côn-grát'u-lant, *a.* Rejoicing
in participation.
Côn-grát'u-lá'te, *v. t.* To
wish joy to. — SYN. To fe-
licitate.
Côn-grát'u-lát'ion, *n.* Act of
congratulating.
Côn-grát'u-lát'or, *n.* One
who offers congratulation.
Côn-grát'u-la-to-ry, *a.* Ex-
pressing joy.
Côn-gre-gá'te, *v.* To assem-
ble; to meet; to gather.
Côn-gre-gát'ion, *n.* An as-
sembly, especially a religious
assembly.

Côn-gre-gát'ion-al, *a.* Re-
lating to a congregation;
public.
Côn-gre-gát'ion-al-ism, *n.*
Government of itself by
each local church.
Côn-gre-gát'ion-al-ist, *n.*
An adherent to the congre-
gational mode of govern-
ment.
Côn'gress (18), *n.* A meet-
ing; the legislature of the
United States.
Côn-grés'sion-al (-grësh'-
ud-), *a.* Pertaining to con-
gress. [ing.
Côn-grés'sive, *a.* Encounter-
Côn-gru-ence, *n.* Agree-
ment.
Côn-gru-ent, *a.* Agreeing.
Côn-grú'i-ty, *n.* Consistency.
Côn-gru-ous (kông'gru-us),
a. Being suitable; fit.
Côn'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to
Côn'ic-al, } or like, a cone.
Côn'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In the
form of a cone.
Côn'ics, *n. sing.* The science
which treats of the prop-
erties of the cone.
Côn-nif'er-ous, *a.* Bearing
cones, as the pine.
Côn-jéct'ir-al, *a.* Depend-
ing on conjecture.
Côn-jéct'ure, *n.* Opinion
based on imperfect knowl-
edge; surmise. — *v. t.* To
guess; to suspect.
Côn-join', *v.* To connect; to
unite; to join.
Côn-joint', *a.* United; con-
nected; associated.
Côn-joint'ly, *adv.* With unit-
ed efforts. [marriage.
Côn'ju-gal, *a.* Relating to
Côn'ju-gá'te, *v. t.* To inflect
: as verbs.
Côn'ju-gát'ion, *n.* The in-
flection of verbs.
Côn-junet', *a.* Joint; con-
current.
Côn-juné'tion, *n.* Union; a
connecting word. [unite.
Côn-junet'ive, *a.* Serving to
Côn-junet'ure, *n.* Union;
connection; crisis.
Côn'ju-rát'ion, *n.* Solemn
treaty; enchantment.
Côn'jure (kún'jur), *v. t.* To
charm; to enchant. — *v. i.*
To practice magical arts.

Côn-jure', *v. t.* To enjoin
solemnly.
Côn'jur-er (kún'jur-), *n.* An
enchanter. [same time.
Côn'ná'te, *n.* Born at the
Côn-nát'u-ral, *a.* Connected
by nature.
Côn-nát'u-rál'i-ty, *n.* Nat-
ural union.
Côn-nét', *v. t.* To knit to-
gether; to unite.
Côn-néct'ion, *n.* Act of join-
ing; a relation by blood or
marriage. — SYN. Union;
coherence; junction; inter-
course.
Côn-néct'ive, *a.* Serving to
connect. — *n.* A word that
connects sentences. [tion.
Côn-néx'tion. See *Connec-*
Côn-niv'ance, *n.* A giving
secret assistance or sym-
pathy.
Côn-nive', *v. i.* To wink at.
Côn-niv'er, *n.* One who con-
nives.
Côn'nois-seúr' (kôn'nis-
súr'), *n.* A critical judge or
master of any art.
Côn'nois, *n.* A figure
resembling a cone.
Côn-ná'ti-al, *a.*
Pertaining to mar-
riage. 
Côn'quer (kông'kér), *v. t.* To
overcome.
Côn'quer-a-ble, *a.* Capable
of being conquered.
Côn'quer-or, *n.* One who con-
quers.
Côn'quest (kông'west), *n.*
Act of conquering; thing
conquered. — SYN. Victory;
triumph; subjection.
Côn'san-guin'e-ous, *a.* Of
the same blood.
Côn'san-guin'i-ty, *n.* Rela-
tion by blood.
Côn'science, *n.* Internal or
self-knowledge, or sense of
right and wrong; truth.
Côn'sci-én'tious (-shí-én'-
shus), *a.* Regulated by con-
science.
Côn'sci-én'tious-ness, *n.* A
scrupulous regard to con-
science. [able.
Côn'scion-a-ble, *a.* Reason-
Côn'scióus (kôn'shus), *a.*
Having the power of know-
ing one's own thoughts.

Con'sci-ous-ly, *adv.* With inward persuasion.

Con'sci-ous-ness, *n.* Perception of what passes in one's own mind.

Con'script, *n.* An enrolled soldier. — *a.* Written; enrolled.

Con'scrip-tion, *n.* Act of enrolling or registering.

Con'se-crate, *v. t.* To dedicate; to declare to be sacred.

Con'se-crate, *a.* Devoted; sacred.

Con'se-cra-tion, *n.* The act of dedicating to sacred uses.

Con'se-cra-tor, *n.* One who consecrates. [in order.]

Con'se-cu-tive, *a.* Following

Con'se-cu-tive-ly, *adv.* In succession.

Con-sent, *n.* Agreement; correspondence; accord. — *v. i.* To agree in opinion; to give assent. [cordant.]

Con'sen-ta-n-ot-us, *a.* Acc-

Con-sent'er, *n.* One who consents.

Con-sen'tient (-sēn'shent), *a.* Agreeing in opinion.

Con'se-quence, *n.* That which follows; effect; inference. [as a result.]

Con'se-quent, *a.* Following,

Con'se-quen'tial, *a.* Conc-

Con'se-quent-ly, *adv.* By consequence; pompously.

Con'se-quent-ly, *adv.* By consequence.

Con-serv'ant, *a.* Having the power of preserving.

Con'ser-va-tion, *n.* Preser-

Con-serv'a-tive, *a.* Tending or desiring to preserve.

Con'ser-vā-tor, or **Con'ser-vā-tor**, *n.* A preserver.

Con-serv'a-to-ry, *a.* Tending to preserve. — *n.* A green-

Con'serve, *n.* A sweetmeat.

Con'serve, *v. t.* To pre-

Con'serve, *v. t.* To pre-

Con'serve, *v. t.* To pre-

Con-sid'er-a-ble, *a.* Worthy of regard; moderately large.

Con-sid'er-a-bly, *adv.* In a considerable degree.

Con-sid'er-ate, *n.* Given to reflection. — *SYN.* Thoughtful; prudent; discreet.

Con-sid'er-ate-ly, *adv.* With serious thought.

Con-sid'er-ā-tion, *n.* Act of considering; serious thought; prudence; reason.

Con-sid'er-er, *n.* One who considers.

Con-sid'er-ing, *p. pr.* Regarding; having regard to.

Con-sign (-sīn'), *v. t.* To give; to intrust; to assign.

Con'sign-ee (kōn'sīn-ee'), *n.* One to whom a thing is con-

Con'sign'er (-sīn-'), *n.* One who commits to another in trust.

Con'sign-ment (-sīn'ment), *n.* Act of consigning; goods consigned.

Con-sist, *v. i.* To be made up of; to subsist; to agree.

Con-sist-ence, *n.* Fixed

Con-sist-en-cy, *n.* state; agreement; congruity.

Con-sist'ent, *a.* Agreeing; accordant; compatible.

Con-sist'ent-ly, *adv.* In a consistent manner.

Con'sis-tō-ri-al, *a.* Relating to a consistory.

Con-sist'o-ry (19), *n.* A spiritual court; any solemn assembly.

Con-so-ci-ate (-sō'shi-), *n.* An associate.

Con-so-ci-āte, *v. t.* or *i.* To unite in a body.

Con-so-ci-ā-tion (-sō'shi-ā'-shun), *n.* A union of neighboring churches.

Con-sol'a-ble, *a.* Admitting consolation.

Con-so-lā-tion, *n.* Alleviation; solace; comfort.

Con-sol'a-to-ry, *a.* Tending to give consolation.

Con-sol'e, *v. t.* To comfort; to cheer under sorrow.

Con-sol'e, *n.* A bracket to support a cornice, &c.

Con-sol'er, *n.* One who consoles.

Con-sol'i-dāte, *v.* To make or grow solid.

Con-sol'i-dā-tion, *n.* Act of making hard or firm.

Con'sol, or **Con-sol's**, *n. pl.* An English funded government security.

Con'so-nance, *n.* Agreement of sounds; concord; accord.

Con'so-nant, *a.* Agreeable; consistent; accordant. — *a.* A sound less open than a vowel; a letter representing such sound.

Con'so-nant-ly, *adv.* Consistently; agreeably.

Con'sort, *n.* A husband or wife; companion; partner.

Con-sort, *v. i.* To keep company; to associate. — *v. t.* To unite or join.

Con-spi'e-u-ous, *a.* Obvious to the sight; plain; manifest.

Con-spi'e-u-ous-ly, *adv.* Evidently; plainly.

Con-spi'e-u-ous-ness, *n.*

Con'spi-cu-i-ty, *n.*

Openness to view; clearness.

Con-spi-ra-cy, *n.* A plot; combination for an evil purpose. [of evil; a conspiracy.]

Con-spi-ra-tor, *n.* A plotter.

Con-spire, *v. i.* To unite for an evil purpose.

Con-spir'er, *n.* A plotter.

Con'sta-ble (kūn'sta-bi), *n.* An officer of the peace.

Con-stāb'u-lā-ry, *a.* Pertaining to constables.

Con'stan-cy, *n.* Stability; firmness of mind; steadiness.

Con'stant, *a.* Firm; unchanging; faithful in affection. [ably.]

Con'stant-ly, *adv.* Invari-

Con'stel-lā-tion, *n.* A cluster of fixed stars.

Con'ster-nā-tion, *n.* Terror that confounds. [cative.]

Con'sti-pāte, *v. t.* To make

Con'sti-pā-tion, *n.* Consti-

Con'sti-tu-ent, *n.* Constitu-

Con'sti-tu-tion, *n.* Act of constituting; frame of body, mind, or government.

CONSTITUTIONAL

85

CONTINGENT

Con'sti-tū'tion-al, *a.* Consistent with the constitution.
Con'sti-tū'tion-al-l'y, *a.* Consistency with the constitution.
Con'sti-tū'tion-al-ist, *n.* An adherent to a constitution.
Con'sti-tū'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In consistency with the constitution. [*Ing.*]
Con'sti-tū'tive, *a.* Established with overpowering force. — *SYN.* To compel; force; drive; urge.
Con-strain'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being constrained.
Con-strain'er, *n.* One who constrains.
Con-straint, *n.* Compulsion.
Con-strict', *v. t.* To bind; to contract; to cause to shrink.
Con-stric'tion, *n.* Contraction; compression. [*tract.*]
Con-string'e, *v. t.* To constrict.
Con-strin'gent, *a.* Binding.
Con-strict', *v. t.* To build; to compose; to form; to devise. [*constructs.*]
Con-struct'er, *n.* One who constructs.
Con-struc'tion, *n.* Act of constructing; fabrication; an edifice.
Con-struc'tion-ist, *n.* One who construes a writing or public instrument.
Con-struct'ive, *a.* By construction; deduced; inferred.
Con'struce, *v. t.* To explain.
Con'stu-pra'tion, *n.* Act of ravishing.
Con'sub-stā'n'tial, *a.* Having the same substance.
Con'sub-stā'n'ti-a'tion (*shl-ā'shun*), *n.* Actual presence of the body of Christ with the sacramental elements.
Con'sue-tū'di-nal, *a.* Customary; usual.
Con'sul, *n.* The chief magistrate in ancient Rome; a commercial agent. [*a consul.*]
Con'sul-ar, *a.* Pertaining to a consul.
Con'sul-late, *n.* The office of a consul.
Con'sult', *v. t.* To ask advice of. — *v. i.* To take advice.

Con'sul-tā'tion, *n.* Act of consulting; deliberation. [*sults.*]
Con-sult'er, *n.* One who consults.
Con-sūm'a-ble (*lī*), *a.* Capable of being consumed.
Con-sūme', *v. t.* To waste; to spend. — *v. i.* To waste away. [*consume.*]
Con-sūm'er, *n.* One who consumes.
Con-sūm-mā'te, or **Con-sūm-mā'te**, *v. t.* To complete; to perfect.
Con-sūm-mā'te, *a.* Accomplished; complete; perfect.
Con-sūm-mā'tion, *n.* Completion; termination.
Con-sūmp'tion, *n.* Act of consuming; a wasting disease of the lungs.
Con-sūmp'tive, *a.* Inclined to consumption. [*union.*]
Con'tact, *n.* Touch; close communication of disease by contact; infection.
Con-tā'gious (*jus*), *a.* Having the quality of infecting.
Con-tain', *v. t.* To hold; to comprise. — *v. i.* To live chastely.
Con-tain'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being contained.
Con-tām'i-nā'te, *v. t.* To defile; to corrupt. [*tainted.*]
Con-tām'i-nā'te, *a.* Polluted;
Con-tām'i-nā'tion, *n.* Pollution.
Con-tēmn' (*kon-tēm'*), *v. t.* To despise; to hate.
Con-tēm'ner, *n.* One who contemns.
Con-tēm'per, } *v. t.* To
Con-tēm'per-ā'te, } temper; to moderate; to reduce by mixture.
Con-tēm'per-a-ment, *n.* Temperament.
Con-tēm-plā'te, or **Con-tēm-plā'te**, *v. t.* or *i.* To meditate; to consider; to design.
Con-tēm-plā'tion, *n.* Meditation. [*to thought.*]
Con-tēm-plā'tive, *a.* Given to thought.
Con-tēm-plā'tor, *n.* One engaged in deep thought.
Con-tēm-po-ra-ry, } *a.*
Con-tēm-po-rā'ne-ous, } Living or being at the same time.
Con-tēm-po-rā-ry, *n.* One

living at the same time with another.
Con-tēmp't, *n.* Act of despising; disdain; scorn.
Con-tēmp't-ible, *a.* Mean; vile. [*l'y.*]
Con-tēmp'ti-bly, *adv.* Measurably.
Con-tēmp'tu-ous, *a.* Scornful. [*a scornful manner.*]
Con-tēmp'tu-ous-ly, *adv.* In a scornful manner.
Con-tēnd', *v. t.* To strive; to struggle. [*ant.*]
Con-tēnd'er, *n.* A combatant.
Con-tēnt', *a.* Satisfied; quiet. — *n.* Satisfaction of mind. — *v. t.* To satisfy; to please.
Con-tēnt'ed, *a.* Satisfied; pleased; content.
Con-tēnt'ed-ly, *adv.* In a contented manner.
Con-tēnt'ed-ness, *n.* State of being content. [*late.*]
Con-tēn'tion, *n.* Strife; contention.
Con-tēn'tious, *a.* Given to strife; quarrelsome. [*tion.*]
Con-tēn'tment, *n.* Satisfaction.
Con-tēnt, or **Con-tēnt'**, *n.* That which is contained; (*pl.*) index.
Con-tērmi-na-ble, *a.* Capable of the same bounds.
Con-tērmi-nō's, *a.* Bordering; contiguous.
Con'test, *n.* A dispute; struggle; debate. [*pate.*]
Con-tēst', *v. t.* or *i.* To dispute; to contend.
Con-tēst'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being contested. [*course.*]
Con'text, *n.* Order of discourse.
Con-tēxt'ure, *n.* Composition of parts; texture.
Con'ti-gū'i-ty, *n.* Contact.
Con-tig'u-ous, *a.* In actual contact. — *SYN.* Adjoining; adjacent. [*close contact.*]
Con-tig'u-ous-ly, *adv.* In actual contact.
Con'ti-nēce, *n.* Forbearance of carnal pleasure.
Con'ti-nent, *a.* Not indulging in sensual pleasure. — *n.* One of the larger divisions of the earth.
Con'ti-nēnt'al, *a.* Pertaining to a continent. [*continence.*]
Con'ti-nent-ly, *adv.* With continence.
Con-tin'gence, } *n.* Casual
Con-tin'gen-cy, } event; chance; possibility; accident.
Con-tin'gent, *a.* Accidental; possible; liable. — *n.*

sus-eg). A statue of gigantic size.
 Colt, *n.* A young horse.
 Col'ter, } *n.* The sharp
 Coul'ter, } fore-iron of a plow.
 Col'tish, *a.* Like a colt.
 Col't's-foot, *n.* A plant.
 Col'u-brine, *a.* Relating to serpents; cunning.
 Col'um-ba-ry, *n.* A pigeon-house.
 Col'um-bine, *n.* A genus of plants.
 Col'umn (kol'um), *n.* A cylindrical pillar; a perpendicular set of lines in a book; a body of troops.
 Col'um'nar, *a.* Like a column.
 Co-lure', *n.* One of two great circles intersecting the solstitial or equinoctial points.
 Co'ma, *n.* Hairiness of a comet; lethargy; morbid sleepiness. [thargic.
 Co'ma-dose', *a.* Drowsy; le-
 Comb (kôm), *n.* An instrument for dressing the hair; crest of a cock; substance in which bees lodge honey. — *v. t.* To dress with a comb.
 Com'bat, *n.* A battle; fight; contest. — *v. t.* To fight with; to oppose. — *v. i.* To struggle or contend.
 Com'bat-ant, *n.* A champion.
 Com'ba-tive, *a.* Disposed to combat.
 Com'b'er (kôm'-), *n.* One who combs; a long, curling wave.
 Com-bin'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being combined.
 Com'bi-nä'tion, *n.* Union or association. — *SYN.* Coalition; conjunction; conspiracy.
 Com-bine', *v. t. or i.* To unite; to join; to agree.
 Com-büs'ti-bil'i-ty, } *n.*
 Com-büs'ti-ble-ness, } Quality of being combustible, or of burning.
 Com-büs'ti-ble, *a.* Capable of burning; apt to burn. — *n.* A substance that will burn.
 Com-büs'tion (-büs'tyun), *n.* A burning; conflagration.
 Come (kôm), *v. i.* [imp. CAME; *p. p.* COME.] To

move toward; to approach; to draw near. [comedies.
 Co-mö-di-an, *n.* An actor of
 Com'e-dy, *n.* A humorous dramatic piece. [ty.
 Come'li-ness, *n.* Grace; beauty.
 Come'ly, *a.* Handsome; graceful.
 Com'et, *n.* A heavenly body with a train of luminous matter.
 Com'et-a-ry, } *a.* Relating to
 Co-mët'ie, } comets.
 Com'fit, *n.* A dry sweetmeat.
 Com'fort (küm'-), *v. t.* To cheer under affliction or depression. — *n.* A relief from pain; consolation.
 Com'fort-a-ble, *a.* Affording or enjoying ease.
 Com'fort-er, *n.* One who comforts; the Holy Spirit.
 Com'fort-less, *a.* Without comfort. [plant.
 Com'frey, *n.* A medicinal
 Com'ie, *a.* Relating to comedy; droll. [droll.
 Com'ie-al, *a.* Diverging;
 Com'ing (11), *a.* Future. — *n.* Approach.
 Com'i-ty, *n.* Courtesy of intercourse; civility.
 Com'mä (19), *n.* The point [used in writing and printing.
 Com-mänd', *v. t.* To order; to direct; to govern. — *v. i.* To have supreme authority. — *n.* Order; injunction.
 Com'man-dant', *n.* A commanding officer. [directs.
 Com-mänd'er, *n.* One who
 Com-mänd'er-y, } *n.* A man-
 Com-mänd'ry, } belonging to an order of knights.
 Com-mänd'ing, *a.* Fitted to impress or control.
 Com-mänd'ment, *n.* Command; order; injunction; a precept of the moral law.
 Com-män'o-ra-ble, *a.* Worthy to be remembered.
 Com-män'o-rä-ö, *v. t.* To celebrate by a solemn act.
 Com-män'o-rä'tion, *n.* A solemn public celebration.
 Com-män'o-ra-tive, *a.* Preserving the memory of.
 Com-mänge', *v. t.* To begin. — *v. i.* To take rise.

Com-mänge'ment, *n.* Beginning; day of taking degrees in an American college.
 Com-mänd', *v. t.* To praise; to recommend.
 Com-mënd'a-ble, *a.* Worthy of praise; laudable.
 Com'men-dä'tion, *n.* Praise.
 Com-mänd'a-to-ry, *a.* Serving to commend.
 Com-män'su-ra-bil'i-ty, }
 Com-män'su-ra-ble-ness, } *n.* Capacity of having a common measure.
 Com-män'su-ra-ble, *a.* Having a common measure.
 Com-män'su-rate, *a.* Of equal measure; proportional.
 Com-män'su-rä'tion, *n.* Reduction to a common measure.
 Com'ment, *v. i.* To explain by means of remarks. — *n.* Note or remark for explanation.
 Com'ment-a-ry, *n.* Comment; exposition; a book of comments. [comments.
 Com'men-tä'tor, *n.* One who
 Com'merge, *n.* Interchange of commodities; personal intercourse. — *SYN.* Trade; traffic; dealing.
 Com-mär'cial, *a.* Relating to commerce or trade.
 Com'mi-nä'tion, *n.* A threat; denunciation.
 Com-min'a-to-ry, *a.* Threatening; denunciatory.
 Com-mig'le (-ming'g), *v. t.* To mix together.
 Com'mi-nüte, *v. t.* To break into small parts.
 Com'mi-nü'tion, *n.* Act of breaking into small parts.
 Com-mis'er-ä-ö, *v. t.* To pity. [passion; sympathy.
 Com-mis'er-ä'tion, *n.* Com-
 Com'mis-sä-ry, *n.* A commissioner; an army officer having charge of a special department.
 Com-mis-sion (-mis'shun), *n.* Performance; perpetration; a trust; compensation to an agent or factor. — *v. t.* To give a commission to; to authorize; to empower.
 Com-mis-sion-er, *n.* One empowered to act.

ä, ä, i, ö, u, y, long; ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, short; cäre, cär, äsk, all, whet; öre, yell, tärn; pique, firm;

Com-mis'sure (-mish'yur), *n.*

A joint; a seam or closure.

Com-mit', *v. t.* To intrust; to imprison; to pledge.

Com-mit'ment, *n.* Act of committing.

Com-mit'tal, *n.* A pledge, actual or implied.

Com-mit'tee, *n.* Persons specially appointed to manage any business.

Com-mix', *v. t. or i.* To unite in one mass; to mix.

Com-mix'tion (-miks'tyun), *n.* A blending; mixture.

Com-mix'ture, *n.* A mingled mass. [of furniture]

Com-môde', *n.* An article

Com-mô'di-ôus, *a.* Affording ease and convenience.

Com-mô'di-ty, *n.* Interest; advantage; merchandise.

Com-mô-dôre, *n.* The commander of a squadron.

Com-môn, *a.* Belonging to many; general; public; usual. — *n.* An open public ground. — *v. i.* To use together.

Com-môn-age, *n.* A right of pasturing on a common.

Com-môn-al-ty, *n.* The common people. [ble.]

Com-môn-er, *n.* One not noble.

Com-môn-ly, *adv.* Usually; generally; ordinarily.

Com-môn-plâce, *n.* General head or title; a memorandum; a trite remark. — *a.* Common; trite.

Com-mông, *n. pl.* Common people; lower house of parliament; food at a common table.

Com-môn-wéal', *n.* Public government; whole body of people.

Com-môn-wéal'th', *n.* A state; body politic. [ance.]

Com-mô'tion, *n.* Disturbance.

Com-mûn'al, *a.* Pertaining to a commune.

Com-mûne, *n.* A small territorial district in France. — *v. i.* To converse; to confer.

Com-mû'ni-ca-ble, *a.* Capable of being communicated.

Com-mû'ni-cant, *n.* A partaker of the Lord's supper.

Com-mû'ni-câte, *v. t.* To

impart. — *v. i.* To share; to have intercourse.

Com-mû'ni-câ'tion, *n.* Act of communicating; correspondence.

Com-mû'ni-ca-tive, *a.* Ready to communicate.

Com-mûn'ion (-yun), *n.* Intercourse; fellowship; a taking of the Lord's supper.

Com-mû'ni-ty, *n.* Common possession; the public; society at large.

Com-mû'ta-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being commutable.

Com-mû'ta-ble, *a.* Capable of being commuted.

Com-mu-tâ'tion, *n.* Exchange. [to exchange]

Com-mu'ta-tive, *a.* Relating to exchange.

Com-mû'te', *v. t.* To exchange; to substitute.

Com-pâct', *v. t.* To thrust or press together; to league with. — *a.* Firm; dense. — *n.* An agreement between parties; covenant.

Com-pân'ion, *n.* An associate; comrade; mate.

Com-pân'ion-a-ble, *a.* Sociable; agreeable.

Com-pân'ion-ship, *n.* Fellowship; association.

Com-pa-ny (küm'-, 19), *n.* Fellowship; persons assembled or acting together.

Com-pa-ra-ble, *a.* Worthy to be compared.

Com-pâr'a-tive, *a.* Estimated by comparison.

Com-pâr'a-tive-ly, *adv.* By comparison.

Com-pâre', *v. t.* To examine the mutual relations of; to liken. — *v. i.* To be like. — *n.* Comparison.

Com-pâr'i-son, *n.* Act of comparing; comparative estimate; simile.

Com-pâr't', *v. t.* To divide.

Com-pâr-ti'tion (-tish'un), *n.* Act of dividing; part divided. [vision.]

Com-pâr't'ment, *n.* A division.

Com-pass, *v. t.* To surround; to obtain; to plot. — *n.* A circumference; boundary; magnetic instrument; Compass.

(*pl.*) an instrument to describe circles. [cy.]

Com-pâs'sion, *n.* Pity; mercy.

Com-pâs'sion-ate, *a.* Inclined to pity; merciful.

Com-pâs'sion-âte, *v. t.* To pity. [sincerity; agreement.]

Com-pât'i-bil'i-ty, *n.* Consistency.

Com-pât'i-ble, *a.* Consistent.

Com-pât'i-bly, *adv.* Consistently.

Com-pâ'tri-ot, *n.* A fellow-patriot, or one of the same country.

Com-peer', *n.* An equal; colleague; companion.

Com-pêl' (7), *v. t.* To drive by force. — *SYN.* To necessitate; constrain; oblige.

Com-pêl'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being compelled.

Com-pel-lâ'tion, *n.* Style of address or salutation.

Com-pend, *n.* Abridgment.

Com-pend'i-um, *n.* Summary; epitome.

Com-pend'i-ôus, *a.* Short; concise; brief.

Com-pen-sâte, *or* **Com-pên-sâte,** *v. t.* To make amends.

Com-pen-sâ'tion, *n.* Remuneration; amends; remuneration.

Com-pên'sa-tive, *a.* Making amends; affording compensation.

Com-pên'sa-to-ry, *ing* amends; affording compensation.

Com-pête', *v. i.* To strive for a like end; to rival.

Com-pe'tence, *n.* Sufficiency.

Com-pe'ten-cy, *n.* Sufficiency; legal capacity or right.

Com-pe'tent, *a.* Adequate to some end or duty; having legal capacity. — *SYN.* Sufficient; fitted; qualified.

Com-pe'ti-tion (-tish'un), *n.* Rivalry; strife for superiority.

Com-pêt'i-tor, *n.* A rival.

Com-pêt'i-tive, *a.* Pertaining to competition; emulous. [tion from authors.]

Com-pi-lâ'tion, *n.* A selection.

Com-pile', *v. t.* To compose out of materials got from other works.

Com-pile'ment (10), *n.* Act of compiling; compilation.

Com-pil'er, *n.* One who compiles.



Com-plä'cence, { *n.* Pleas-
com-plä'cen-gy, } ure; sat-
isfaction of mind; civility.
Com-plä'cent, *a.* Gratiified;
displaying satisfaction.
Com-pläin, *v. i.* To mur-
mur; to lament; to make a
charge.
Com-pläin'ant, *n.* One who
complains; a plaintiff.
Com-pläin'er, *n.* One who
complains.
Com-pläint, *n.* A murmur-
ing; lamentation; accusa-
tion; disease.
Com-pläi-gänce, *n.* Civility;
courtesy; urbanity; polite-
ness. [courteous.
Com-pläi-gänt, *a.* Polite;
Com-pläe'ment, *n.* The full
number. [up.
Com-pläe'ment'al, *a.* Filling
Com-pläte', *a.* Finished; per-
fect. — *r. t.* To fulfill; to
accomplish.
Com-pläte'ly, *adv.* Perfectly.
Com-pläte'ness (10), *n.* State
of being complete.
Com-pläte'tion, *n.* Act of
finishing; accomplishment;
perfect state.
Com'plex, *a.* Of many parts;
intricate; complicated. —
n. Assemblage; collection.
Com-pläx'tion (-pläx'shun),
n. The color of the face or
skin. [ing to complexion.
Com-pläx'tion-al, *a.* Pertain-
ing to complexion.
Com-pläx'ty, *n.* A complex
state; intricacy.
Com-pli'a-ble, *a.* Capable of
complying or yielding.
Com-pli'ange (13), *n.* A
yielding.
Com-pli'ant, *a.* Yielding;
bending; obliging.
Com-pli-ea-gy, *n.* State of
being complex.
Com-pli-eäte, *v. t.* To make
complex or intricate. —
SYN. To entangle; in-
volve; perplex.
Com-pli-eäte, *a.* Involved.
Com-pli-eät'ion, *n.* A mix-
ture of many things; in-
tricacy.
Com-pli-ent, *n.* Act or
expression of civility;
praise. — *r. t.* To flatter
or gratify by bestowing
praise upon.

Com'pli-mént'al, { *a.* Ex-
com'pli-mént'a-ry, } pressive
of praise or civility.
Com'plot, *n.* A conspiracy;
plot. [gether; to conspire.
Com-plöt', *r. t.* To plot to-
Com-plö', *v. i.* To yield; to
assent.
Com-pö'nent, *a.* Helping to
form. — *n.* An elementary
part.
Com-pört', *v. i.* To agree;
to suit. — *r. t.* To behave;
to conduct. [ent.
Com-pört'a-ble, *a.* Consist-
Com-pöge', *r. t.* To put to-
gether; to write, as an au-
thor; to ally; to quiet.
Com-pöged', *a.* Calm; tran-
quil; quiet.
Com-pöger, *n.* One who
composes; author of music.
Com-pög'ite, *a.* Made up of
parts; compounded.
Com-po-si'tion (-si'shun), *n.*
Mixture; combination; ar-
rangement or setting of
type; a written work.
Com-pög'i-tor, *n.* One who
sets type. [manure.
Com-pöst, *n.* A mixture for
Com-pög'üre, *n.* A composed
state of mind; calmness.
Com-po-tä'tion, *n.* Act of
drinking together.
Com'pound, *a.* Formed of
two or more ingredients. —
n. A mixture.
Com-pound', *r. t.* To mix in
one mass; to combine or
unite; to adjust. — *r. t.* To
come to terms of agreement.
Com-pound'er, *n.* One who
compounds.
Com-pre'hënd', *r. t.* To con-
tain; to comprise; to under-
stand.
Com-pre'hén'si-ble, *a.* Cap-
able of being understood.
Com-pre'hén'sion, *n.* Act of
comprehending; a compris-
ing; capacity.
Com-pre'hén'sive, *a.* In-
cluding much in small
space. — SYN. Large; full;
capacious.
Com-press', *r. t.* To press to-
gether; to squeeze.
Com'press, *n.* A soft pad
used by surgeons.
Com-press'i-bil'i-ty, *n.*

Quality of being compres-
sible.
Com-press'i-ble, *a.* Capable
of being compressed.
Com-pres'sion, *n.* Act of
pressing together.
Com-press'ive, *a.* Having
power to compress.
Com-press'üre (-prësh'ür),
n. Pressure.
Com-prim'gal, *n.* Act of com-
pressing.
Com-prise', *r. t.* To contain.
Com'pro-mise, *n.* Amicable
agreement in which mutual
concessions are made. — *r. t.*
To settle by mutual agree-
ment; to put to hazard. —
v. i. To make an agreement.
Com'pro-mit, *r. t.* To prom-
ise; to pledge; to compro-
mise.
Com-prü'll'er (kon-tröl'), *n.*
A public officer who exam-
ines and certifies accounts.
Com-pül'sa-to-ry, *a.* Com-
pelling.
Com-pül'sion, *n.* Act of com-
pelling; force applied.
Com-pül'sive, { *a.* Compel-
com-pül'so-ry, } ling; con-
straining; forcing.
Com-pün'e'tion, *n.* Remorse.
Com-pün'e'tious, *a.* Attend-
ed with compunction or pain
for offenses.
Com-püt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of
being computed.
Com-pu-tä'tion, *n.* Act of
reckoning. [late; to reckon.
Com-püte', *r. t.* To calcu-
Com-püt'er, *n.* One who
computes or reckons.
Com-pu-tist, or **Com-püt'-
ist**, *n.* A reckoner.
Com'rade, *n.* An associate;
a mate; a companion.
Con, *r. t.* To revolve in
thought; to study over.
Con-cäm'er-äte, *v. t.* To arch
over; to vault.
Con-cäm'er-ä'tion, *n.* An
arch or vault.
Con-cä't'e-nä'te, *v. t.* To link
together; to unite in a
series.
Con-cät'e-nä'tion, *n.* A se-
ries of links, or of things
dependent on each other.
Con-cä've, *a.* Hollow and
curved. — *n.* A hollow; an
arch or vault.



ä, ä, i, ö, ü, *long*; ä, ä, i, ö, ü, *short*; cäre, cür, äsk, all, what; ère, vcll, türn; p'que, firm;

Con-cáv'i-ty, *n.* Hollowness of a rounded body.
Con-cáv'o-con'vex, *a.* Concave on one side and convex on the other.
Con-cáv'o-con'éave, *a.* Concave on both sides.
Con-ceal' (8), *v. t.* To keep in secret. — *SYN.* To hide; disguise; secrete.
Con-céde'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being hid or kept secret.
Con-céal'ment, *n.* Act of hiding; a hiding place.
Con-céde', *v. t.* To grant; to admit as true or proper.
Con-céit', *n.* Fancy; vanity. — *v. t.* To fancy; to imagine.
Con-céit'ed, *a.* Vain; proud.
Con-céiv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being conceived.
Con-céive', *v.* To form in the mind; to imagine; to become with child.
Con-cén'ter, } *r. i.* or *t.* To
Con-cén'tre, } come or bring to a point.
Con-cén'trate, or **Con-cén'trate**, *v. t.* To bring to a common center, or to a closer union.
Con-cén'tra'tion, *n.* Act of concentrating.
Con-cén'tra-tive-ness, *n.* Faculty of concentrating the intellectual force.
Con-cén'tric, } *a.* Having
Con-cén'tric-al, } a common center. [being concentric.
Con-cén'tric'i-ty, *n.* State of concentricity.
Con-cén'trip'tion, *n.* Act of conceiving; idea; notion; thought. [conceiving.
Con-cép'tive, *a.* Capable of con-cép't'.
Con-cép't', *v. t.* To affect; to belong to; to interest. — *n.* An affair; anxiety; solicitude; business; care.
Con-cép'n'g, *p. pr.* Pertaining to.
Con-cép'm'ent, *n.* Business.
Con-céit', *r. i.* To contrive together; to plan.
Con-cér't, *n.* Agreement; plan; a musical entertainment.
Con-cés'sion (-sesh'un), *n.* Act of yielding; grant; boon. [concession.
Con-cés'sive, *a.* Implying

Cón'eh (kóyk), *n.* A marine shell.
Cón'eh'old, *n.* A geometrical curve. [a marine shell.
Cón'eh-old'al, *a.* Resembling.
Con-ehól'o-gist, *n.* One versed in conchology.
Con-ehól'o-gy, *n.* The science of shells.
Con-gl'i-áte, *v. t.* To gain by favor; to win over. — *SYN.* To propitiate; engage.
Con-gl'i-á'tion, *n.* Act of conciliating. [conciliates.
Con-gl'i-á'tor, *n.* One who
Con-gl'i-a-to-ry, *a.* Tending to conciliate; pacific.
Con-gin'ni-ty, *n.* Fitness; suitableness; neatness.
Con-glise', *a.* Brief; short; terse.
Con-glise'ly, *adv.* In few words.
Con-glise'ness, *n.* Brevity in speaking or writing.
Con-gis'sion (-sish'un), *n.* A cutting off; circumcision.
Con-gláve, *n.* An assembly of cardinals; a private meeting.
Con-glúde', *v. t.* To bring to an end; to finish. — *t. i.* To come to an end; to infer.
Con-glúd'er, *n.* One who concludes.
Con-glú'sion, *n.* End; inference; determination.
Con-glú'sive, *a.* Decisive; final. [sively.
Con-glú'sive-ly, *adv.* Decisively.
Con-gést', *v. t.* To digest; to ripen; to mature; to contrive. [coating.
Con-gés'tion, *n.* Act of con-gést'.
Con-gést'ive, *a.* Tending to digest or mature.
Con-gém'i-tange, } *n.* A
Con-gém'i-tan-gy, } being together; accompaniment.
Con-gém'i-tant, *a.* Accompanying. — *n.* A companion; accompaniment.
Cón'cord, *n.* Union; agreement; consonance; harmony.
Con-córd'ance, *n.* A minute verbal index to a book.
Con-córd'ant, *a.* Agreeing; suitable; harmonious.
Cón'cúrse, *n.* An assembly.
Con-crés'sive, *a.* Growing together; uniting.

Con-crète', *v. i.* or *t.* To unite in a mass.
Cón'crète, *a.* Formed by concretion; not abstract. — *n.* A compound.
Con-crétion, *n.* Act of concreting.
Con-crétive, *a.* Causing to concreate.
Con-cú'bi-nage, *n.* Cohabitation of a man and a woman not married.
Cón'eu-bine, *n.* A kept mistress.
Con-cú'pis-ge'nce, *n.* Lust.
Con-cú'r' (7), *v. t.* To tend to one point; to unite in action or opinion. — *SYN.* To agree; coincide; combine; join.
Con-cú'r'rence, *n.* Union; conjunction; agreement.
Con-cú'r'rent, *a.* Acting together.
Con-cú'ssion (-kúsh'un), *n.* A shaking; a sudden jar.
Con-cú'ssive, *a.* Able to shake.
Con-dém'n' (-dém'), *v. t.* To pronounce to be wrong; to doom; to sentence.
Cón'dem-ná'tion, *n.* Act of condemning; sentence.
Con-dém'na-to-ry, *a.* Implying condemnation.
Con-dém'ner, *n.* One who condemns.
Con-dén'sa-ble, *a.* Capable of being condensed.
Cón'den-sá'tion, *n.* Act of condensing.
Con-dénse', *v.* To make or become more dense.
Con-dénser, *n.* He who, or that which, condenses.
Cón'de-scénd', *r. i.* To waive a privilege of rank.
Cón'de-scénd'ing, *a.* Yielding to inferior; obliging.
Cón'de-scén'sion, *n.* Act of condescending; affability.
Con-dign' (-dín'), *a.* Deserved; suitable; merited.
Con-dign'ly (-dín'-), *adv.* According to merit.
Cón'di-ment, *n.* A seasoning.
Cón'dis-cí'ple, *n.* A follower; a school-mate.
Con-dítion (-dísh'un), *n.* State; quality; term of agreement. — *v.* To make terms; to stipulate.

ón, ór, dō, wól, tōb, tōk; ūrn, rye, pull; ç, ç, soft; e, ē, hard; æ; exist; ū as ng; this.


Con-dit'ion-al } (-dish'-
Con-dit'ion-a-ry } un-),
a. Implying terms.
Con-dit'ioned (-dish'und), *a.*
 Having terms, qualities or
 properties.
Con-dôle', c. t. To grieve;
 to express sorrow.
Con-dô'le'nce, n. Expression
 of grief or sympathy.
Con-dôl'er, n. One who con-
 doles.
Con'dor (18), *n.*
 A large bird of
 the vulture
 kind. 
Con-dûce', v. i.
 To tend; to con-
 tribute. *Condor.*
Con-dû'ci-ble, a. Having
Con-dû'give, *a.* a tendency
 to conduce.
Con'duct, n. Behavior; guid-
 ance.
Con-dûct', v. t. To guide; to
 control; to manage. — *v. i.*
 To behave.
Con-dûct'or, n. A leader;
 director; manager.
Con-dûc'tress, n. A woman
 who conducts.
Con'duit (kôn'dit or kûn'dit),
n. A water-pipe; a canal.
Con-dû'pli-eate, a. Doubled
 together.
Cône, n. A solid body
 tapering to a point
 from a circular base. 
Con-fâb'u-lâte, v. i. To
 talk together. *Cone.*
Con-fâb'u-lâ'tion, n. Famili-
 ar talk.
Con'fect, } *n.* A sweet-
Con-fec'tion, } meat.
Con-fec'tion-er, n. One who
 sells sweetmeats, &c.
Con-fec'tion-er-y, n. Sweet-
 meats in general; a place
 where sweetmeats are sold.
Con-féd'er-a-cy, n. A league;
 coalition; conspiracy.
Con-féd'er-ate, a. United in
 a league. — *n.* Member of
 a confederacy; ally.
Con-féd'er-âc'e, v. t. or i. To
 unite in alliance.
Con-féd'er-â'tion, n. Alli-
 ance; league.
Con-féd'er-a-tive, a. Con-
 stituting a federal compact.
Con-fôr', v. t. To bestow; to

award. — *v. i.* To discourse
 seriously.
Con'fer-enge, n. Serious con-
 versation; a meeting for
 consultation.
Con-fess', v. To own; to
 avow; to grant; to hear con-
 fession. [*ly.*]
Con-fess'ed-ly, adv. Avowed
Con-fes'sion (-fesh'un), *n.*
 Acknowledgment; act of
 confessing to a priest.
Con-fes'sion-al, n. A place
 where confession is made.
Con-fess'or, n. One who con-
 fesses or hears confessions.
Con'fi-dânt', n. m. } A bo-
Con'fi-dânt'e, n. fem. } som
 friend.
Con-fide', c. t. To put faith.
 — *v. t.* To intrust.
Con'fi-dence, n. Firm belief;
 trust; boldness; self-reli-
 ance.
Con'fi-dent, a. Having great
 confidence or boldness.
Con'fi-dên'tial, a. Trusty;
 private. [*confidence.*]
Con'fi-dent-ly, adv. With
 Con'fi-g'u-râ'tion, *n.* Exter-
 nal form or figure.
Con'fig'ure, c. t. To dispose
 in a certain form or figure.
Con-fin'a-ble, a. Capable of
 being confined or limited.
Con'fine, n. A limit; border.
Con'fine, or Con-fine', v. i.
 To border. — *v. t.* To re-
 strain; to limit; to shut up.
Con-fine'ment, n. Restraint.
Con-firm', c. t. To make cer-
 tain; to admit to the full
 privileges of the church. —
SYN. To strengthen; verify;
 assure.
Con-firm'a-ble, a. Capable
 of being confirmed.
Con'fir-mâ'tion, n. Act of
 confirming or establishing.
Con-firm'a-tive, a. Tend-
Con-firm'a-to-ry, } ing to
 confirm. [*confirms.*]
Con-firm'er, n. One who
 Con-fis'ca-ble, *a.* Liable to
 be confiscated.
Con'fis-cate, or Con-fis'-
cate, a. Forfeited to the
 public use.
Con'fis-câte, or Con-fis'-
câte, c. t. To forfeit to
 the public treasury.

Con'fis-câ'tion, n. T
 of forfeiting or confisc
Con'fis-câ'tor, n. On
 confiscates.
Con'fis-grâ'tion, n. A
Con-flict', c. t. To stri
 contend. [*str*]
Con'flict, n. A co
Con'flu-enge, n. A fl
 together; a concourse
Con'flu-ent, a. Runni
 gether. — *n.* A stream
 ing into a larger one.
Con'flux, n. A juncti
 currents.
Con-fôrm', c. t. To mak
 — *c. i.* To comply; to
Con-fôrm'a-ble, a. Sui
 agreeable.
Con-fôrm'a-bly, adv.
Con'for-mâ'tion, n.
 conforming; dispositi
 parts; structure.
Con-fôrm'ist, n. On
 complies with the w
 of the church of Engl
Con-fôrm'ly, n. C
 ance with; agreement
Con-found', v. t. To m
 mingle; to perplex.
Con-found'ed, p. p. Ble
 mixed. — *p. a.* Enorm
Con'fra-térni-ty, n.
 ligious brotherhood.
Con-front' (-frûnt'), c.
 face; to set face to fa
Con'frôn-lâ'tion, n.
 confronting.
Con'fuge', c. t. To conf
 to perplex; to abash.
Con'fug'ed-ly, adv. I
 fusion.
Con'fû'gion, n. Disorde
 mult; ruin; indistinct
Con-fû'a-ble, a. Capa
 being confused.
Con'fu-lâ'tion, n. A
 disproving; refutation
Con-fû'te', v. t. To dis
 to prove to be false.
Con-fû'ter, n. One wh
Con'fû'ge, n. A bow; reve
 farewell. — *v. t.* To
 leave.
Con'geal', c. t. or
 freeze; to thicken; to
Con'geal'a-ble, a. C
 of being congealed.
Con'geal'ment, n. A
 congealing; mass con
Con'ge-lâ'tion, n. P

of congealing; thing congealed.
Con'ge-ner, *n.* A thing of the same nature or origin.
Con'ge-nér-ic, *a.* Of the same kind.
Con-gén-i-al, *a.* Of the same nature or disposition.
Con-gén-i-ál-i-ty, *n.* Natural affinity; suitableness.
Con-gén-i-tal, *a.* Of the same birth; dating from birth.
Con'ger, *n.* A large kind of eel. [lection of bodies.
Con-gé-ri-és, *n.* Mass or collection.
Con-gést', *c. i.* To heap up.
Con-gés'tion (jést/yun), *n.* An unnatural collection of blood.
Con-gést-ive, *a.* Indicating an accumulation of blood in some part of the body.
Con-gló-bate, *a.* Formed into a ball.
Con-glo-bá-tion, *n.* Act of forming into a ball.
Con-gló-bate, } *v. i.* To gather into a globe or ball.
Con-glób'u-late, }
Con-glóm'er-á-te, *v. i.* To gather into a round mass.
Con-glóm'er-ate, *a.* Gathered together in a mass.
Con-glóm'er-á-tion, *n.* A gathering into a round mass.
Con-glú-ti-nant, *a.* Gluing together; uniting.
Con-glú-ti-ná-te, *v. i.* To glue together. [gether.
Con-glú-ti-nate, *a.* Glued to
Con-glú-ti-ná-tion, *n.* A gluing together; union.
Con-glú-ti-na-tive, *a.* Tending to cause union. [tea.
Con'go, *n.* A kind of black
Con-grát'u-lant, *a.* Rejoicing in participation.
Con-grát'u-lá-te, *v. i.* To wish joy to. — *SYN.* To felicitate.
Con-grát'u-lá-tion, *n.* Act of congratulating.
Con-grát'u-lá-tor, *n.* One who offers congratulation.
Con-grát'u-la-to-ry, *a.* Expressing joy.
Con'gre-gá-te, *v.* To assemble; to meet; to gather.
Con'gre-gá-tion, *n.* An assembly, especially a religious assembly.

Con'gre-gá-tion-al, *a.* Relating to a congregation; public.
Con'gre-gá-tion-al-ism, *n.* Government of itself by each local church.
Con'gre-gá-tion-al-ist, *n.* An adherent to the congregational mode of government.
Con'gress (18), *n.* A meeting; the legislature of the United States.
Con-grés'sion-al (grésh-un-), *a.* Pertaining to congress. [ing.
Con-grés'sive, *a.* Encountering.
Con-gru-ence, *n.* Agreement.
Con-gru-ent, *a.* Agreeing.
Con-grú-i-ty, *n.* Consistency.
Con-gru-ous (kóng/gru-us), *a.* Being suitable; fit.
Con'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to
Con'ic-al, } or like, a cone.
Con'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In the form of a cone.
Con'ics, *n. sing.* The science which treats of the properties of the cone.
Con-nif'er-ous, *a.* Bearing cones, as the pine.
Con-jéct'ur-al, *a.* Depending on conjecture.
Con-jéct'ure, *n.* Opinion based on imperfect knowledge; surmise. — *v. i.* To guess; to suspect.
Con-join', *v.* To connect; to unite; to join.
Con-joint', *a.* United; connected; associated.
Con-joint-ly, *adv.* With united efforts. [marriage.
Con'ju-gal, *a.* Relating to
Con'ju-gá-te, *v. i.* To inflect: as verbs.
Con'ju-gá-tion, *n.* The inflection of verbs.
Con-jú-net, *a.* Joint; concurrent.
Con-jú-net-ion, *n.* Union; a connecting word. [unite.
Con-jú-net-ive, *a.* Serving to
Con-jú-net-ure, *n.* Union; connection; crisis.
Con'ju-rá-tion, *n.* Solemn treaty; enchantment.
Con'jure (kún/jur), *v. i.* To charm; to enchant. — *v. i.* To practice magical arts.

Con-jure', *v. i.* To enjoin solemnly.
Con'jur-er (kún/jur-), *n.* An enchanter. [same time.
Con'ná-te, *a.* Born at the
Con-nát'u-ral, *a.* Connected by nature.
Con-nát'u-rál-i-ty, *n.* Natural union.
Con-néet', *v. i.* To knit together; to unite.
Con-néct-ion, *n.* Act of joining; a relation by blood or marriage. — *SYN.* Union; coherence; junction; intercourse.
Con-néct-ive, *a.* Serving to connect. — *n.* A word that connects sentences. [tion.
Con-néct-ion. See *Connect*.
Con-niv'ance, *n.* A giving secret assistance or sympathy.
Con-nive', *v. i.* To wink at.
Con-niv'er, *n.* One who connives.
Con'nois-seur' (kón/nis-súr'), *n.* A critical judge or master of any art.
Con'nois, *a.* A figure resembling a cone.
Con-ná'bl-al, *a.* Pertaining to marriage.  *Conoid*.
Con'quer (kóp/k'er), *v. i.* To overcome.
Con'quer-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being conquered.
Con'quer-or, *n.* One who conquers.
Con'quest (kóp/kwest), *n.* Act of conquering; thing conquered. — *SYN.* Victory; triumph; subjection.
Con'san-guin'e-ous, *a.* Of the same blood.
Con'san-guin'i-ty, *n.* Relation by blood.
Con'science, *n.* Internal or self-knowledge, or sense of right and wrong; truth.
Con'sci-én'tious (shí-én-shus), *a.* Regulated by conscience.
Con'sci-én'tious-ness, *n.* A scrupulous regard to conscience. [able.
Con'scion-a-ble, *a.* Reason-
Con'sci-ous (kón'shus), *a.* Having the power of knowing one's own thoughts.

CONDITIONAL

Con-dition-al

Con-dition-al-ly

a. Implying terms

Con-dition-al-ly

Having terms, qualities or

properties.

Con-dile', n. s. To give

to express sorrow.

Con-dol'ence, n. s. s. s.

of grief or sympathy.

Con-dol'er, n. s. One who

doles.

Con-dor (18), n. s.

A large bird of

the vulture-

kind.

Con-duce', v. i. s. i.

To tend; to con-

tribute.

Con-du'cible, | a. s. s.

Con-du'cive, | a. s. s.

to conduct.

Con-duct, n. s. Behavior; | s. s.

anes.

Con-duct', v. t. s. To

control; to manage.

To behave.

Con-duct'or, n. s. A person

directing, managing.

Con-duc'tress, n. s. A woman

who conducts.

Con'duit (kôn'dit), n. s.

a. A water pipe; a

conduit.

Con-dit'ion-al, n. s.

together.

Cône, n. s. A solid

tapering to a point

from a circular base.

Con-fab'u-lâ'te, n. s.

talk together.

Con-fab'u-lâ'tion, n. s.

lar talk.

Con-fect

Con-fect'ion, n. s.

Con-fect'ion-er

sells sweetmeats.

Con-fect'ion-ery



Con-sul-tā'tion, *n.* Act of consulting; deliberation. [sults.]
Con-sul'ter, *n.* One who consults.
Con-sūm'a-ble (lī), *a.* Capable of being consumed.
Con-sūme', *v. t.* To waste; to spend. — *v. i.* To waste away. [consumes.]
Con-sūm'er, *n.* One who consumes.
Con-sūm'māte, or **Con-sūm'māte**, *v. t.* To complete; to perfect.
Con-sūm'māte, *a.* Accomplished; complete; perfect.
Con-sūm-mā'tion, *n.* Consumption; termination.
Con-sūmp'tion, *n.* Act of consuming; a wasting disease of the lungs.
Con-sūp'tive, *a.* Inclined to consumption. [union.]
Con-tact, *n.* Touch; close contact.
Con-tā'gion (jūn), *n.* Communication of disease by contact; infection.
Con-tā'gious (jūn), *a.* Having the quality of infecting.
Con-tāin', *v. t.* To hold; to comprise. — *v. i.* To live chastely.
Con-tāin'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being contained.
Con-tām'i-nāte, *v. t.* To defile; to corrupt. [tainted.]
Con-tām'i-nāte, *a.* Polluted.
Con-tām'i-nā'tion, *n.* Pollution.
Con-tēmn' (kon-tēm'), *v. t.* To despise; to hate.
Con-tēmn'er, *n.* One who contemns.
Con-tēmp'er, } *v. t.* To
Con-tēmp'er-ate, } temper;
to moderate; to reduce by mixture.
Con-tēmp'er-a-ment, *n.* Temperament.
Con-tēmp'lāte, or **Con-tēmp'lāte**, *v. t. or i.* To meditate; to consider; to design.
Con-tēmp-plā'tion, *n.* Meditation. [to thought.]
Con-tēmp-plā'tive, *a.* Given to thought.
Con-tēmp-plā'ter, *n.* One engaged in deep thought.
Con-tēmp-po-ra-ry, } *a.*
Con-tēmp-po-rā-ne-ous, } Living or being at the same time.
Con-tēmp-po-ra-ry, *n.* One

living at the same time with another.
Con-tēmp't, *n.* Act of despising; disdain; scorn.
Con-tēmp't'i-ble, *a.* Mean; vile. [ly.]
Con-tēmp't'i-bly, *adv.* Meantime.
Con-tēmp't'u-ous, *a.* Scornful. [a scornful manner.]
Con-tēmp't'u-ous-ly, *adv.* In scorn.
Con-tēnd', *v. t.* To strive; to struggle. [ant.]
Con-tēnd'er, *n.* A combatant.
Con-tēnt', *a.* Satisfied; quiet. — *n.* Satisfaction of mind. — *v. t.* To satisfy; to please.
Con-tēnt'ed, *a.* Satisfied; pleased; content.
Con-tēnt'ed-ly, *adv.* In a contented manner.
Con-tēnt'ed-ness, *n.* State of being content. [bato.]
Con-tān'tion, *n.* Strife; contention.
Con-tān'tious, *a.* Given to strife; quarrelsome. [tion.]
Con-tēnt'ment, *n.* Satisfaction.
Con-tēnt, or **Con-tēnt'**, *n.* That which is contained; (pl.) index.
Con-tēr'mi-na-ble, *a.* Capable of the same bounds.
Con-tēr'mi-nōn, *a.* Bordering; contiguous.
Con'test, *n.* A dispute; struggle; debate. [pute.]
Con-tēst', *v. t. or i.* To dispute; to contend.
Con-tēst'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being contested. [course.]
Con'text, *n.* Order of discourse.
Con-tēxt'ure, *n.* Composition of parts; texture.
Con'ti-gū'i-ty, *n.* Contact.
Con-tig'u-ous, *a.* In actual contact. — *SYN.* Adjoining; adjacent. [close contact.]
Con-tig'u-ous-ly, *adv.* In actual contact.
Con'ti-nēnce, *n.* Continuance of carnal pleasure.
Con'ti-nent, *a.* Not indulging in sensual pleasure. — *n.* One of the larger divisions of the earth.
Con'ti-nēnt'al, *a.* Pertaining to a continent. [continence.]
Con'ti-nent-ly, *adv.* With continence.
Con-tin'gence, } *n.* Casual
Con-tin'gen-cy, } event;
chance; possibility; accident.
Con-tin'gent, *a.* Accidental; possible; liable. — *n.*

living at the same time with another.
Con-tēmp't, *n.* Act of despising; disdain; scorn.
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Con-tin'gen-cy, } event;
chance; possibility; accident.
Con-tin'gent, *a.* Accidental; possible; liable. — *n.*

Con'sci-ous-ly, *adv.* With inward persuasion.

Con'sci-ous-ness, *n.* Perception of what passes in one's own mind.

Con'script, *n.* An enrolled soldier. — *a.* Written; enrolled.

Con'scrip'tion, *n.* Act of enrolling or registering.

Con'se-crate, *v. t.* To dedicate; to declare to be sacred.

Con'se-crate, *a.* Devoted; sacred.

Con'se-crā'tion, *n.* The act of dedicating to sacred uses.

Con'se-crā'tor, *n.* One who consecrates. [in order.]

Con'se'e'u-tive, *a.* Following

Con'se'e'u-tive-ly, *adv.* In succession.

Con-sent, *n.* Agreement; correspondence; accord. — *v. i.* To agree in opinion; to give assent. [cordant.]

Con'sen-tā'n-tius, *a.* Accordant.

Con-sent'er, *n.* One who consents.

Con-sen'tient (-sēn'shent), *a.* Agreeing in opinion.

Con'se-quence, *n.* That which follows; effect; inference. [as a result.]

Con'se-quent, *a.* Following.

Con'se-quē'tial, *a.* Connected; important.

Con'se-quē'tial-ly, *adv.* By consequence; pompously.

Con'se-quent-ly, *adv.* By consequence.

Con-serv'ant, *a.* Having the power of preserving.

Con'ser-vā'tion, *n.* Preservation from loss or injury.

Con-serv'a-tive, *a.* Tending or desiring to preserve.

Con'ser-vā'tor, or **Con'ser-vā'tor**, *n.* A preserver.

Con-serv'a-to-ry, *a.* Tending to preserve. — *n.* A greenhouse for keeping plants.

Con'serve, *n.* A sweetmeat.

Con'serve, *v. t.* To preserve; to save. [conserves.]

Con-serv'er, *n.* One who

Con-sid'er, *v. t.* To think with care; to study; to ponder.

Con-sid'er-a-ble, *a.* Worthy of regard; moderately large.

Con-sid'er-a-bly, *adv.* In a considerable degree.

Con-sid'er-ate, *a.* Given to reflection. — *SYN.* Thoughtful; prudent; discreet.

Con-sid'er-ate-ly, *adv.* With serious thought.

Con-sid'er-ā'tion, *n.* Act of considering; serious thought; prudence; reason.

Con-sid'er-er, *n.* One who considers.

Con-sid'er-ing, *p. pr.* Regarding; having regard to.

Con-sign (-sīn'), *v. t.* To give; to intrust; to assign.

Con'sign-ee (kōn'sīn-ēē'), *n.* One to whom a thing is consigned for sale.

Con-sign'er (-sīn-'), *n.* One who commits to another in trust.

Con-sign-ōr (-sīn-ōr'), *n.* One who commits to another in trust.

Con-sign'ment (-sīn'ment), *n.* Act of consigning; goods consigned.

Con-sist, *v. i.* To be made up of; to subsist; to agree.

Con-sist'ence, *n.* Fixed

Con-sist'en-cy, *n.* state; agreement; congruity.

Con-sist'ent, *a.* Agreeing; accordant; compatible.

Con-sist'ent-ly, *adv.* In a consistent manner.

Con-sis-tō'ri-al, *a.* Relating to a consistory.

Con-sist'o-ry (19), *n.* A spiritual court; any solemn assembly.

Con-sō'ci-ate (-sō'shī-), *n.* An associate.

Con-sō'ci-āte, *v. t.* or *i.* To unite in a body.

Con-sō'ci-ā'tion (-sō'shī-ā'-shun), *n.* A union of neighboring churches.

Con-sōl'a-ble, *a.* Admitting consolation.

Con-so-lā'tion, *n.* Alleviation; solace; comfort.

Con-sōl'a-to-ry, *a.* Tending to give consolation.

Con-sōle, *v. t.* To comfort; to cheer under sorrow.

Con-sōle, *n.* A bracket to support a cornice, &c.

Con-sōl'er, *n.* One who consoles.

Con-sōl'i-dāte, *v.* To make or grow solid.

Con-sōl'i-dā'tion, *n.* Act of making hard or firm.

Con'sol, or **Con-sōl**, *n. pl.* An English funded government security.

Con'so-nance, *n.* Agreement of sounds; concord; accord.

Con'so-nant, *a.* Agreeable; consistent; accordant. — *n.* A sound less open than a vowel; a letter representing such sound.

Con'so-nant-ly, *adv.* Consistently; agreeably.

Con'sort, *n.* A husband or wife; companion; partner.

Con-sōrt, *v. i.* To keep company; to associate. — *v. t.* To unite or join.

Con-spi'e-u-ōs, *a.* Obvious to the sight; plain; manifest.

Con-spi'e-u-ōs-ly, *adv.* Evidently; plainly.

Con-spi'e-u-ōs-ness, *n.*

Con-spi-ed-i-ty, *n.* Openness to view; clearness.

Con-spi'a-cy, *n.* A plot; combination for an evil purpose. [of evil; a conspirator.]

Con-spi'a-tor, *n.* A plotter.

Con-spire, *v. i.* To unite for an evil purpose.

Con-spir'er, *n.* A plotter.

Con'sta-ble (kūn'sta-bl), *n.* An officer of the peace.

Con-stāb'u-lā-ry, *a.* Pertaining to constables.

Con'stan-cy, *n.* Stability; firmness of mind; steadiness.

Con'stant, *a.* Firm; unchanging; faithful in affection. [ably.]

Con'stant-ly, *adv.* Invariably.

Con'stel-lā'tion, *n.* A cluster of fixed stars.

Con'ster-nā'tion, *n.* Terror that confounds. [cative.]

Con'sti-pāte, *v. t.* To make

Con'sti-pā'tion, *n.* Constiveness. [constitutes.]

Con'stit'u-en-cy, *n.* Body of

Con'stit'u-ent, *a.* Composing. — *n.* A person who establishes or appoints; an element.

Con'sti-tūte, *v. t.* To establish; to make; to appoint.

Con'sti-tū'ter, *n.* One who constitutes.

Con'sti-tū'tion, *n.* Act of

Con'stituting; frame of body, mind, or government.

CONSTITUTIONAL

85

CONTINGENT

Côn'sti-tú'tion-al, *a.* Consistent with the constitution.
Côn'sti-tú'tion-ál'i-ty, *n.* Consistency with the constitution.
Côn'sti-tú'tion-al-ist, *n.* An adherent to a constitution.
Côn'sti-tú'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In consistency with the constitution. [*ing.*]
Côn'sti-tú'tive, *a.* Establishing.
Côn-stráin', *v. t.* To impel with overpowering force. — *SYN.* To compel; force; drive; urge.
Côn-stráin'-ble, *a.* Capable of being constrained.
Côn-stráin'er, *n.* One who constrains.
Côn-stráin't, *n.* Compulsion.
Côn-stríct', *v. t.* To bind; to contract; to cause to shrink.
Côn-stríct-ion, *n.* Contraction; compression. [*tract.*]
Côn-stríng'e, *v. t.* To constrain.
Côn-strín'gent, *a.* Binding.
Côn-strúct', *v. t.* To build; to compose; to form; to devise. [*constructs.*]
Côn-struct'er, *n.* One who constructs.
Côn-strúct-ion, *n.* Act of constructing; fabrication; an edifice.
Côn-strúct-ion-ist, *n.* One who constructs a writing or public instrument.
Côn-strúct'ive, *a.* By construction; deduced; inferred.
Côn'strúe, *v. t.* To explain.
Côn'stu-prá'tion, *n.* Act of ravishing.
Côn'sub-stán'tial, *a.* Having the same substance.
Côn'sub-stán'ti-ál-tion (*-shl'-shun*), *n.* Actual presence of the body of Christ with the sacramental elements.
Côn'sue-tú'di-nal, *a.* Customary; usual.
Côn'sul, *n.* The chief magistrate in ancient Rome; a commercial agent. [*a consul.*]
Côn'su-lar, *a.* Pertaining to a consul.
Côn'su-late, *n.* The office of a consul.
Côn'sul-ship, *n.* of a consul.
Côn-sult', *v. t.* To ask advice of. — *v. i.* To take advice.

Côn'sul-tá'tion, *n.* Act of consulting; deliberation. [*sults.*]
Côn-sult'er, *n.* One who consults.
Côn-súm'a-ble (*11*), *a.* Capable of being consumed.
Côn-súme', *v. t.* To waste; to spend. — *v. i.* To waste away. [*consumes.*]
Côn-súm'er, *n.* One who consumes.
Côn-sum-má'te, or **Côn-sum'má'te**, *v. t.* To complete; to perfect.
Côn-sum'má'te, *a.* Accomplished; complete; perfect.
Côn-sum-má'tion, *n.* Completion; termination.
Côn-sump'tion, *n.* Act of consuming; a wasting disease of the lungs.
Côn-sump'tive, *a.* Inclined to consumption. [*union.*]
Côn-tact, *n.* Touch; close contact.
Côn-tá'ct-ion (*-jun*), *n.* Communication of disease by contact; infection.
Côn-tá'ctious (*-jus*), *a.* Having the quality of infecting.
Côn-táin', *v. t.* To hold; to comprise. — *v. i.* To live chastely.
Côn-táin'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being contained.
Côn-tám'i-ná'te, *v. t.* To defile; to corrupt. [*tainted.*]
Côn-tám'i-ná'te, *a.* Polluted.
Côn-tám'i-ná'tion, *n.* Pollution.
Côn-témn' (*kon-tém'*), *v. t.* To despise; to hate.
Côn-tém'ner, *n.* One who contemns.
Côn-tém'per, *v. t.* To moderate.
Côn-tém'per-á'te, *v. t.* To temper; to moderate; to reduce by mixture.
Côn-tém'per-a-ment, *n.* Temperament.
Côn'tem-plá'te, or **Côn'tém-plá'te**, *v. t.* or *i.* To meditate; to consider; to design.
Côn'tem-plá'tion, *n.* Meditation. [*to thought.*]
Côn'tém-plá'tive, *a.* Given to thought.
Côn'tem-plá'tor, *n.* One engaged in deep thought.
Côn'tém-po-ra-ry, *a.* Living or being at the same time.
Côn'tém-po-ra-ry, *n.* One

living at the same time with another.
Côn-témpt', *n.* Act of despising; disdain; scorn.
Côn-témpt'-ble, *a.* Mean; vile. [*ily.*]
Côn-témpt'-bly, *adv.* Meanly.
Côn-témpt'u-ous, *a.* Scornful. [*a scornful manner.*]
Côn-témpt'u-ous-ly, *adv.* In a scornful manner.
Côn-ténd', *v. t.* To strive; to struggle. [*ant.*]
Côn-ténd'er, *n.* A combatant.
Côn-tént', *a.* Satisfied; quiet. — *n.* Satisfaction of mind. — *v. t.* To satisfy; to please.
Côn-ténted, *a.* Satisfied; pleased; content.
Côn-tént-ed-ly, *adv.* In a contented manner.
Côn-tént-ness, *n.* State of being content. [*late.*]
Côn-tén'tion, *n.* Strife; contention.
Côn-tén'tious, *a.* Given to strife; quarrelsome. [*tion.*]
Côn-tén'tment, *n.* Satisfaction.
Côn'tént, or **Côn-tént'**, *n.* That which is contained; (*p.*) index.
Côn-tér'mi-na-ble, *a.* Capable of the same bounds.
Côn-tér'mi-nóus, *a.* Bordering; contiguous.
Côn'test, *n.* A dispute; struggle; debate. [*pute.*]
Côn-tést', *v. t.* or *i.* To dispute.
Côn-tést'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being contested. [*course.*]
Côn'text, *n.* Order of discourse.
Côn-téxt'ure, *n.* Composition of parts; texture.
Côn'ti-gú-ity, *n.* Contact.
Côn-tig'u-ous, *a.* In actual contact. — *SYN.* Adjoining; adjacent. [*close contact.*]
Côn-tig'u-ous-ly, *adv.* In actual contact.
Côn'tin-en'ce, *n.* Forbearance of carnal pleasure.
Côn'ti-nent, *a.* Not indulging in sensual pleasure. — *n.* One of the larger divisions of the earth.
Côn'ti-nént'al, *a.* Pertaining to a continent. [*continence.*]
Côn'ti-nent-ly, *adv.* With continence.
Côn'tin'gence, *n.* Casual.
Côn'tin'gen-cy, *n.* event; chance; possibility; accident.
Côn'tin'gent, *a.* Accidental; possible; liable. — *n.*

Chance; a quota; proportion. [*chance*].
 Con-tin'gent-ly, *adv.* By chance.
 Con-tin'u-al, *a.* Uninterrupted. [out intermission].
 Con-tin'u-al-ly, *adv.* Without interruption.
 Con-tin'u-ance (11), *n.* Permanence; as of condition, habits, &c.
 Con-tin'u-ation, *n.* Continued succession.
 Con-tin'u-ator, *n.* One who continues.
 Con-tin'ue, *v. i.* To remain; to stay. — *v. t.* To protract; to persevere in.
 Con-tin'ui'ty, *n.* Uninterrupted connection.
 Con-tin'u-ous, *a.* Closely united, as it were into one.
 Con-tin'u-ous-ly, *adv.* In continuation. [*with*].
 Con-tort', *v. t.* To twist; to contort.
 Con-tor'tion, *n.* A twisting; a wry motion.
 Con-tour' (-tôr'), *n.* The general outline of a figure.
 Con'tra-bând, *a.* Prohibited by law or treaty. — *n.* Illegal trade.
 Con'tract, *n.* An agreement; covenant; bargain.
 Con'tract', *v. t.* To draw together or nearer; to incur; to shorten. — *v. i.* To shrink; to bargain. [*selfish*].
 Con'tract'ed, *a.* Narrow.
 Con'tract'i-ble, } *a.* Capable
 Con'tract'ile, } of contracting.
 Con'trac-til'i-ty, *n.* The quality of contracting or shrinking.
 Con'trac'tion, *n.* A shrinking; a shortening.
 Con'tract'or, *n.* One who contracts.
 Con'tra-dânce, *n.* A dance with partners opposites.
 Con'tra-dict', *v. t.* To oppose verbally; to gainsay.
 Con'tra-dic'tion, *n.* A denying.
 Con'tra-dic'tious, *a.* Inclined to contradict.
 Con'tra-dic'to-ry, *a.* Inconsistent; disagreeing.
 Con'tra-dis-tinc'tion, *n.* Distinction by opposites.
 Con'tra-dis-tinct'ive, *a.* Distinguishing by contrast.

Con'tra-dis-tin'guish, *v. t.* To distinguish by opposites.
 Con'tral'to, *n.* The alto or counter-tenor.
 Con'tra-rîo'ty, *n.* Opposition; inconsistency.
 Con'tra-ri-ty, *n. pl.* Things of opposite qualities.
 Con'tra-ri-wis-er, *adv.* On the contrary; oppositely.
 Con'tra-ry, *a.* In direct opposition; inconsistent.
 Con'trast, *n.* Opposition or difference in things.
 Con-trâst', *v. t. or i.* To place or stand in opposition.
 Con'tra-val-lâ'tion, *n.* A trench and parapet formed by besiegers.
 Con'tra-vène', *v. t.* To oppose; to cross; to obstruct.
 Con'tra-vên'tion, *n.* Opposition; violation; obstruction.
 Con'tra-vér'sion, *n.* A turning to the opposite side.
 Con'trib'ute, *v. t.* To participate in giving. — *v. i.* To give a part.
 Con'tri-bu'tion, *n.* Act of contributing; sum given.
 Con'trib'u-tive, *a.* Tending to promote. [*contributes*].
 Con'trib'u-tor, *n.* One who contributes.
 Con'trib'u-to-ry, *a.* Advancing the same end.
 Con'trite, *a.* Broken down with grief.
 Con'trit'ion (-trîsh'un), *n.* Deep sorrow for sin.
 Con'triv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being contrived.
 Con'triv'age, *n.* Scheme; device; thing contrived.
 Con'trive', *v. t.* To invent; to project. — *v. i.* To make devices.
 Con'tri-ver, *n.* An inventor.
 Con'trôl' (7), *n.* Power to govern; command. — *v. t.* To restrain; to govern.
 Con'trôl'a-ble, *a.* Subject to control.
 Con'trôl'ler, *n.* One who controls; an officer who checks other officers by a counter register of accounts.
 Con'trôl'ler-ship, *n.* The office of controller.
 Con'tro-vér'sial, *a.* Relating to controversy.

Con'tro-vér'sial-ist, *n.* Engaged in controversy.
 Con'tro-ver-sy, *n.* Dispute.
 Con'tro-vért', *v. t.* To disprove.
 Con'tro-vér'ti-ble, *a.* Capable of being controverted.
 Con'tro-vért'ist, *n.* A putant.
 Con'tu-mâ-ci-ous, *a.* Obdurate.
 Con'tu-mâ-ci-ous-ly, *adv.* With obstinacy.
 Con'tu-ma-cy, *n.* Persevering obstinacy; stubbornness.
 Con'tu-mâ-ci-ous-ness (-mâ'sy), *a.* Reproachful; contemptuous.
 Con'tu-me-ly, *n.* Contem-uous language; reproach.
 Con-ti'gion, *n.* A bruise the flesh.
 Con-tin'drum, *n.* A drum turning on a point of resemblance between them very unlike.
 Con'tra-lâ'tence, *n.* Recovery from sickness.
 Con'tra-lâ'tent, *a.* Recalling health.
 Con'tène', *v. t.* To call together. — *v. i.* To assent.
 Con'ten'tence, } *n.* Ac-
 Con'ten'tion-ry, } tion; fitness; commodi-
 ness.
 Con'ten'tent, *a.* Fit; able; adapted. [*is*].
 Con'ten'tent-ly, *adv.* Contentedly.
 Con'tent, *n.* A body monks or nuns; a monastery or nunnery.
 Con'ten'ti-ale, *n.* A feasting; an assembly for ship.
 Con'ten'tion, *n.* An assembly arbitrary custom.
 Con'ten'tion-al, *a.* Aggravating.
 Con'ten'tion-al-ism, *n.* That which is received tacit agreement.
 Con'ten'tu-al, *a.* Belonging to a convent; monastic.
 Con'térge', *v. i.* To toward one point.
 Con'térge'tage, *n.* Tendency to one point.
 Con'térge'ting, } *a.* Ten-
 Con'térge't, } to point.
 Con'tér'sa-ble, *a.* Sociable.
 Con'tér-sant, *a.* Familiar having relation.

Côn-ver-sâ'tion, *n.* Familiar discourse; behavior.

Côn-ver-sâ'tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to conversation.

Côn-ver-sé', *v. i.* To discourse; to talk familiarly.

Côn-ver-se, *n.* Conversation; a reversed or opposite proposition. — *a.* Directly opposite. [of order.]

Côn-ver-se-ly, *adv.* By change

Côn-ver-sion, *n.* A turning; change; transformation.

Côn-vert, *n.* One who has changed his opinions or religion.

Côn-vért', *v. t.* To change to another form or state.

Côn-vért'er, *n.* One who converts.

Côn-vért'i-bil'i-ty, *n.* Possibility of being converted.

Côn-vért'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being converted.

Côn-vex, *a.* Roundish on the outside. — *n.* A convex body.

Côn-vex'i-ty, *n.* Spherical

Côn-vex-ness, *n.* form on the outside. [ver form.]

Côn-vex-ly, *adv.* In a convex

Côn-vey', *v. t.* To carry; to transfer.

Côn-vey'ance, *n.* Act of conveying; that which conveys.

Côn-vey'an-ger, *n.* One who draws deeds, &c.

Côn-vey'an-ging, *n.* The business of a conveyancer.

Côn-vey'er, *n.* One who conveys or carries.

Côn-vict, *n.* A person proved guilty of crime. [be guilty.]

Côn-vict', *v. t.* To prove to

Côn-vic'tion, *n.* A proving guilty; state of being convinced.

Côn-vince', *v. t.* To satisfy by evidence. — *SYN.* To persuade.

Côn-vin'ci-ble, *a.* Capable of being convinced. [vial.]

Côn-viv'i-al, *a.* Festive; jo-

Côn-viv'i-â-l'i-ty, *n.* Jovial disposition; festive mirth.

Côn-vo-câ'te, *v. t.* To call together.

Côn-vo-câ'tion, *n.* A meeting; an ecclesiastical assembly. [gather.]

Côn-vôke', *v. t.* To call to-

Côn-vo-lû'ted, *a.* Rolled upon itself.

Côn-vo-lû'tion, *n.* The act of rolling together.

Côn-vôlve', *v. t.* To roll together.

Côn-voy', *v. t.* To accompany for protection.

Côn-voy, *n.* Attendance for protection.

Côn-vûl'se', *v. t.* To affect by violent motion. [spasm.]

Côn-vûl'sion, *n.* A violent

Côn-vûl'sive, *a.* Producing convulsion. [rabbit.]

Côn-y, or **Côn'y** (19), *n.* A

Côb, *v. i.* To make a noise as a dove.

Côbk, *n.* One who prepares food for the table. — *v. t.* To prepare food for the table.

Côbk'er-y, *n.* Act of preparing food for the table.

Côbk'y, *n.* A small, hard, sweetened cake.

Côbl, *a.* Somewhat cold; lacking warmth. — *n.* A moderate state of cold. — *v. t.* To make moderately cold. — *v. i.* To grow cold.

Côol'er, *n.* A vessel for cooling; that which cools.

Côol'ish (8), *a.* Somewhat cool.

Côol'ly, *adv.* Without heat.

Côol'ness, *n.* Moderate cold.

Côol'y, *n.* An East Indian

Côol'ie, *n.* or Chinese porter, or transported laborer.

Côom, *n.* Wheel-grease, or other dirty refuse matter.

Côomb (kôbm), *n.* A dry measure of four bushels; a kind of valley on a hill.

Côop, *n.* A cage for fowls, &c.; a barrel. — *v. t.* To cage; to shut up.

Côop'er, *n.* A maker of casks, &c.

Côop'er-age, *n.* Price for cooper's work; shop or work of a cooper.

Cô-op'er-â'te, *v. i.* To work together. [labor.]

Cô-op'er-â'tion, *n.* Joint

Cô-op'er-a-tive, *a.* Promoting the same end.

Cô-op'er-â'tor, *n.* One who works with others.

Cô-ôr'di-nâ'te, *a.* Holding the same rank or degree.

Cô-ôr'di-nâ'te-ly, *adv.* With equal rank.

Côot, *n.* A kind of water-fowl; a foolish fellow.

Cô-pâi'bâ, *n.* A medicinal

Cô-pâi'vâ, *n.* resinous juice.

Cô'pal, *n.* A resinous substance used in making varnishes.

Cô-pâr'ge-na-ry, *n.* Joint

Cô-pâr'ge-ny, *n.* heirship.

Cô-pâr'ge-ner, *n.* A joint heir. [partner.]

Cô-pârt'ner, *n.* A joint

Cô-pârt'ner-ship, *n.* joint concern in business.

Côpe, *n.* A priest's cloak; a kind of hood; arch-work. — *v.* To contend; to strive; to oppose with success.

Côp'i-er (18), *n.* One who copies or transcribes.

Côp'ing, *n.* The top or cover of a wall.

Cô'pi-ôus, *a.* Plentiful; abundant; large in amount.

Cô'pi-ôus-ly, *adv.* Abundantly; amply. [ply.]

Cô'pi-ôus-ness, *n.* Full supply.

Côp'per, *n.* A familiar reddish metal; a large boiler. — *v. t.* To cover with copper.

Côp'per-as, *n.* Sulphate of iron; green vitriol.

Côp'per-plâ'te, *n.* A plate of copper engraved, or an impression from it. [copper.]

Côp'per-y, *a.* Containing

Côp'pige, *n.* A wood of

Côp'pæ, *n.* small growth.

Côp'u-lâ'te, *v. i.* To have sexual intercourse; to embrace; to unite. [ulating.]

Côp'u-lâ'tion, *n.* Act of cop-

Côp'u-lâ'tive, *a.* Serving to unite. — *n.* A copulative conjunction.

Côp'y (19), *n.* A transcript; pattern; imitation. — *v. t.* To transcribe; to imitate. — *v. i.* To make, as a copy.

Côp'y-hôld, *n.* A tenure in England by copy of record.

Côp'y-ist (18), *n.* One who copies.

Côp'y-right (-rit), *n.* The sole right of an author to publish a book.

Cô-quêt' (kô-kê't), *v. t.* To attempt to excite admiration

sin, ôr, ôg, wôlf, tôb, wôrk; ùrn, rye, pull; ç, ê, soft; e, ê, hard; æ; exist; u as ug; this.

from vanity. — *v. i.* To trifle in love. [*love.*]
Co-quét'ry, *n.* Trifling in love.
Co-quétte' (ko-két'), *n.* A vain, jilting girl.
Co-quét'tish (-két/-), *a.* Befitting a coquette.
Côr's-e-le, *n.* A Welsh fishing boat. (creation by zoöphytes.
Côr'al, *n.* A calcareous secretion by zoöphytes.
Côr'al-line, *a.* Of or like coral.
Côr'b, *n.* A basket.
Côr'ban, *n.* An alms-basket; a gift to God.
Côr'd, *n.* A line; a measure of wood containing 128 cubic feet. — *v. t.* To tie up; to pile up for measurement.
Côr'd'age, *n.* Ropes or cords.
Côr'd'ate, *a.* Heart-shaped.
Côr'd'e-liër, *n.* A Franciscan friar.
Côr'di-al, or *Côr'd'ial*, *n.* An exhilarating liquor; any thing that cheers. — *a.* Hearty; sincere.
Côr'di-äl'i-ty, *Côr'di-äl'i-ty*, *n.* Sincerity; warm affection.
Côr'di-äl-ly, or *Côr'd'ial-ly*, *adv.* With sincere affection.
Côr'd'on, *n.* A line of military posts or troops.
Côr'du-roy', *n.* A thick, ribbed cotton stuff. (maker.
Côr'd'wain-er, *n.* A shoe.
Côr'e, *n.* Heart or inner part.
Côr'i-ä'ceous, *a.* Consisting of leather; leathery.
Côr'i-än'd'er, *n.* A plant having strongly scented medicinal seeds.
Côr'in'thi-an, *a.* Pertaining to Corinth, or to a certain order of architecture.
Côr'k, *n.* A tree, or its bark; a stopper. — *v. t.* To stop with a cork.
Côr'k'-screw (-skrip), *n.* A screw to draw corks from bottles.
Côr'k'y, *a.* Of, or like, cork.
Côr'mo-rant, *n.* A voracious sea bird; a glutton.
Côr'n, *n.* Grain of any kind; maize; a hard, horny excrescence on the feet. — *v. t.* To sprinkle with salt.
Côr'ne-ä, *n.* The horny membrane in the fore part of the eye.

Côr'nel, *n.* A shrub and its fruit.
Côr'ne-ös, *a.* Horny; like horn; hard.
Côr'ner, *n.* An angle; a secret place.
Côr'ner-stone, *n.* A stone placed at the corner of a foundation.
Côr'ner-wise, *adv.* From corner to corner; with the corner in front.
Côr'net, *n.* A musical wind-instrument; a cavalry officer.
Côr'net-cy, *n.* Office of a cornet.
Côr'nicé, *n.* Molding at the top of a wall or column.
Côr'nu-cö'pi-ä (18), *n.* A horn of plenty.
Côr-nü'ted, *a.* Having horns.
Cörn'y, *a.* Hard; like horn.
Côr'ol, *n.* The
Côr-öl'lä, *n.* inner part of a flower, composed of petals.
Côr'ol-la-ry, *n.* An inference derived incidentally.
Côr'o-nal, *n.* A crown; garland. — *Corollæ*.
a. Pertaining to the top of the head.
Côr'o-na-ry, *a.* Relating to, or like, a crown.
Côr'o-nä'tion, *n.* Act of crowning.
Côr'o-ner, *n.* An officer who inquires into the cause of any sudden death.
Côr'o-net, *n.* A crown worn by a nobleman.
Côr'po-ral, *n.* An inferior military officer. — *a.* Pertaining to the body.
Côr'po-räl'i-ty, *n.* State of being embodied.
Côr'po-räl-ly, *adv.* Bodily.
Côr'po-rate, *a.* United in a community or association.
Côr'po-rä'tion, *n.* A society acting as an individual.
Côr'po-rä'tor, *n.* A member of a corporation.
Côr'pö're-al, *a.* Having a body; bodily; not spiritual.
Côr'pö're-al-ist, *n.* A materialist.
Côr'pö're-äl-ly, *adv.* In a bodily form or manner.

Côr'po-räl-ty, *n.* B substance. [*tr*]
Côr'ps (kör), *n.* A body.
Côr'pse, *n.* A dead body.
Côr'pu-lence, *n.* Flesh.
Côr'pu-lent, *a.* Very fleshy.
Côr'pus-cle (-pus-ä), *n.* atom; a minute particle.
Côr'pus-cu-lar, *a.* Relating to corpuses.
Côr-réct', *v. t.* To right; to reprove or punish. — *a.* Exact; accurate.
Côr-réct'ion, *n.* Act of rectifying. [*to cor*]
Côr-réct'ion-al, *a.* Intending to correct. — *n.* That which has the power of correcting.
Côr-réct'y, *adv.* Exactly.
Côr-réct'ness, *n.* Accuracy.
Côr-réct'or, *n.* One who corrects.
Côr-räl'a-tive, *n.* A mutual relation. — *n.* who, or that which, is in a reciprocal relation with some other person or thing.
Côr-ré-spönd', *v. i.* To agree; to send an answer.
Côr-ré-spönd'ence, *n.* A correspondence; interchange of letters.
Côr-ré-spönd'ent, *a.* conformable. — *n.* One who has intercourse with another.
Côr-ré-spönd'ing, *p. a.* ing; correspondent.
Côr'ri-dör, *n.* A gallery leading to independent apartments. [*being core*]
Côr'ri-gi-ble, *a.* Capable of being corrected.
Côr'ri-val, *n.* A fellow.
Côr-röb'o-rant, *a.* Strengthening.
Côr-röb'o-rä'te, *v. t.* confirm; to strengthen.
Côr-röb'o-rä'tion, *n.* A corroborating.
Côr-röb'o-rä-tive, *a.* ing to corroborate.
Côr-röde', *v. t.* To eat or consume by degrees.
Côr-röd'ent, *a.* Having power of corroding.
Côr-röd'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being corroded. [*ing*]
Côr-rö'sion, *n.* Act of

Cor-ros'ive, *a.* Eating away gradually. — *n.* Something that corrodes.

Cor-ru-gá'te, *v. t.* To wrinkle; to contract.

Cor-ru-gá'te, *a.* Wrinkled.

Cor-ru-gá'tion, *n.* Contraction into wrinkles.

Cor-rupt', *v.* To spoil. — *a.* Decayed; spoiled; debased.

Cor-rupt'er, *n.* One who corrupts.

Cor-rupt'i-bil'i-ty, *n.* Capacity of being corrupted.

Cor-rupt'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being corrupted.

Cor-ru'ption, *n.* Putrescence; pollution; depravity of morals.

Cor-rupt'ive, *a.* Tending to corrupt.

Cor-rupt'ly, *adv.* With corruption.

Cor-sáir, *n.* A pirate or privateer.

Cor-se, *n.* A corpse. [*Poetical.*]

Cor-se'let, *n.* A Night breast-plate.

Cor'set, *n.* A bodice for cor'tage (kór'táh), *n.* A train of attendants.

Cor'ti-cal, *a.* Of, or belonging to, bark.

Cor-rú's-cant, *a.* Flashing.

Cor-rú's-cate, or **Cor-rú's-cate**, *v. i.* To glitter; to sparkle.

Cor-rú's-cá'tion, *n.* A sudden flash of light.

Cor-vá'tte, *n.* A sloop of cor-vine, *a.* Pertaining to the crow.

Cor-ymb, *n.* A species of insect.

Cor-y, *a.* See *Cor-y*.

Cor-mét'ic, *a.* Promoting beauty. — *n.* A wash for improving the complexion.

Cor-móg'o-my, *n.* Science of the formation of the world.

Cor-móg'ra-pher, *n.* One versed in cosmography.

Cor-mo-gráph'ic, *a.* Relating to cosmography.

Cor-móg'ra-phy, *n.* A description of the world.

Cor-mól'o-gist, *n.* One versed in cosmology.

Cor-mól'o-gy, *n.* Science of the world or universe.

Cor-móp'o-lis, *n.* A citizen of the world.

Cor-mo-rá'má, or **Cor-mo-rá'má**, *n.* A kind of optical exhibition.

Có'set, *n.* A lamb reared by hand. — *v. t.* To fuddle.

Có'st, *n.* Price paid; charge; expense; loss of any kind.

— *c. i.* (*imp.* & *p. p.* *COST.*) To be had at the price of.

Có's'tal, *a.* Pertaining to the ribs.

Có's'tive, *a.* Constipated.

Có's'tive-ness, *n.* State of being constive; constipation.

Có's'ti-ness (18), *n.* Expensiveness.

Có's'tly, *a.* Expensive; dear.

Có's'tume, or **Có's'tume**, *n.* Style or mode of dress.

Có't, *n.* A small house; hut.

Có'te, *a.* A cover for a sore finger; a shed or inclosure.

Có't, *n.* A little bed or cradle.

Có-tám'po-rá'ne-ous, *a.* Living at the same time.

Có-tám'po-ra-ry, *n.* One who lives in the same age.

Có'te-rí's (18), *n.* A set of people who meet familiarly.

Có'tí-lion (-lí-yun), *n.* A lively dance and tune.

Có't'age (18), *n.* A small house; a hut.

Có't'a-ger, *n.* One living in a cottage.

Có't'ter, *n.* A cottager.

Có't'ton (kó't'n), *n.* A plant and a downy substance produced by it.

— *a.* Made of cotton.

Có't-ton-y, *a.* Like cotton; soft; downy.

Có't-y-lé'don, *n.* One of the seed-lobes of a plant.

Có't-y-lé'do-nó's, *a.* Having a couch, *v. i.* To lie down; to stoop, as in fear.

— *v. t.* To lay down; to compose to rest; to express; to remove, as a cataract, from the eye.

— *n.* A place for repose.

Cough (kawf), *n.* Effort of the lungs to throw off phlegm.

— *v. i.* To try to throw off phlegm.

— *v. t.* To expel by a cough.

Could (róod), *imp.* of *Can*.

Cóul'ter. See *Colter*.

Coun'cil, *n.* An assembly for consultation or advice.

Coun'cil-or, *n.* A member of a council.

Coun'sel, *n.* Advice; an adviser; an advocate. — *v. t.* To give advice.

Coun'sel-or (8), *n.* One who gives advice; a lawyer.

Count, *v. t.* To reckon; to number; to esteem. — *v. i.* To number or be counted.

— *n.* A tale; a title.

Coun'te-nance, *n.* The face; air; look; support. — *v. t.* To support; to patronize.

Coun't'er, *n.* A shop table; a high tenor in music. — *adv.* In opposition.

Coun't'er-ét', *v. t.* To act in opposition.

Coun't'er-ét-ion, *n.* Ill-conduct.

Coun't'er-bál-ance, *v. t.* To weigh against.

Coun't'er-chárm, *n.* That which dissolves a charm.

Coun't'er-check, *n.* Check; stop.

Coun't'er-cúrr-ent, *n.* A current running contrary to the main current.

Coun't'er-feit, *a.* Forged; deceitful. — *n.* A forgery; a cheat. — *v. t.* To forge; to imitate.

Coun't'er-felt'er, *n.* A forger.

Coun't'er-mánd, *n.* A contrary order.

Coun't'er-mánd', *v. t.* To revoke, as a command.

Coun't'er-márch, *n.* A marching back; a change of the wings or face of a battalion.

Coun't'er-márch', *v. i.* To march back.

Coun't'er-márch', *v. i.* To mark on goods or coin.

Coun't'er-márk, *v. t.* To apply a countermark to.

Coun't'er-mine, *n.* A subterranean gallery excavated to frustrate the use of another.

Coun't'er-mine', *v. t.* To do secretly.

Coun't'er-pá-ne, *n.* The cover of a bed.

Coun't'er-párt, *n.* A respondent part.

Coun't'er-párt, *n.* A replication.


Coun't'er-plót, *n.* A plot against a plot.



Cotton.

Coun'ter-point, *n.* Art of composing music in parts.
Coun'ter-poise, *n.* Equal weight in opposition.
Coun'ter-poise', *v. t.* To balance.
Coun'ter-révo-lution, *n.* A change to a former state.
Coun'ter-sign' (-sín'), *v. t.* To sign as secretary opposite to the signature of a superior. [military watchword].
Coun'ter-sign (-sín'), *n.* A counter-signature.
Coun'ter-sig-nal, *n.* A corresponding signal.
Coun'ter-tén-or, *n.* High tenor in music.
Coun'ter-váil', *v. t.* To act against equally.
Coun'ter-view, *n.* Contrast.
Coun'ter-work' (-wúrk'), *v. i.* To work in opposition.
Coun'tess, *n.* The wife of an earl or count.
Coun'ting-house, *n.* A counting-room.
Coun'ting-room, *n.* A house or room for the keeping of accounts. [infinite].
Coun'tless, *a.* Numberless.
Coun'tri-fied, *a.* Rustic; rude.
Coun'try (kún'trí), *n.* Land around a city; a kingdom or state; native place. — *a.* rural; rustic; rude.
Coun'try-dánce, *n.* A contra-dance.
Coun'try-man (21), *n.* One of the same country; a rustic.
Coun'try-seat, *n.* Country residence of a city gentleman.
Coun'ty, *n.* A shire; district.
Coup'le (kúp'l), *n.* Two of a kind; a pair; a brace. — *v.* To join; to link; to connect; to embrace.
Coup'let (kúp'let), *n.* Two verses that rhyme; a pair.
Coup'ling (kúp'-), *n.* That which couples or connects.
Cou'pon (kúv'pon or kúv'pon), *n.* An interest certificate.
Cour'age (kúr'ej), *n.* Boldness to encounter danger. — *SYN.* Bravery; intrepidity; valor; daring.
Cour'-á-geous, *a.* Brave; bold; daring; valiant. [ly].
Cour'-á-geous-ly, *adv.* Brave-

Cou'ri-er (kúv'-ri-er), *n.* A messenger sent in haste.
Cour'se, *n.* A passing or running; race; career; progress; service of meat. — *v. i.* or *t.* To hunt; to run.
Cours'er, *n.* A swift horse.
Court, *n.* Residence of a prince; seat of justice; an inclosed space; addresses; attentions. — *v. t.* To address; to woo. [card].
Court'-eárd, *n.* See *Cost*.
Court'e-ous (kúrt'e-us), *a.* Polite; civil; complaisant.
Court'e-ous-ly, *adv.* Politely. [an; a prostitute].
Court'e-san, *n.* A lewd woman.
Court'es-y (kúrt's-y), *n.* Act of respect by women. — *v. i.* To make a courtesy.
Court'es-y (kúrt'e-s-y), *n.* Politeness; civility.
Court'ier (kúrt'yer), *n.* One who frequents court.
Court'-like, *a.* Well-bred.
Court'-li-ness, *n.* Complaisance with dignity.
Court'ly, *a.* Polite; elegant.
Court'-már-tial (26), *n.* A court to try crimes in military or naval affairs.
Court'ship, *n.* Solicitation in marriage.
Cou's'in (kúv'n), *n.* The child of an uncle or aunt.
Cove, *n.* A small creek or bay. — *v. t.* To arch over.
Cov'e-nant, *n.* An agreement; contract. — *v. t.* To agree; to stipulate.
Cov'e-nant-ee', *n.* One to whom a covenant is made.
Cov'e-nant-er, *n.* One who makes a covenant.
Cov'er (kúv'er), *v. t.* To spread over; to clothe; to conceal. — *n.* Shelter; concealment; pretenses.
Cov'er-ing, *n.* Any thing spread over. [cover].
Cov'er-let, *n.* An upper bed.
Cov'ert (kúv'-), *a.* Hid; secret; private. — *n.* A shelter; defense.
Cov'ert-ly, *adv.* Secretly; closely; privately.
Cov'ert-úre, *n.* The state of a married woman.
Cov'et, *v. t.* To desire unlawfully or earnestly.

Cov'et-ous, *a.* Avaricious; greedy for gain.
Cov'et-ous-ness, *n.* An eager desire of gain. [birds].
Cov'ey (19), *n.* A brood of crows.
Cow, *n.* Female of the bull. — *v. t.* To depress by frightening.
Cow'ard, *n.* One wanting courage; a poltroon. — *a.* Timid; base; pusillanimous.
Cow'ard-ice, *n.* Want of courage; pusillanimity.
Cow'ard-ly, *a.* Meantly timid. — *adv.* With mean timidity. [waver through fear].
Cow'ar, *v. t.* To sink or cowhide.
Cow'hide, *n.* The hide of a cow, or leather made of it. — *v. t.* To beat with a cowhide.
Cowl, *n.* A monk's hood.
Cow'lick, *n.* A tuft of hair turned wrongly over the forehead. [aloof].
Cow'pox, *n.* The vaccine.
Cow'slip, *n.* A kind of cow'slip. [primrose].
Cox'comb (-kóm), *n.* A fop.
Cox'-comb-leal (-kóm'-), *a.* Foppish; conceited.
Cox'comb-ry (-kóm-), *n.* The manners of a coxcomb.
Coy, *a.* Shrinking from familiarity. — *SYN.* Modest; reserved; shy; bashful.
Coy'ish, *a.* Somewhat coy.
Coy'ly, *adv.* With reserve.
Coy'ness, *n.* Unwillingness to be familiar; shyness.
Cz'en (kúv'n), *v. t.* To cheat.
Cz'en-age, *n.* Fraud; deceit. [cheater].
Cz'en-er (kúv'n-er), *n.* A cheat.
Cz'ry, *a.* Awful; formidable.
Cz'rb, *n.* A shell-fish having ten legs; a kind of wild sour apple.  *Crab.*
Cráb'bed, *a.* Peevish; cross; morose; difficult. [bad manner].
Cráb'bed-ly, *adv.* In a crabbed manner. *a.* Peevishness; difficulty.
Cráck, *n.* A sudden sharp noise; a fissure. — *v. t.* or *i.* To break into chinks.

a, e, i, o, u, y, long; á, é, í, ó, ú, ý, short; cáre, cür, ask, all, what; ére, vell, türn; píque, firm;

Crick'et, *n.* A small insect; a sort of low stool; a game.
Cried, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Cry*.
Cri'er (18), *n.* One who cries.
Crime, *n.* A violation of law. — *SYN.* Sin; vice; offense.
Crim'i-nal, *a.* Guilty of a crime. — *n.* A man guilty of a crime. [*guilt*].
Crim'i-nal-ly, *adv.* With guilt.
Crim'i-nal'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being criminal.
Crim'i-nāte, *v. t.* To charge with crime; to accuse. [*tion*].
Crim'i-nā'tion, *n.* Accusation.
Crim'i-na-to-ry, *a.* Accusing.
Crimp, *a.* Crumbling easily; brittle. — *v. t.* To catch; to make crisp; to form into little ridges. [*plate*].
Crim'ple, *v. t.* To lay in.
Crim'son (krim'son), *n.* A deep red color. — *v. t.* To tinge with a deep red. — *v. i.* To blush.
Cringe, *n.* A low bow; mean servility. — *v. i.* To bow with servility; to flatter meanly.
Crink'le (krink'l), *v. i.* To bend in turns or flexures. — *v. t.* To form with short turns. — *n.* One of several folds or flexures.
Crip'ple, *n.* A lame person. — *v. t.* To make lame.
Cri'sis (25), *n.* A critical time or turn.
Crisp, *v. t.* To wrinkle or curl; to make brittle.
Crisp, *a.* Brittle; short;
Crispy, *a.* wrinkled; curled; brisk.
Crisp'ing-Iron (-'I-urn), *n.* A curling-iron.
Cri-ti-cism, *n.* (*pl.* Cri-ti-cis-m, 25.) A standard of judging.
Crit'ic, *n.* One skilled in judging; a fault-finder.
Crit'i-cal, *a.* Relating to criticism; nice; captious; indicating a critic.
Crit'i-cal-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a critic; exactly.
Crit'i-cize (31), *v. t.* To judge and remark upon with exactness. — *v. i.* To act as a critic.
Crit'i-cism, *n.* The art or

act of criticizing; critical remark. [*amination*].
Crit'ique, *n.* Critical examination.
Croak, *n.* Cry of a frog. — *v. i.* To utter a rough sound like a frog.
Croak'er, *n.* One who croaks.
Croak, *n.* A pot; black matter. — *v. t.* To blacken.
Croak'er-y, *n.* All kinds of coarse earthen ware.
Cro'e-o-dile, *n.* An amphibious animal of the lizard kind.
Cro'eus, *n.* A plant and its flower. [*Crocodile*].
Croft, *n.* A little field.
Crone, *n.* An old woman.
Crō'ny, *n.* An intimate acquaintance.
Crook, *n.* A bend; a shepherd's staff. — *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CROOKED (krōkt).] To bend.
Crook'ed, *p. a.* Bent; curving.
Crook'ed-ness, *n.* State of being crooked; perverseness.
Crop, *n.* The harvest; the stomach of a bird. — *v. t.* To cut off; to reap.
Cro'zier (kro-zhur), *n.* A bishop's pastoral staff.
Cross (2), *n.* A straight body crossing another; *Crosses*. a gibbet; adversity; trial. — *a.* Athwart; *poorish*. — *v. t.* To lay athwart; to cancel; to obstruct.
Cross'-bar, *n.* A transverse bar. [*bill* in chancery].
Cross'-bill, *n.* A defendant's
Cross'-bow, *n.* A bow for shooting arrows.
Cross-ex-amine, *v. t.* To examine by the opposite party.
Cross'-eyed (-'id), *a.* Having eyes looking in directions that cross each other. [*ing*].
Cross'ing, *n.* Place of passage.
Cross'let, *n.* A small cross.
Cross'ness, *n.* Peevishness.
Cross'-pur'pose (-pū'pus), *n.* A contrary purpose; inconsistency.



Crocodile.



Cross'-quē'stion (kwē'-) *v. t.* To cross-examine.
Cross'-road, *n.* A way or road that crosses another.
Cross'wise, *adv.* In form of a cross. [*true*].
Crotch, *n.* The furking of a crotch'ed. *a.* Having a crotch.
Crotch'et, *n.* A note equal to half a minim; a whim.
Crouch, *v. i.* To stoop low; to crouch.
Croup (krōup), *n.* A disease in the throat; buttocks of a quadruped.
Crow, *n.* A black fowl; the cock's voice. — *v. t.* [*imp.* CROW or CROWED.] To utter the cry of a cock. — *v. i.* To boast; to exult.
Crow'bar, *n.* A heavy iron bar, used as a lever.
Crowd, *n.* A throng; a multitude; a violin. — *v. t.* To press close; to urge. — *v. i.* To press together.
Crow'-foot, *n.* A plant of many species.
Crown, *n.* Top of the head; a royal ornament; a garland; a coin. — *v. t.* To invest with a crown; to dignify; to complete.
Crown'-glass, *n.* A fine kind of window-glass.
Crown'-im-pe'ri-al, *n.* A kind of Mly.
Crow'-w'-foot, *n.* Wrinkle at the outer corner of the eye.
Cru'cial (kru'shal), *a.* Transverse; intersecting.
Cru'el-ty (kru'shl-ty), *v. t.* To torture.
Cru'el-ty, *n.* A chemical vessel.
Cru'el-ty, *n.* One who crucifies.
Cru'el-ty, *n.* A Crucible.
Cru'el-ty, *n.* Little cross with an image of Christ on it.
Cru'el-fix'ion, *n.* A nailing to a cross. [*cross*].
Cru'el-form, *a.* In form of a crotch'et. — *v. t.* To fasten and put to death on a cross.
Crude, *a.* In a raw or rough state. — *SYN.* Raw; unfinished; unripe.



Crude'ly, *adv.* With rawness.
Crude'ness, *n.* Rawness; immaturity.

Crud'ly, *n.* Undigested matter; immaturity. [*pty.*]

Crue'l, *a.* Inhuman; void of sympathy.

Crue'l-ly, *adv.* In a barbarous manner; inhumanly.

Crue'l-ty, *n.* Inhumanity.

Crue't, *s.* A vial for sauces.

Crui'se, *v. i.* To rove back and forth on the sea. — *s.* A cruising voyage.

Crui'ser, *s.* A person or vessel that cruises.

Crumb (krŭm), *n.* A fragment or piece, as of bread. — *v. t.* To break into crumbs or small pieces.

Crumb'le, *v. t.* To break into small pieces. — *v. i.* To fall to decay; to perish. [*soft.*]

Crum'by, *a.* Full of crumbs; **Crump'et**, *n.* A kind of soft bread-cake.

Crum'ple, *v. t.* To draw into wrinkles. — *v. i.* To shrink irregularly.

Crup'per (krŭp'per), *s.* A leather to hold a saddle back; buttocks of a horse. — *v. t.* To put a crupper on.

Crur'al, *a.* Pertaining to the leg.

Crus'ade, *n.* A military expedition to recover the Holy Land; any religious or fraternal expedition.

Crus'ad'er, *n.* One employed in a crusade. [*viol.*]

Cruse, *s.* A small cup or crucible or melting-pot.

Crush, *v. t.* To bruise or break by pressure; to subdue; to ruin. — *s.* A violent collision and compression.

Crust, *n.* A hard covering. — *v. t. or i.* To cover with a hard case.

Crus-ta'cean, *n.* A shell-fish with a crust-like shell, as the lobster.

Crus-ta'ceous, *a.* Having jointed crust-like shells, as the lobster.

Crust'ly, *adv.* Peevishly.

Crust'y, *n.* Quality of being crusty.

Crust'y, *a.* Like crust; snappish; peevish; surly.

Crutch, *n.* A staff for cripples. — *v. t.* To support on crutches.

Crŷ, *v. t. or i.* To call; to exclaim; to proclaim; to weep. — *s.* A bawling; outcry; yell; a weeping.

Crypt, *n.* A cell or vault under a church.

Crys'tal, *s.* A regular solid body; fine glass; a watch-glass.

Crys'tal, *a.* Consisting of crystal.


Crys'tal-li-z'a'tion, *n.* The process of forming crystals.

Crys'tal-lize (i), *v. t. or i.* To form into crystals.

Crys'tal-log'ra-phy, *n.* The science of crystallization.

Cub, *n.* The young of many beasts, especially of the dog.

Cu-bi-ture, *n.* The finding the exact cubic contents of a body.

Cu-be, *n.* A regular solid body with six equal sides; the third power of a root.  **Cube**.

Cu'beb, *n.* A small spicy tropical berry.

Cu'bie, *a.* Having the form of a cube.

Cu'bi-form, *a.* In form of a cube.

Cu'bit, *n.* The fore arm; measure of a man's arm from the elbow to the wrist.

Cu'bit-al, *a.* Containing a cubit.

Cuck'old, *n.* A man whose wife is false to him.

Cuck'oo, *n.* A bird, — so called from its note.

Cu'cum-ber, *n.* A certain garden plant.

Cu'cur-bit, *n.* A chemical vessel like a gourd.

Cud, *n.* A portion of food or of tobacco chewed. [*swag.*]

Cud'dle, *v. t.* To lie close or

Cud'dy, *n.* A small cabin in a lighter or boat.

Cud'gel (8), *n.* A thick heavy stick. — *v. t.* To beat with a stick.

Cue (18), *n.* End or tail of a thing; a hint; a rod used in playing billiards.

Cuff (1), *n.* A blow; part of

a sleeve. — *v. t.* To strike with the open hand.

Cui-ras'se' (kwe-ras' or kwē-ras), *n.* A breastplate.

Cui-ras-sier' (kwē-ras-seer'), *n.* A soldier armed with a cuirass.

Cu'i-na-ry, *a.* Belonging to the kitchen.

Cull (1), *v. t.* To select or pick out.

Cull'en-der, *n.* A kind of strainer.

Cull'er, *n.* One who culls.

Cull'ion, *n.* A mean scamp.

Cul'ly, *s.* The dupe of a woman.

Culm, *n.* The stem of grasses; anthracite coal.

Cul'mi-nate, *v. t.* To reach the highest point.

Cul'mi-nat'ion, *n.* Highest point of altitude. [*table.*]

Cul'pa-ble, *a.* Faulty; blameworthy; faultiness; guilt.

Cul'pa-bly, *adv.* With blame.

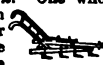
Cul'prit, *n.* One accused or convicted of crime.

Cul'ti-va-ble, *a.* Capable of being cultivated.

Cul'ti-vate, *v. t.* To till; to foster; to ameliorate; to raise by tilling.

Cul'ti-vat'ed, *p. a.* Improved or raised by culture.

Cul'ti-vat'ion, *n.* Improvement by tillage, or by study.

Cul'ti-vat'or, *n.* One who cultivates; an implement for loosening the surface of the ground.  **Cultivator**.

Cult'ure, *n.* Act of cultivating. — *v. t.* To cultivate.

Cul'ver-in, *n.* A species of ordinance.

Cul'vert, *n.* An arched drain.

Cul'ver-tailed, *n.* Dove-tailed. [*hurled.*]

Cum'ber, *v. t.* To clog; to

Cum'ber-some, *a.* Burdensome. [*elog.*]

Cum'brance, *n.* Burden;

Cum'brous, *a.* Troublesome; embarrassing; oppressive.

Cum'in, *n.* A plant having aromatic seeds.

Cum'mu-late, *v. t.* To heap up.

son, or, do, wolf, wō, wōk; ūn, rye, pull; c, s, soft; e, ē, hard; ag; exist; u as ng; this.

Cū'mu-lā'tion, *n.* Act of heaping together.
Cū'mu-lā-tive, *a.* Augmenting by addition. [wedge].
Cū'ne-al, *a.* Shaped like a
Cū'ne-ate, } *a.* Wedge-
Cū'ne-ā'ted, } shaped;
 cuneiform. [shaped].
Cu-nē'l-fōrm, *a.* Wedge-
Cū'ning, *a.* Artful; crafty;
 sly. — *n.* Art; skill; craft;
 artifice.
Cūp, *n.* A small drinking
 vessel. — *v. t.* To bleed by
 scarification. [shelf for cups].
Cūp'board (kūb'urd), *n.* A
 Cū'pel, *n.* A little cup.
Cū'pel-lā'tion, *n.* The pro-
 cess of refining metals.
Cu-pid'i-ty, *n.* Inordinate
 desire, particularly of wealth.
Cū'po-lā (18), *n.* A dome; an
 arched roof.
Cū'ping, *n.* A mode of
 bleeding. [cooper].
Cū'pre-ōus, *a.* Of, or like,
 Cū'r, *n.* A dog; a snappish
 fellow. [being cured].
Cū'r-a-ble, *a.* Capable of
Cū'r-a-gōs' (-sō'), *n.* A cordial
 flavored with orange peel
 and spices. [rate].
Cū'r-a-gy, *n.* Office of a cu-
Cū'rate, *n.* An assistant to a
 rector or vicar. [cure].
Cū'r-a-tive, *a.* Tending to
Cū'r-ā'tor, *n.* A guardian; a
 trustee.
Cūrb, *v. t.* To keep in sub-
 jection. — *SYN.* To check;
 bridle; control. — *n.* Part
 of a bridle; box round a
 well; restraint.
Cūrd, *n.* Coagulated milk. —
v. t. To coagulate or thicken.
Cūrdle, *v. t. or i.* To co-
 agulate; to thicken.
Cūrd'y, *a.* Like curd; coagu-
 lated.
Cūre, *n.* Remedy; a healing.
 — *v. t.* To restore to health;
 to suit and dry.
Cūre-less, *a.* Incurable.
Cūrer, *n.* One who cures.
Cūr-few, *n.* An evening bell.
Cūr'i-ōs'i-ty, *n.* Great in-
 quisitiveness; a rarity; a
 sight. [ince: singular].
Cūr'i-ōus, *a.* Inquisitive;
Cūr'i-ōus-ly, *adv.* Inquisi-
 tively; neatly; artfully.

Cūrl, *n.* A ringlet of hair. —
v. t. or i. To form or bend
 into ringlets.
Cūrl'ew, *n.* An aquatic wad-
 ing bird. [curly].
Cūrl'i-ness, *n.* State of being
Cūrl'y, *a.* Having curls.
Cūr-mid'geon (-jun), *n.* A
 miser; a churl.
Cū'r-rant, *n.* A shrub and its
 fruit.
Cū'r-ren-gy, *n.* Circulation;
 money; paper passing for
 money.
Cū'r-rent, *a.* Circulating;
 common; generally re-
 ceived; now passing. — *n.*
 A stream; general course.
Cū'r-rent-ly, *adv.* With gen-
 eral reception; fashionably.
Cū'r-ri-ele, *n.* A chaise of
 two wheels for two horses.
Cū'r-ri-er, *n.* A dresser of
 tanned leather.
Cū'r-rish, *a.* Like a cross dog;
 snappish; quarrelsome.
Cū'r-ry, *v. t.* To rub and clean.
Cū'r-ry-cōmb (-kōm), *n.* A
 comb to clean horses.
Cū'r-se, *v. t.* To wish evil to.
 — *v. i.* To use oaths. — *n.*
 A wish of evil; execration.
Cūrsed (kūrst), *p. p.* Execrat-
 ed.
Cūrs'ed, *a.* Deserving a
 curse; vexatious; hateful.
Cū'r-sive, *a.* Running; flow-
 ing; hasty.
Cū'r-so-ri-ly (18), *adv.* In a
 cursory manner; hastily.
Cū'r-so-ry, *a.* Hasty; hur-
 ried; slight.
Cū'r-tail, *v. t.* To cut short;
 to abridge; to cut off.
Cū'r-tain, *n.* A hanging cloth
 for a bed or window. — *v. t.*
 To inclose or furnish with
 curtains.
Cūrv'ā-ted, *a.* Curved; bent.
Cūrv'ā-tion, *n.* Act of curv-
 ing or bending.
Cūrv'a-tūre, *n.* A curve.
Cūrve, *a.* Bending; infected.
 — *n.* Any thing
 bent. — *v. t.* To
 inflect; to bend. [Curve].
Cūr-vē't, *n.* A particular
 leap of a horse.
Cū'r-vi-lin'e-al, } *a.* Having
Cū'r-vi-lin'e-ar, } a curve
 line.

Cūrv'i-ty, *n.* A bent state
 of curvature.
Cush'at, *n.* The ringdove.
Cush-ion (kōsh'un), *n.* A
 pillow for a seat. — *v. t.* To
 furnish with cushions.
Cūsp, *n.* Point of the new
 moon; projecting point in
 arches, &c.
Cūsp'i-date, } *a.* Ending in
Cūsp'i-dā'ted, } a point
 acute.
Cūst'ard, *n.* A composition
 of milk, eggs, sugar, &c.
Cus-tō'di-an, *n.* One who
 has the care of a public
 building.
Cūst-to-dy, *n.* A keeping or
 guarding; imprisonment.
Cūst'om, *n.* Habitual prac-
 tice; (pl.) duties on im-
 ported or exported goods.
Cūst'om-ā-ri-ly, *adv.* Habit-
 ually.
Cūst'om-ā-ry, *a.* Conform-
 able to custom; conven-
 tional.
Cūst'om-er, *n.* An accus-
 tomed buyer at a shop.
Cūst'om-house, *n.* The place
 where customs or duties are
 paid.
Cūt, *v. t. or i.* [imp. & p. p.
 CUT.] To make an incision
 in; to divide; to hew; to
 carve; to chop. — *n.* A
 cleft or gash; a slice.
Cu-lā'ne-ōus, *a.* Relating to
 the skin.
Cūti-ele, *n.* The outermost
 skin of the body.
Cu-ti-e'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining
 to the cuticle. [sward].
Cū't-lass, *n.* A broad curving
Cū't-ler, *n.* A maker of knives
 and the like.
Cū't-ler-y, *n.* The article
 made by cutlers.
Cū't-let, *n.* A small piece of
 meat for broiling.
Cū't-purse, *n.* One who cut-
 purses to steal their con-
 tents; a
 pickpocket.
Cū't-ter, *n.* A
 swift sail-
 ing vessel.
Cū't-throat,
n. A mur-
 derer; an
 assassin.



Cut-ter.

Cūt'ting, *a.* Severe; pungent. — *n.* A piece cut off.

Cūt'tle-fish, *n.* A molluscous animal that fastens itself to other bodies.

Cūt'-wā'ter, *n.* The fore part of a ship's prow.

Cy'clo, *n.* A circle of Cattle-orbit; a circle of time.

Cy'cle, *a.* Pertaining to **Cy'cle-al**, *a.* cycle.

Cy'cloid, *n.* A geometrical curve.

Cy'clo-pē'an, *a.* Pertaining to the Cy-

Cy'clope, *vast; massive.*



Cy'clo-pē'di-ā (18) *n.* A circle of sciences.

Cy'net, *n.* A young swan.

Cy'm-der, *n.* A long circular body of uniform diameter.

Cy'lin'dric-al, *a.* Of the nature of a cylinder.

Cy'm-bal, *n.* An instrument of music.

Cy'n'ic, *a.* Surly; **Cy'n'ic-al**, *a.* snarling; satirical.

Cy'n'ic, *n.* A morose man. **Cymbal**.



Cy'n'o-sure, or **Cy'no-sure** (-shyr), *n.* The star nearest the north pole; a centre of attraction.

Cy'press, *n.* An evergreen tree, anciently used at funerals and to adorn tombs, and hence an emblem of mourning.

Cyst, *n.* A bag in animal bodies inclosing matter.

Czār (zār), *n.* A king; a chief; a title given to the emperor of Russia.

Cza-rī'nā (za-ree'nā), *n.* A title of the empress of Russia.

Czār'o-witz (zār'o-witz), *n.* The title of the eldest son of the Czar of Russia.

D.

DAB, *v. t.* To hit gently with the hand or with something soft or moist. — *n.* A blow with something soft.

Dāb'ble, *v. t.* To play in water. — *v. i.* To wet by dips. [bles.]

Dāb'bler, *n.* One who dab-dab/chick, *n.* A kind of water-fowl.

Dāb'ster, *n.* One who is expert an adept.

Dāge, *n.* A small river fish.

Dāc'tyl, *n.* A poetical foot of one long and two short syllables.

Dād, *a.* A child's term **Dād'dy**, *for father.*

Dā'fo-dil, *n.* A plant with yellow flowers.

Dāft, *a.* Insane; foolish.

Dāg'ger, *n.* A short sword; a reference mark [f]. [dirt.]

Dāg'gle, *v. t.* To trail in the Da-guērre-o-type (-jēr'o-),

n. A photographic picture on a plate of silvered copper.

Dāhl'ia (dāl'yā or dā'yā), *n.* A plant bearing beautiful flowers.

Dāil'y (14), *a.* Being every day. — *a/v.* Every day; day by day.

Dāin'ti-ly (13), *adv.* Nicely; delicately.

Dāin'ty, *a.* Nice; fastidious; delicious. — *n.* A nice bit; a delicacy.

Dāi'ry, *n.* The place where milk is kept, and made into butter or cheese. [plant.]

Dāi'gy, *n.* A well-known

Dāle, *n.* A low place between hills.

Dā'l'i-ange (18), *n.* Act of fondness; mutual embrace.

Dā'l'y, *v. t.* To delay; to linger; to trifle or sport; to fondle.

Dām, *n.* The mother of brutes; a bank to confine water. — *v. t.* To confine or shut in by dams, as water.

Dām'age, *n.* Injury; hurt. — *v. t.* To injure; to hurt.

Dām'age-a-ble (11), *a.* Liable to receive damage.

Dām'ask, *n.* A silk woven with flowers. — *v. t.* To decorate with ornamental figures, as silk, steel, &c.

Dām'ask-een, *v. t.* To damask.

Dāme, *n.* A lady; a matron.

Dāmn (dām), *v. t.* To condemn.

Dām'na-ble, *a.* Deserving damnation; odious.

Dām'na-bly, *adv.* So as to incur or deserve damnation.

Dam-nā'tion, *n.* Sentence to everlasting punishment.

Dām'na-to-ry, *a.* Tending to condemn; condemnatory.

Dāmp, *a.* Moist; humid; watery. — *n.* Moist air; fog.

— *v. t.* To wet; to dispirit.

Dāmp'er, *n.* A valve to stop air; that which damps.

Dāmp'ish, *a.* Moist; humid.

Dāmp'ness, *n.* Humidity.

Dām'gel, *n.* A young maiden.

Dām'son (dām'zn), *n.* A small black plum.

Dānce, *v. t.* To move to music with varied motions of the feet. — *n.* A stepping or moving to the sound of music.

Dān'cer, *n.* One who dances.

Dān'dle, *v. t.* To shake on the knee; to fondle.

Dān'druff, *n.* Scurf on the head.

Dān'dy, *n.* A fop; a coxcomb.

Dān'dy-igm, *n.* Manners and character of a dandy.

Dāne, *n.* A native of Denmark. [jury; peril.]

Dān'ger, *n.* Exposure to in-

sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōb, tōb; ūrn, rye, pull; g, k, so; e, g, hard; a; exist; u as ng; this.

Dän'ger-ous, *a.* Full of danger. [danger or hazard.

Dän'ger-ous-ly, *adv.* With danger.

Dän'gle, *v. i.* To hang loose.

Dän'gler, *n.* One who hangs about women. [damp.

Dän'k, *a.* Moist; humid.

Dän'per, *a.* Little and active.

Dän'ple, *a.* Of various colors.

Dän'pled, *a.* Variegated with spots.

Däre, *v. i.* [imp. & *p. p.* DURST.] To have courage; to venture. — *v. t.* To challenge; to defy; to venture.

Där'ing, *a.* Having great courage. — *SYN.* Fearless; intrepid; defiant; brave.

Därk, *a.* Wanting light; obscure; opaque. — *n.* Darkness; gloom.

Därk'en, *v. t.* To make dark. — *v. i.* To grow dark.

Därk'ish, *a.* Rather dark; dusky. [blindly.

Därk'ly, *adv.* Obscurely; gloom; obscurity.

Därk'some, *a.* Void of light; gloomy; dim.

Där'ling, *a.* Dearly beloved. — *n.* One much loved.

Därn, *v. t.* To mend holes in by sewing.

Där'nel, *n.* A kind of grass, including rye-grass.

Där't, *n.* A pointed missile weapon. — *v. t.* To throw; to hurl; to emit. — *v. i.* To fly as a dart.

Däsh, *v. t.* To throw violently. — *v. i.* To rush or strike violently. — *n.* Collision; sudden onset; flourish; a mark (—) used in writing and printing.

Däs'tard, *n.* One who meanly shrinks from danger. — *SYN.* Coward; poltroon.

Däs'tard-ly, *n.* Meanly timid.

Dä'tä, *n. pl.* Propositions given and admitted; premises.

Däte, *n.* The time of an event; the fruit of a palm-tree. — *v. t.* To note the time of.

Däte'less, *a.* Having no date. Date-tree.

Däte've, *n.* The third of the Greek and Latin cases.



Däub (8), *v. t.* To smear; to paint coarsely.

Däub'er, *n.* One who daubs.

Däub'er-y, *n.* Coarse painting.

Däub'y, *a.* Sticky; ropy; glutinous; viscous.

Däugh'ter (daw'ter), *n.* A female child.

Däugh'ter-ly (daw'-), *adv.* Becoming a daughter.

Däunt, *v. t.* To check by fear of danger. — *SYN.* To intimidate; dishearten; dismay.

Däunt'less, *a.* Fearless; intrepid; bold.

Däur'phin, *n.* Eldest son of the king of France.

Däw'it, or Dä'vit, *n.* Projecting pieces of iron in a ship to suspend a boat from.



Däw'dle, *v. t.* To waste time by Davita.

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Dēb'it, *s.* The debtor side of an account-book. — *v. t.* To charge with debt. [affable.]

Dēb'o-nāir', *s.* Courteous; **dē-būch'** ('bōsh'), *v. i.* To issue or march out, as troops.

Dē-bris' (dā-bree'), *s.* Ruins; fragments of rocks.

Dēbt (dēt), *s.* What is due.

Dēbt'or (dēt'or), *s.* One who owes.

Debut (dā-bū' or dā-by'), *s.* A first appearance. [ten.]

Dēc'ade, *s.* The number of De-cā'dence, } *s.* State of

De-cā'den-cy, } decay.

Dēc'a-gōn, *s.* A figure of ten sides and ten angles.

Dēc'a-lōgue (-lōg), *s.* The ten commandments.

De-cāmp, *v. i.* To depart from a camp; to march off.

De-cāmp'ment, *s.* Act of marching off.

Dee-ān'gu-lar, *a.* Having ten angles. [or out.]

De-cānt', *v. t.* To pour off

Dē-can-tā'tion, *s.* Act of decanting. [for liquor.]

De-cānt'er, *s.* A glass vessel

Dē-cāp'i-tāte, *v. t.* To behead. [beheading.]

De-cāp'i-tā'tion, *s.* Act of

De-cāy', *s.* Gradual failure; decline. — *v. i.* To decline; to fall.

De-cēase', *s.* Departure from life; death. — *v. i.* To depart from life; to die.

De-cēased' (-seest'), *a.* Departed from life; dead.

De-cēit', *s.* Device intended to deceive. — *SYN.* Dupletty; artifice; fraud.

De-cēit'ful, *a.* Full of guile.

De-cēit'ful-ly, *adv.* In a deceitful manner; fraudulently. [be-deceived.]

De-cēiv'a-ble, *a.* Liable to error; to impose upon.

De-cēiv'er, *s.* One who deceives or misleads.

De-cēm'ber, *s.* The twelfth or last month of the year.

Dē-cen-cy, *s.* Fitness; propriety; modesty. [ten years.]

De-cēn'na-ry, *s.* A period of ten years; happening every ten years.

Dē-cent, *a.* Suitable or becoming. — *SYN.* Proper; seemly; fit. [erly.]

Dē-cent-ly, *adv.* Fitly; properly.

Dē-cēp'tion, *s.* Act of deceiving; cheat; fraud.

De-cēp'tive, *a.* Tending to deceive; deceitful; false.

De-cīd'a-ble (ll), *a.* Capable of being decided.

De-cīde', *v. t. or i.* To determine; to finish; to settle.

De-cīd'ed, *a.* Determined; clear.

De-cīd'ed-ly, *adv.* With determination; fixedly.

De-cīd'u-ous, *a.* Falling off every season; not perennial.

Dēc'i-mal, *a.* Proceeding by tens. — *s.* A fraction or other number expressed in the scale of tens.

Dēc'i-māte, *v. t.* To take one in every ten.

Dēc'i-mā'tion, *s.* The taking of every tenth.

De-cīpher, *v. t.* To explain; to unravel.

De-cīpher'er, *s.* One who deciphers or unravels.

De-cīg'n (-fīsh'un), *s.* Determination; firmness.

De-cī'sive, *a.* Final; conclusive. [sively.]

De-cī'sive-ly, *adv.* Conclusively.

De-cī'so-ry, *a.* Able to decide.

Dēck, *v. t.* To dress; to adorn; to set off or embellish. — *s.* The floor of a ship.

De-clām' (8), *v. i.* To speak an oration; to harangue.

De-clām'er, *s.* One who declaims.

Dēc'a-mā'tion, *s.* A set speech or harangue.

De-clām'a-to-ry, *a.* In the style of declamation.

Dēc'a-rā'tion, *s.* Affirmation; assertion.

De-clār'a-tive, } *a.* Making

De-clār'a-to-ry, } declaration.

De-clāre', *v. t. or i.* To make known publicly; to affirm; to assert.

De-clēn'sion, *s.* Tendency to fall; variation of nouns.

De-clīn'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being grammatically varied.

Dēc'll-nā'tion, *s.* Act of declining; descent.

De-clīne', *v. i.* To bend over; to fall; to decay. — *v. t.* To bend downward; to shun; to refuse; to infect. — *s.* Decay; diminution.

De-clī'vous, *a.* Sloping; not precipitous.

De-clīv'i-ty, *s.* Inclination downward; gradual descent.

De-cōet, *v. t.* To boil; to digest.

De-cōe'tion, *s.* A boiling; preparation made by boiling.

De-cōl'fāte, *v. t.* To behead.

Dē-cōl-lā'tion, *s.* Act of beheading.

De-cōl'or-ā'tion, *s.* Removal or absence of color.

Dē-cōm-pōge', *v. t.* To resolve into original elements.

De-cōm-pō-sī'tion (-fīsh'un), *s.* Resolution or separation into parts.

De-cōm-pound', *v. t.* To compound a second time. — *a.* Compounded a second time, or repeatedly.

Dēc'o-rāte, *v. t.* To adorn; to embellish; to ornament.

Dēc'o-rā'tion, *s.* Embellishment.

Dēc'o-ra-tive, *a.* Fitted to adorn.

De-cō'rous, or **Dēc'o-rous**, *a.* Becoming; behaving with decorum.

De-cō'rous-ly, or **Dēc'o-rous-ly**, *adv.* Decently; becomingly.

De-cōr'ti-cāte, *v. t.* To strip off bark; to peel. [peeling.]

De-cōr'ti-cā'tion, *s.* Act of

De-cō'rūm, *s.* Propriety of speech and behavior; decency.

De-cōy', *v. t.* To allure into a snare or net. — *s.* Allurement to mischief; temptation; snare.

De-cēase', *v. t.* To make less. — *v. i.* To grow less. — *s.* A becoming less; decay.

De-cēce' (8), *v. t.* To determine; to ordain. — *s.* An edict; order.

Dēc're-ment, *s.* Decrease.

De-cēp'it, *a.* Infirm; wasted; worn with age.

sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōb, tōok; ūrn, rye, pull; c, s, soft; e, ē, hard; ag; exist; ū as ng; this.

De-crép'i-tâte, *v.* To roast so as to cause crackling.
 De-crép'i-tâ'tion, *n.* The act of roasting with a crackling.
 De-crép'i-tûde, *n.* Broken state of the body by age.
 De-crés'gent, *a.* Decreasing.
 De-crê'tal, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a decree. — *n.* A letter of the pope; a book of edicts.
 Dêc're-to-ry, *a.* Established by decree; official.
 De-er'ial (13), *n.* A crying down; a clamorous censure.
 De-er'ier, *n.* One who decries.
 De-er'y, *v. t.* To cry down.
 De-êum'benge, *n.* Act of lying down. [down.]
 De-êum'bent, *a.* Lying
 Dêe'u-ple, *a.* Tenfold.
 De-êû'ri-on, *n.* An officer over ten men.
 De-êus'sâte, *v. t.* To cross at an acute angle.
 Dê'êus-sâ'tion, *n.* A crossing at an acute angle. [ing.]
 De-dêe'o-roûs, *a.* Unbecom-
 Dêd'i-câte, *v. t.* To conse-
 crate; to devote. [tion.]
 Dêd'i-câ'tion, *n.* Consecra-
 Dêd'i-câ'tor, *n.* One who dedicates.
 Dêd'i-ca-to-ry, *a.* Comprising a dedication.
 De-dûce', *v. t.* To draw, as an inference; to infer.
 De-dûc'ment, *n.* That which is deduced; inference.
 De-dû'gi-ble, *a.* Capable of being inferred or deduced.
 De-dû'give, } *a.* Performing
 De-dûel'tive, } the act of deduction. [to subtract.]
 De-dûet', *v. t.* To take away;
 De-dûet'ion, *n.* An abate-
 ment; that which is de-
 duced; an inference.
 Deed, *n.* An action; ex-
 ploït; a sealed writing to convey property. — *v. t.* To transfer by deed.
 Deep, *v. t.* To think; to judge; to suppose.
 Deep, *a.* Far to the bottom; profound; artful; intricate. — *n.* The sea; an abyss.
 Deep'en, *v. t.* To make more deep; to darken. — *v. i.* To grow more deep. [grew.]
 Deep'ly, *adv.* To a low de-

Deer, *n.* An animal hunt-
 ed for veni-
 son.
 De-fâce', *v. t.*
 To disfigure;
 to erase; to
 destroy.
 De-fâc'ment
 (10), *n.* Injury to the sur-
 face; rasure.
 De-fâl'câte, *v. t.* To lop off.
 Dê'fal-câ'tion, *n.* That which is cut off; diminution.
 Dê'fa-mâ'tion, *n.* Slander;
 calumny; detraction. [ous.]
 De-fâm'a-to-ry, *a.* Slander-
 De-fâm'e', *v. t.* To slander.
 De-fâm'er, *n.* One who slanders.
 De-fault', *n.* Omission; non-
 appearance in court. — *v. t.*
 To call in court, and record
 for not appearing.
 De-fault'er, *n.* One guilty of
 default; a speculator.
 De-fêa'gance, *n.* Act of an-
 nulling.
 De-fêa'gi-ble, *a.* Capable of
 being annulled.
 De-fêat', *n.* An overthrow;
 rout. — *v. t.* To overthrow;
 to rout; to frustrate.
 Dê'fê-câte, *v. t.* To purify.
 Dê'fê-câ'tion, *n.* Act of pu-
 rifying liquors.
 De-fêct', *n.* Want or de-
 ficiency; fault; blemish.
 De-fêc'tion, *n.* A falling
 away; apostasy.
 De-fêct'ive, *a.* Full of de-
 fects; imperfect; incom-
 plete. [defect.]
 De-fêct'ive-ly, *adv.* With
 De-fênce', *n.* Protection from
 injury. See *Defense*.
 De-fênd, *v. t.* or *i.* To
 guard from injury. — *SYN.*
 To protect; to vindicate.
 De-fênd'ant, *n.* One who
 makes defense, or opposes a
 complaint. [fends.]
 De-fênd'er, *n.* One who de-
 fends. [27].
 De-fênse', *n.* Protection
 from injury; vindication.
 De-fênse'less, *a.* Unarmed.
 De-fên'si-ble, *a.* Capable of
 being defended.
 De-fên'sive, *a.* Serving to
 defend. — *n.* Safeguard;
 state of defense.



Deer.

De-fôr', *v. t.* To put off; to
 delay. — *v. i.* To wait; to
 yield out of respect.
 Dê'fêr-enge, *n.* Respect to
 another. [deference.]
 Dê'fêr-ên'tial, *a.* Expressing
 De-f'i'ange, *n.* Act of defy-
 ing; a challenge to fight.
 De-f'i'ant, *a.* Bold; insolent.
 De-f'i'cien-cy (-fash'en-), *n.*
 Defect; want; imperfection.
 De-f'i'cient (-fish-ent), *a.*
 Wanting; imperfect.
 Dê'f'i'cît, *n.* Deficiency.
 De-f'ile', or Dê'f'ile, *n.* A nar-
 row passage, as between
 hills.
 De-f'ile', *v. t.* To pollute. —
v. i. To go off file by file.
 De-f'ile'ment, *n.* Pollution.
 De-f'in'a-ble, *a.* Capable of
 being defined.
 De-f'ine', *v. t.* To limit; to
 explain; to interpret.
 Dê'f'i-nite, *a.* Having precise
 limits. [tain limitation.]
 Dê'f'i-nite-ly, *adv.* With cer-
 Dê'f'i-ni'tion (-nish'un), *n.*
 Explanation in words.
 De-f'in'i-tive, *a.* Determi-
 nate; final; conclusive. —
n. That which ascertains or
 defines. [tively.]
 De-f'in'i-tive-ly, *adv.* Posi-
 De-f'lâ'gra-ble, or Dê'f'lâ-
 gra-ble, *a.* Combustible.
 Dê'f'lâ-grâte, *v. t.* To burn
 suddenly.
 Dê'f'lâ-grâ'tion, *n.* A rapid
 and sparkling combustion.
 De-f'lêct', *v. t.* or *i.* To turn
 aside. [deviation.]
 De-f'lêc'tion, *n.* A turning;
 Dê'f'lô-râ'tion, *n.* Act of de-
 flouring. [seduces.]
 De-flour', *v. t.* To ravish; to
 De-flux'ion, *n.* A flowing
 down. [tear.]
 De-f'f'i-â'tion, *n.* Fall of the
 De-fôrce', *v. t.* To keep from
 the owner unlawfully.
 De-fôr'm', *v. t.* To mar; to
 disfigure.
 De-fôr'med', *a.* Ugly.
 De-fôr'm'ty, *n.* Want of
 beauty or symmetry; ugliness.
 De-fraud', *v. t.* To cheat.
 De-f'râ'y', *v. t.* To bear or pay.
 De-fûget', *a.* Deceased; dead.
 — *n.* A dead person.

â, ê, î, ô, û, *y*, long; ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, *y*, short; cäre, cär, ask, all, whet; öre, vell, thörn; pique, firm;

De-fy', *v. i.* To dare; to challenge; to set at naught.
De-gén'er-a-cy, *n.* Decline in good qualities; meanness.
De-gén'er-ate, *a.* Having declined in worth; base.
De-gén'er-áte, *v. i.* To decline in virtue; to deteriorate.
De-gén'er-á-tion, *n.* A growing worse; deterioration.
Dég-lu-ti'tion (-tish'un), *n.* Act or power of swallowing.
Dég-ra-dá-tion, *n.* A depriving of rank; degeneracy.
De-gráde, *v. t.* To deprive of rank or title; to lower.
De-grád'ed, *p. a.* Reduced in rank; lowered.
De-gree' (18), *n.* A step; extent; the 360th part of a circle. [sion.
Dé-hor-tá-tion, *n.* Dissuade.
Dé-i-fi-cá-tion, *n.* The act of enrolling among delites.
Dé-i-form, *a.* Of a godlike form. [rank of deity.
Dé-i-fy, *v. t.* To exalt to the Deign (dian), *v. i.* To condescend. — *v. t.* To grant.
Dé-ign, *n.* A denial of revelation.
Dé-ist, *n.* One who believes in a God, but not in revealed religion.
De-ist'ic, } *a.* Pertaining
De-ist'ic-al, } to deism.
Dé-i-ty, *n.* Divinity; God.
De-jéct', *v. t.* To cast down; to dispirit; to discourage.
De-jéct'ed, *a.* Cast down.
De-jéct-ion, *n.* Melancholy.
De-lá-y, *v. t.* To put off; to defer; to detain. — *v. i.* To move slowly; to linger. — *n.* Hindrance; detention; a stay or stop. [effaced.
Dé-le-ble, *a.* Capable of being De-léct'a-ble, *a.* Delightful.
Dé-le-gáte, *v. t.* To send as representative; to intrust.
Dé-le-gate, *n.* A deputy; a representative.
Dé-le-gá-tion, *n.* A sending away; persons delegated.
Dé-le-té-ri-ous, *a.* Destructive; highly injurious.
Dé-lí, *n.* Earthen ware glazed.
De-liv'er-áte, *v.* To weigh in the mind; to reflect or consider.

De-liv'er-ate, *a.* Circumspect. [ly.
De-liv'er-ate-ly, *adv.* Slowly.
De-liv'er-á-tion, *n.* Act of weighing in the mind; slowness. [deliberate.
De-liv'er-a-tive, *a.* Apt to Del'i-ca-cy, *n.* Refinement of sensibility or taste; something delicate. — *SYN.* Finesness; nicety; softness; smallness.
Dél'i-cate, *a.* Nice; pleasing to the taste; effeminate.
Dél'i-cate-ly, *adv.* With nicety; daintily.
De-li-cious (-lish'us), *a.* Sweet to the palate or other sense.
De-light' (-liv'), *n.* Great joy or pleasure. — *v. t.* To give great pleasure to. — *v. i.* To have or take great pleasure.
De-light'ed (-liv'-), *a.* Greatly pleased. [pleasant.
De-light'ful (-liv'-), *a.* Very De-lin'e-áte, *v. t.* To draw the outline of; to sketch.
De-lin'e-á-tion, *n.* Act of drawing the outline of a thing. [delineates.
De-lin'e-á-tor, *n.* One who De-lin'quen-cy (-lyk'wen-), *n.* Failure of duty; fault.
De-lin'quent, *a.* Falling in duty. — *n.* One who fails to do his duty. [air.
Dél'i-quésce', *v. i.* To melt in
Dél'i-qués'cence, *a.* A melting in the air.
Dél'i-qués'cent, *a.* Liquefying in the air.
De-lir'i-ous, *a.* Wandering in mind. [ment.
De-lir'i-um, *n.* Derange-
De-liv'er, *v. t.* To free; to release; to utter; to pronounce.
De-liv'er-ance, *n.* Act of freeing; rescue. [delivers.
De-liv'er-er, *n.* One who De-liv'er-y, *n.* Release; surrender; style of utterance.
Dé-ill, *n.* A little valley.
De-lúd'a-ble (11), *a.* Capable of being deluded.
De-lúde', *v. t.* To deceive.
Dél'uge, *n.* A general inundation; a flood. — *v. t.* To overflow; to drown; to overwhelm.

De-lú'gion, *n.* Act of deluding.
De-lú'sive, *a.* Tending to delude; deceptive.
Dél've, *v. t.* To dig; to penetrate. [politician.
Dém'a-gogue, *n.* An artful De-máin', *n.* A
De-méne' (-mén'), *n.* A manor-house and land.
De-mánd', *v. t.* To claim; to ask. — *n.* A claim by right; a question.
De-mánd'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being demanded. [iff.
De-mánd'ant, *n.* The plaintiff.
Dé-mar-cá-tion, } *n.* Division of
Dé-mar-ká-tion, } territory; boundary.
De-méan', *v. t.* To behave.
De-méan'or, *n.* Manner of behaving; deportment.
De-mén'te, *v. t.* To make mad; to infuriate.
De-mén't'ed, *a.* Imbecile in mind; infuriated; mad.
De-mérit, *n.* Ill desert; fault. [in a liquid.
De-mér'sion, *n.* A plunging
Dém'i-gód, *n.* A deified hero.
Dém'i-bón, *n.* A glass bottle, inclosed in a wicker cover.
De-mige', *n.* Death of a distinguished personage. — *v. t.* To bequeath by will.
De-móe'tra-cy, *n.* Government by the people.
Dém'o-crát, *n.* An adherent to democracy.
Dém'o-crát'ic, *a.* Relating to democracy; republican.
De-mólish, *v. t.* To destroy.
Dém'o-lit-ion (-lish'un), *n.* Act of overthrowing; destruction.
Dé'mon, *n.* An evil spirit.
De-mó'ní-áe, } *a.* Belong-
Dém'o'ní'ae-ale, } ing to, or
De-mó'ní-áe, } influenced by, demons.
De-mó'ní-áe, *n.* One possessed by an evil spirit.
Dém'on-ál'o-gy, *n.* A treatise on evil spirits.
De-món'stra-ble, *a.* Capable of being fully proved.
Dém'on-stráte, or **De-món's-tráte**, *v. t.* To prove fully. — *SYN.* To evince; manifest. [to a certainty.
Dém'on-strá-tion, *n.* Proof

De-môn'stra-tive, *a.* Con-
clusive.
Dém'on-strā'tor, *n.* One
who demonstrates.
De-môr'al-i-zā'tion, *n.* De-
struction of morals.
De-môr'al-ize, *v. t.* To de-
stroy the morals or disci-
pline of.
De-mû'cent, *a.* Softening.
De-mûr', *v. t.* To hesitate;
to have scruples. — *n.* Hes-
itation.
De-mûre', *a.* Affectedly mod-
est.
De-mûre'ly, *adv.* With af-
fected reserve.
De-mûr'rage, *n.* Payment
for the detention of a ship.
De-mûr'rer, *n.* One who de-
murs; a pause in law.
De-my', *n.* A kind of small
paper. [a beast.
Dên (18), *n.* A cave; lodge of
Den-drôl'o-gy, *n.* Natural
history of trees.
De-nî'al (13), *n.* Refusal;
contradiction.
De-nî'er, *n.* A refuser.
Dên'i-zā'tion, *n.* Act of mak-
ing a citizen. [citizen.
Dên'i-zen, *n.* One made a
De-nûm'i-nāte, *v. t.* To give
a name to; to call.
De-nûm'i-nā'tion, *n.* A
name; a title.
De-nûm'i-na-tive, *a.* Con-
ferring a name or appella-
tion.
De-nûm'i-nā'tor, *n.* The
lower number in vulgar
fractions. [denoting.
Dên'o-tā'tion, *n.* The act of
De-nô't', *v. t.* To indicate;
to signify; to mark.
De-nounce', *v. t.* To accuse
publicly; to threaten.
De-nouncement, *n.* Act of
proclaiming a threat.
Dênse, *a.* Having its parts
closely pressed together. —
SYN. Close; compact; thick.
Dên'si-ty, *n.* Compactness;
closeness of parts.
Dênt, *n.* A small hollow; in-
dentation. — *v. t.* To make
a dent in. [teeth.
Dênt'al, *a.* Pertaining to the
Dênt'i-ele, *n.* A point like a
small tooth.
Den-tî'e-u-lā'ted, *a.* Notch-

ed, so as to resemble little
teeth. [tooth.
Dên'ti-form, *a.* Formed as a
Dên'ti-frîge, *n.* Something to
cleanse teeth.
Dên'til, *n.* A square block in
cornices. [the teeth.
Dên'tist, *n.* An operator on
Dên'tist-ry, *n.* The business
of a dentist.
Den-ti'tion (-tîsh'un), *n.* The
process of cutting the teeth.
Dên'toid, *a.* Tooth-shaped.
Dên'u-dā'tion, *n.* A making
bare.
De-nûde', *v. t.* To lay bare.
De-nûn'ci-a'tion (-shî-ā-
shun), *n.* Declaration of a
threat.
De-nûn'ci-ā'tor (-nûn/shî-
-), *n.* One who threatens.
De-nûn'ci-a-to-ry (-nûn/-
shî-), *a.* Containing a
threat.
De-ný', *v. t.* To contradict;
to refuse; to withhold.
De-ôb'stru-ent, *a.* Removing
obstructions; aperient.
Dê'o-dānd, *n.* Something
forfeited to the state for
pious uses. [ence of duty.
Dê'on-tôl'o-gy, *n.* The sci-
De-pārt', *v. t.* To go away;
to forsake; to die.
De-pārt'ment, *n.* A distinct
part, office, or division.
De-pārt'ûre, *n.* A going
away; decease; death.
De-pênd', *v. t.* To hang; to
rely; to adhere.
De-pênd'ence, { *n.* Reliance;
De-pênd'en-gy, } trust.
De-pênd'ent, *a.* Relying;
subordinate. — *n.* One sub-
ordinate to another.
De-pîet', *v. t.* To paint; to
portray.
De-pîet'ûre, *v. t.* To paint.
Dêp'i-lā'tion, *n.* Act of pull-
ing the hair off.
De-pîl'a-to-ry, *a.* Taking
off the hair.
De-plēt'ion, *n.* Blood-letting.
De-plôr'a-ble, *a.* Lament-
able. [ably.
De-plôr'a-bly, *adv.* Lament-
De-plôre', *v. t.* To lament.
De-ploy', *v. t.* To display;
to open or extend.
Dêp'lu-mā'tion, *n.* A strip-
ping off plumes.

De-plûme', *v. t.* To deprive
of feathers.
De-pô'nent, *n.* One who
gives written testimony on
oath.
De-pôp'u-lâte, *v. t.* To de-
prive of inhabitants.
De-pôp'u-lā'tion, *n.* Act of
depopulating.
De-pôrt', *v. t.* To behave;
to carry; to conduct.
Dê'por-tā'tion, *n.* A carry-
ing away; exile.
De-pôrt'ment, *n.* Manner
of behaving.
De-pôg'a-ble, *a.* Capable of
being deposed.
De-pôg'al, *n.* Act of deposing.
De-pôge', *v. t.* To dethrone. —
v. t. To testify under oath.
De-pôg'it, *v. t.* To lodge or
place; to lay aside. — *a.*
That which is laid up or
aside; any thing intrusted.
De-pôg'i-ta-ry, *n.* One with
whom something is left in
trust.
Dêp'o-gî'tion (-tîsh'un), *a.*
Act of dethroning or de-
grading; an affidavit.
De-pôg'i-tor, *n.* One who
deposits.
De-pôg'i-to-ry, *n.* A place for
depositing.
De-pôl' (de-pô' or dē'po), *n.*
Place of deposit; railway
station.
Dêp'ra-vā'tion, *n.* Act of
making worse. [to vitiate.
De-prāve', *v. t.* To corrupt;
De-prāv'ity, *n.* Corruption
of morals.
Dêp're-cāte, *v. t.* To pray
for deliverance from.
Dêp're-cā'tion, *n.* Act of
deprecating.
Dêp're-ca-to-ry, *a.* Serving
to deprecate.
De-prê'ci-lāte (-prê'vîl-), *v. t.*
To decline in value. — *v. t.*
To lower the price of; to un-
dervalue.
De-prê'ci-ā'tion (-prê'vîl-),
n. Act of deprecating.
Dêp're-dāte, *v. t.* To rob;
to plunder. [bing.
Dêp're-dā'tion, *n.* A rob-
De-prêss', *v. t.* To sink; to
humble; to cast down.
De-prêss'ion (-prêsh'un), *n.*
Dejection; low state.

ê, ê, î, ô, û, ý, long; â, â, î, ô, û, ý, short; cāre, cār, āak, all, what; êre, yell, tērm; p'qna, firm;

De-press'ive, *a.* Tending to depress. [be deprived.]

De-priv'a-ble, *a.* Liable to De-priv'a-tion, *n.* Act of depriving; loss; bereavement. [to bereave.]

De-priv'e, *v. t.* To take from; Depth, *n.* Deepness; profundity; a deep place.

De-pu-râ-te, *v. t.* To purify.

De-pu-râ-tion, *n.* A cleansing.

De-pu-tâ-tion, *n.* Act of deputing; persons deputed.

De-pû-te, *v. t.* To appoint as substitute.

De-pu-ty, *n.* One appointed to act for another.

De-rânge', *v. t.* To put out of order; to confuse.

De-rângé', *a.* Delirious; insane.

De-rânge'ment (10), *n.* State of disorder; insanity; delirium.

Dér'e-let, *n.* A thing abandoned. — *a.* Abandoned.

Dér'e-lic'tion, *n.* A forsaking; abandonment.

De-ride', *v. t.* To laugh at in scorn — SYN. To ridicule; mock; taunt; scoff at.

De-ri-g'ion (-rîsh'un), *n.* A laughing at in contempt.

De-rî-â-ve, *a.* Mocking; **De-rî-so-ry**, *a.* ridiculing.

De-riv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being derived.

Dér'i-vâ-tion, *n.* Deduction from a source.

De-riv'a-tive, *a.* Derived. — *n.* A word or thing derived.

De-rive', *v. t.* To deduce; to draw.

Dér-ni-er, *a.* The last.

De-rô-gâ-te, *v. t.* or *i.* To take away; to detract.

Dér-o-gâ-tion, *n.* A detracting.

De-rô-g'a-to-ry, *a.* Detracting.

Dér-ric'h, *a.* A machine for raising heavy weights.

Dér-vis (18), *n.* A Turkish monk.

Des-cant', *v. t.* To sing; to comment at large.

Des'cant, *n.* A song in parts.



Derrick.

De-scend', *v. t.* or *i.* To go or come down.

De-scend'ant, *n.* Offspring of an ancestor.

De-scend'ent, *a.* Falling.

De-scén'sion, *n.* Act of descending. [ward.]

De-scént', *n.* Progress downward.

De-scrib'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being described.

De-scribe', *v. t.* To represent by words or other signs.

De-ser'ier, *n.* One who describes. [scribing.]

De-scrip'tion, *n.* Act of describing.

De-scrip'tive, *a.* Containing description.

De-ser'y, *v. t.* To discover.

Dés'e-crâ-te, *v. t.* To pervert from a sacred purpose.

Dés'e-crâ-tion, *n.* A diverting from a sacred purpose.

De-gért', *n.* Merit; reward. — *v. t.* To abandon. — *v. i.* To run away.

Dég'ert, *a.* Solitary. — *n.* A wilderness; solitude.

De-gér'ter, *n.* One who forsakes his colors, &c.

De-gér'tion, *n.* Act of deserting.

De-gér've', *v. t.* To merit.

De-gér'ved', *a.* Merited.

De-gér'ving, *a.* Meritorious.

Dés'ha-bille', *n.* An undress.

Dés'te-câ-te, or **De-sic'e-câ-te**, *v. t.* or *i.* To dry up.

Dés'te-câ-tion, *n.* Process of making dry. [dry.]

De-sic'e-câ-tive, *a.* Tending to De-sic'd'er-â-te, *v. t.* To feel the want of; to desire.

De-sic'd-e-râ-tum, *n.* (pl. **De-sic'd-e-râ-tâ**, 25.) A thing desired.

De-sign' (-sîn' or -sîn'), *v. t.* To intend; to plan; to sketch. — *n.* A purpose; intention; plan; sketch. [out.]

Dés'ig-nâ-te, *v. t.* To point.

Dés'ig-nâ-tion, *n.* Act of pointing or marking out.

De-sig'n'er (-sîn' or -sîn'), *n.* One who designs.

De-sig'a-ble, *a.* Worthy of desire.

De-sire', *n.* A wish to obtain. — *v. t.* To wish for; to ask.

De-sir'ous (11), *a.* Full of desire; eager.

De-sist', *v. t.* To cease; to stop; to forbear.

De-sist'ance, *a.* Act of desisting; cessation.

Désk (18), *n.* An inclined table; a pulpit.

Dés'o-lâ-te, *v. t.* To lay waste.

Dés'o-lâ-te, *a.* Laid waste.

Dés'o-lâ-tion, *n.* Act of laying waste; ruin.

De-spâir', *n.* Utter loss of hope. — *v. t.* To abandon hope. [Dispatch.]

De-spâch', *v. t.* & *i.* See **Dés'per-â-do** (pl. **Dés'per-â'-dôes**), *n.* A desperate man; a madman. [Hope.]

Dés'per-â-te, *a.* Without hope.

Dés'per-â-tion, *n.* Hopelessness. [ble.]

Dés'pl-e-a-ble, *a.* Contemptible.

De-spice', *v. t.* To condemn; to scorn; to disdain. [ult.]

De-spî-te', *n.* Malice; malignity.

De-spî-te'ful, *a.* Full of hate.

De-spô-ll', *v. t.* To spoil; to rob; to strip. [despoiling.]

De-spô-ll'i-â-tion, *n.* Act of despoiling.

De-spô-ll'er, *n.* A plunderer.

De-spô-nd', *v. t.* To lose hope.

De-spô-nd'g-y, *n.* Loss of hope; discouragement.

De-spô-nd'ent, *a.* Despairing.

Dés'pot, *n.* An absolute prince.

Des-pôt'ie, *a.* Absolute in power; tyrannical; arbitrary. [power.]

Dés'pot-ism, *n.* Absolute power.

Dés'pu-mâ-tion, *n.* Foam; scum; frothiness.

Dés'qua-mâ-tion, *n.* A scaling or exfoliation of bone.

De-gâ-rt', *n.* Service of fruit, at the close of a meal.

Dés'ti-nâ-tion, *n.* Place to be reached; end. [appoint.]

Dés'tine, *v. t.* To doom; to determine.

Dés'ti-ny, *n.* State or condition predetermined; fate.

Dés'ti-tû-te, *a.* In utter want; poor.

Dés'ti-tû-tion, *n.* Utter want.

De-stroy' (8), *v. t.* To demolish; to ruin; to lay waste. [ruins.]

De-stroy'er, *n.* One who destroys.

De-strûc'ti-ble, *a.* Liable to destruction. [olition.]

De-strûc'tion, *n.* Ruin; demolition.

De-strûc'tive, *a.* Ruinous.

Dés'ue-tûde (-we-), *n.* Disuse.
 Dés'ul-to-ry, *a.* Without method; unconnected.
 De-tâch', *v. t.* To separate; to disunite; to send off.
 De-tâch'ment, *n.* A party sent from the main army, &c.
 De-tâil, or De-tâil', *n.* A minute account or portion; a particular.
 De-tâil', *v. t.* To narrate; to particularize; to select.
 De-tâin', *v. t.* To withhold; to restrain from departure.
 De-tâin'er, *n.* One who detains. [light; to discover.
 De-tect', *v. t.* To bring to De-tect'ion, *n.* Discovery.
 De-tect'ive, *n.* A policeman employed to detect.
 De-tent', *n.* A stop in a clock.
 De-tent'ion, *n.* Act of detaining. [hinder.
 De-têr', *v. t.* To prevent; to De-têr'gent, *a.* Cleansing; purging.
 De-têr'i-o-râte, *v. t. or i.* To make or become worse.
 De-têr'i-o-râ'tion, *n.* Act of becoming worse.
 De-têr'ment, *n.* That which deters; hindrance.
 De-têr'min-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being determined.
 De-têr'min-ate, *a.* Fixed; definite; conclusive.
 De-têr'mi-nâ'tion, *n.* Termination; resolution taken.
 De-têr'mine, *v. t.* To end; to decide; to resolve.
 De-têr'mined, *a.* Resolute.
 De-têr'sion, *n.* Act of cleansing. [cleanse.
 De-têr'sive, *a.* Able to De-têst', *v. t.* To hate extremely. — SYN. To abhor; loathe; abominate. [ful.
 De-têst'a-ble, *a.* Very hate-
 Dê'tes-tâ'tion, or Dê'tes-tâ'tion, *n.* Extreme hatred; abhorrence.
 De-throne', *v. t.* To divest of royalty; to depose.
 De-throne'ment, *n.* Act of dethroning.
 Dê'tri-nûe, *n.* A writ to recover goods detained.
 Dê't'o-nâte, } *v. t. or i.* To
 Dê't'o-nize, } explode.
 Dê't'o-nâ'tion, *n.* Explosion.

De-tôrt', *v. t.* To twist; to wrest; to turn.
 De-tôrt'ion, *n.* A perversion or wrestling.
 De-trâct', *v. t.* To depreciate worth. — *v. t.* To slander.
 De-trâct'ion, *n.* Defamation.
 De-trâct'ive, *a.* Tending to lessen reputation.
 De-trâct'or, *n.* One who slanders. [ous.
 De-trâct'o-ry, *a.* Slander-
 Dê'tri-ment, *n.* Loss; damage; injury. [loss.
 Dê'tri-mênt'al, *a.* Causing
 De-tri'tion (-trish'un), *n.* A wearing off or away. [down.
 De-tryde', *v. t.* To thrust
 De-trûn'êate, *v. t.* To lop off.
 De-try'gion, *n.* Act of thrusting down.
 Deûge, *n.* A card of two spots; the devil.
 Dêv'as-tâte, or De-vâs'tâte, *v. t.* To lay waste; to ravage.
 Dêv'as-tâ'tion, *n.* A laying waste; havoc.
 De-vêl'op, *v. t.* To unfold; to lay open to view.
 De-vêl'op-ment, *n.* An unfolding; disclosure.
 De-vêst', *v. t. or i.* To strip.
 Dê'vi-tâte, *v. t.* To wander; to go astray.
 Dê'vi-tâ'tion, *n.* A departure from rule; an error.
 De-vîce' (lî), *n.* Scheme; contrivance. [one.
 Dêv'îl (dêv'îl), *n.* The evil
 Dêv'îl-ish, *a.* Diabolical.
 Dêv'îl-try, *n.* Diabolical or mischievous conduct.
 De-vig'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being devised.
 Dê'vi-ôtis, *a.* Going or leading astray; erring.
 De-vîge', *v. t.* To contrive; to invent; to bequeath. — *v. i.* To lay a plan. — *n.* A will.
 Dêv'ig-ee', *n.* One to whom a thing is bequeathed.
 De-vîg'er, *n.* One who contrives. [queaths or wills.
 De-vîg'or, *n.* One who be-
 De-vold', *a.* Not possessing; void; empty; destitute.
 Devoir (dev-wôr'), *n.* Duty; act of civility.
 Dêv'o-lû'tion, *n.* Act of devolving.

De-volve', *v. t. or i.* To down; to transfer or transferred.
 De-vôte', *v. t.* To dedicate to appropriate by vow.
 De-vô'vêd, *a.* Zealous; tached.
 De-vô'vêd-ness, *n.* Add-
 edness; state of being voted. [a bî
 Dêv'o-tee', *n.* One devoted
 De-vô'tion, *n.* Consecrated affection; piety.
 De-vô'tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to devotion. [ravenous
 De-vour', *v. t.* To eat
 De-vout', *a.* Pious; religious.
 De-vout'ly, *adv.* Piously.
 Dew (dû), *n.* Moisture posited at night. — *v. t.* wet, as with dew.
 Dew'lap, *n.* The flesh hanging from an ox's throat.
 Dew'y, *a.* Moist with dew.
 Dêx'ter, } *a.* Right, as
 Dêx't'ral, } posed to left
 Dex-têr'i-ty, *n.* Activity
 expertness. — SYN. Ad-
 ness; skill; cleverness; dress.
 Dêx'ter-ôtis, *a.* Expert manual acts; skillful.
 Dêx'ter-ôtis-ly, *adv.* V skill.
 Di'a-bê'têg, *n.* A disease tended by excessive charge of urine.
 Di'a-bô'lê-al, *a.* Devilish
 Di-âe'o-nal, *a.* Pertaining to a deacon. [discrimin
 Di'a-erit'le-al, *a.* Serving
 Di'a-dem, *n.* A king's crown
 Di-âer'e-sis, } *n. (pl.)* Di-â-
 Di-âer'e-sis } sis or Di-
 e-sêg). A mark [...] over second of two vowels show that they are to be pronounced separately. [i
 Di'âg-nô's-tic, *a.* Sympt
 Di-âg'o-nal-ly, *a.* Pass-
 ing from one angle to another not adjacent. — *n.* A diagonal line.
 Di-âg'o-nal-ly, *adv.* In a diagonal direc-
 tion. or
 Di'a-grâm, *n.* A mathe-
 matical drawing.
 Di'al, *n.* A plate to show hour by the sun.

Di'a-lect, *n.* A local form of speech.

Di'a-lectic-al, *a.* Pertaining to a dialect; logical.

Di'a-lect-i'cian (-tish'an), *n.* A logician.

Di'a-lectics, *n. sing.* Logic.

Di'al-ing, *n.* Science of making dials. [dialing.]

Di'al-ist, *n.* One skilled in dialing.

Di'al'o-gist, *n.* A speaker in a dialogue.

Di'a-logue, *n.* Discourse between two or more.

Di-ám'e-ter, *n.* A right line passing through the center of a circle.

Di'a-mét'ric-al, *a.* Relating to, or describing, a diameter; direct.

Di'a-mond (or *di'mund*), *n.* The most precious of gems; a geometrical figure, thus: —

Di'a-pá'gon, *n.* An octave in music; Disharmony; an organ mond stop.

Di'a-per, *n.* Figured linen.

Di-áph'a-nous, *a.* Transparent. [ing perspiration.]

Di'a-pho-rét'ic, *a.* Increasing perspiration.

Di'a-phrágm (-frám), *n.* Muscle separating the chest from the bowels. [a diary.]

Di'a-rist, *n.* One who keeps a diary.

Di'ar-rhé'a, *n.* Unusual evacuation of the intestines.

Di'ar-rhé'tic, *a.* Promoting evacuations; purgative.

Di'a-ry (19), *n.* Account of daily transactions.

Di'a-tón'ic, *a.* Ascending or descending, as in sound.

Di'a-tríbe, *n.* A continued discourse; an invective.

Di'b'le, *n.* A tool for planting.

Dice, *n. pl. of Die*. [ing.]

Dice'-box, *n.* A box for dice.

Dick'y, *n.* A false shirt-collar or shirt-bosom.

Die'tá'te, *v. t.* To tell for another to write; to suggest.

Die'tá'tion, *n.* Order; suggestion; hint. [tating; an order.]

Die-tá'tion, *n.* Act of dieting.

Die-tá'tor, *n.* One invested with absolute power.

Die'tá'tó'ri-al, *a.* Unlimited in power.

Die-tá'tor-ship, *n.* Office of a dictator. [pression.]

Die'tion, *n.* Manner of expression.

Die'tion-a-ry, *n.* A book in which words are explained.

Die'tum, *n. (pl. Die'tá, 25).* An authoritative word or dictum.

Did, *imp. of Do*. [assertion.]

Di-dá'e'tic, *a.* Fitted or intended to instruct.

Die, *v. i.* To lose life; to expire. — *n. (pl. Díce).* A small cube. — *n. (pl. Díce).* A stamp.

Di-ér'e-sis, *n.* See *Diéresis*.

Dí'et, *n.* Food; an assembly of princes or estates. — *v. t.* To feed sparingly. — *v. i.* To eat sparingly.

Dí'e-ta-ry, *a.* Pertaining to diet.

Dí'e-tét'ic, *a.* To diet.

Dí'e-tét'ies, *n. sing.* The science that relates to food.

Dí'ffer, *v. i.* To be unlike; to be at variance; to disagree.

Dí'ffer-ence, *n.* Disagreement; difference.

Dí'ffer-ent, *a.* Not the same; unlike; distinct.

Dí'ffer-én'tial, *a.* Creating a difference; meant to produce or show difference. [done.]

Dí'fi-cult, *a.* Hard to be done; impediment; distress.

Dí'fi-culty, *n.* Hardness to be done; impediment; distress. [fidence; doubt.]

Dí'fi-dence, *n.* Want of confidence; doubt.

Dí'fi-dent, *a.* Distrustful; bashful. [unlike.]

Dí'fform, *a.* Not uniform; different.

Dí'fú'ge, *v. t.* To pour out; to spread. [spread.]

Dí'fú'se, *a.* Copious; widely.

Dí'fú'se-ly, *adv.* Widely; copiously. [being diffused.]

Dí'fú'si-b'le, *a.* Capable of being diffused.

Dí'fú'sion, *n.* A spreading; dispersion.

Dí'fú'sive, *a.* Spreading widely; scattered.

Dig (7), *v. t. or i. (imp. & p. p. DIGGED, DUG.)* To turn up with a spade.

Dí'gest, *n.* A collection of laws; an abridgment.

Di-gést'v, *v. t.* To dissolve in the stomach.

Di-gést'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being digested.

Di-gés'tion, *n.* The process of digesting. [gestion.]

Di-gés'tive, *a.* Causing digestion.

Díg'it (18), *n.* Three fourths of an inch; one of the ten figures 0, 1, 2, &c., by which all numbers are expressed; 12th part of the diameter of the sun or moon. [digit.]

Díg'it-al, *a.* Relating to a digit.

Díg'ni-fied, *a.* Noble, exalted. [advance.]

Díg'ni-ty, *v. t.* To exalt; to dignify.

Díg'ni-ta-ry, *n.* A person, especially a clergyman, of rank. [rank; nobleness.]

Díg'ni-ty, *n.* Elevation of rank.

Díg'raph, *n.* Two letters with the sound of one only.

Di-gré'ss, *v. i.* To turn from the main subject; to wander. [A deviation.]

Di-gré'ssion (-grésh'un), *n.* A digression.

Di-gré'ssive, *a.* Tending to digress. [mound of earth.]

Dí'ke, *n.* A ditch; a bank or earthen wall.

Di-lá'ce'rate, *v. t.* To tear asunder.

Di-lá'p'l-dá'te, *v. t.* To pull down. — *v. i.* To go to ruin.

Di-lá'p'l-dá'tion, *n.* Decay; waste. [being dilated.]

Di-lá't-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being dilated.

Di-lá'tá'tion, *n.* Act of dilating.

Di-lá'te, or **Di-lá'te'**, *v. t. or i.* To expand; to enlarge.

Di-lá'tion, or **Di-lá'tion**, *n.* Act of dilating; expansion.

Dí'l'a-to-ri-ly, *adv.* Tardily.

Dí'l'a-to-ry, *a.* Late; tardy.

Di-lém'ma, or **Di-lém'ma** (18), *n.* A perplexing state or alternative.

Dí'l'igence, *n.* Steady application to business.

Dí'l'igent, *a.* Constant in application to business.

Dí'l'igent-ly, *adv.* With steady application.

Dill, *n.* A plant with aromatic seeds. [as liquor.]

Dí'l'u-ent, *a.* Making thin.

Di-lú'te, *v. t.* To make more thin. — *a.* Thinned.

Di-lú'tion, *n.* Act of diluting; a weak liquid.

Di-lú'ti-al, *a.* Relating to, or caused by, dilution.

Di-lú'ti-um, *n.* A deposit of

earth, &c., caused by a flood.
Dim, *a.* Not clear; obscure.
 — *v. t.* To cloud; to darken; to obscure.
Dime, *n.* A silver coin of ten cents' value.
Di-mén'sion, *n.* Bulk; size; extent of a body.
Di-mín'ish, *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become less. — SYN. To lessen; decrease; abate.
Dim'i-nú'tion, *n.* A making or growing smaller.
Di-mín'u-tive, *a.* Little; small.
Dim'is-so-ry, *a.* Dismissing to another ecclesiastical jurisdiction. [cotton cloth.]
Dim'i-ty, *n.* A kind of ribbed Dim'ness, *n.* Dullness; gloom.
Dim'ple, *n.* A little hollow in the cheek. — *v. i.* To form dimples.
Din, *n.* Loud noise; clamor. — *v. t.* To stun with noise.
Dine, *v. i.* To eat dinner.
Ding-dóng, *n.* Words used to express the sound of bells.
Din'gi-ness, *n.* A dusky hue.
Din'gle, *n.* A hollow between hills; a dale. [foul.]
Din'gy, *a.* Dusky; soiled.
Din'ner, *n.* The chief meal of the day.
Dint, *n.* Mark of a blow; power; means. — *v. t.* To mark by a blow.
Di-ôc'e-san, or **Di'ô-cê'san**, *a.* Pertaining to a diocese. — *n.* A bishop.
Di'ô-cê-se, *n.* The jurisdiction of a bishop.
Di'ô-râ'mâ, or **Di'ô-râ'mâ** (18), *n.* An ingenious optical contrivance.
Dip (7), *v. t.* To plunge; to immerse. — *v. i.* To immerse one's self; to thrust in and partake. — *n.* Inclination downward.
Diph-thêr'i-â (dif- or dip-), *n.* A very dangerous disease of the throat.
Diph'thong (dif- or dip-), *n.* A union of two vowels in one sound or syllable.
Diph-thôn'gal (dif- or dip-), *a.* Consisting of a diphthong.

Di-plô'mâ (18), *n.* A writing conferring some privilege, honor, &c.
Di-plô'ma-gy, *n.* Act of conducting negotiations between nations.
Diplo-mât'ic, *a.* Pertaining to diplomacy.
Di-plô'ma-tist, } *n.* One
Diplo-mate, } skilled in diplomacy.
Dip'per, *n.* One who dips; a vessel for dipping.
Dire, *a.* Dreadful; dismal.
Di-rêct', *a.* Straight; right; express. — *v. t.* To aim; to direct; to order; to regulate.
Di-rêction, *n.* Aim; order.
Di-rêct'ive, *a.* Giving direction. [ly.]
Di-rêct'ly, *adv.* Immediately.
Di-rêct'ness, *n.* Straightness; tendency to a point.
Di-rêct'or, *n.* One who directs; a superintendent.
Di-rec-tô-ri-al, *a.* Serving for direction.
Di-rêct'o-ry, *n.* Book of directions; a guide-book. — *a.* Tending to direct.
Dire'ful, *a.* Dreadful; horrible; dire.
Dirge (18), *n.* A funeral song.
Dirk, *n.* A kind of dagger. — *v. t.* To stab with a dirk.
Dirt, *n.* Earth; any foul matter; mud; mire. — *v. t.* To make dirty.
Dirty, *a.* Foul with dirt. — *v. t.* To make foul with dirt.
Dis'a-blil'i-ty, *n.* Want of power or qualifications.
Dis-a'ble, *v. t.* To deprive of power; to disqualify.
Dis'a-bûge', *v. t.* To undeceive. [unfavorable state.]
Dis-ad-vân'tage, *n.* Loss; disadvantage.
Dis-âd-van-tâ'geous, *a.* Unfavorable to success; injurious.
Dis-âd-van-tâ'geous-ly, *adv.* With disadvantage.
Dis'af-fêct', *v. t.* To make less friendly.
Dis'af-fêct'ed, *a.* Filled with discontent and unfriendliness.
Dis'af-fêction, *n.* Want of affection; dislike; alienation.

Dis'af-firm', *v. t.* To deny.
Dis'a-gree', *v. t.* To differ in opinion; to quarrel; not to be the same.
Dis'a-gree'a-ble, *a.* Unpleasant to the mind or senses. [pleasantly.]
Dis'a-gree'a-bly, *adv.* Unpleasantly.
Dis'a-gree'ment, *n.* Difference.
Dis'al-low', *v. t.* To refuse to allow. — *v. i.* To refuse permission.
Dis'al-low'a-ble, *a.* Not allowable; prohibitory.
Dis'al-low'ance, *n.* Disapprobation; prohibition.
Dis-ânt'i-mâte, *v. t.* To deprive of life or spirit.
Dis'an-nûl', *See Annul.*
Dis'ap-pâr'al, *v. t.* To strip of clothes. [from sight.]
Dis'ap-pêar, *v. t.* To vanish.
Dis'ap-pêar'ance, *n.* Act of disappearing; a vanishing.
Dis'ap-pôint', *v. t.* To defeat of expectation or hope.
Dis'ap-pôint'ment, *n.* Defeat of hopes or expectation.
Dis-âp-pro-bâ'tion, *n.* A disapproval; dislike.
Dis'ap-prov'al (11), *n.* Disapprobation; dislike.
Dis'ap-prôve', *v. t.* To censure; to refuse to approve.
Dis-ârm', *v. t.* To deprive of arms. [out of order.]
Dis'ar-rânge', *v. t.* To put out of order.
Dis'ar-rânge'ment, *n.* Act of disturbing order.
Dis'ar-râ'y', *v. t.* To undress. — *n.* Want of order; undress.
Dis-âs'ter, *n.* Unfortunate event; mishap; calamity.
Dis-âs'trou's, *a.* Unlucky; calamitous; afflictive.
Dis'a-vow', *v. t.* To disown; to deny knowledge of.
Dis'a-vow'al, *n.* A denial.
Dis-bând', *v. t.* or *i.* To dismiss from military service.
Dis-be-lîf', *n.* Want or refusal of belief. [credit.]
Dis-be-lîf'ver, *v. t.* To disbelieve.
Dis-bêr'den (bêr'dn), *v. t.* To ease of a burden.
Dis-bûrse', *v. t.* To expend; to pay out; to spend.
Dis-bûrse'ment, *n.* Act of disbursing; sum spent.

E, é, î, ô, û, *y*, long; **ê**, ê, î, ô, û, *y*, short; **câre**, câr, âsk, all, what; **êre**, vgl, **thêm**; **plique**, firm;

Disc. See **Disk**.

Dis-eard', *v. t.* To disarm.

Dis-ern' (dis-ern'), *v. t.* or *i.* To see; to perceive; to judge.

Dis-ern'-ble (dis-ern'-), *a.* Capable of being discerned.

Dis-ern'ing, *a.* Judicious.

Dis-ern'-ment, *n.* Act of discerning. — **SYN.** Penetration; discrimination; sagacity.

Dis-charge, *v. t.* To dismiss; to unload; to fire. — *v. i.* To throw off a charge or burden. — *n.* An unloading; explosion.

Dis-ciple (18), *n.* A learner; a scholar or follower.

Dis-ciple-ship, *n.* State of a disciple. [of instruction]

Dis-ci-plin-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being disciplined.

Dis-ci-plin-ary, *n.* One who keeps good discipline.

Dis-ci-plin-a-ry, *a.* Relating to, or intended for, discipline.

Dis-ci-pline, *n.* Education and government; order; rule. — *v. t.* To instruct and govern; to regulate.

Dis-claim, *v. t.* To disown; to renounce.

Dis-claim'er, *n.* One who disclaims. [to reveal]

Dis-eloge', *v. t.* To uncover; to reveal.

Dis-elog'ure, *n.* A revealing; that which is disclosed.

Dis-eol'or (-köl'ur), *v. t.* To alter the color of. [of color]

Dis-eol'or-ation, *n.* Change of color.

Dis-eom'fit, *v. t.* To cause to flee. — **SYN.** To rout; defeat.

Dis-eom'fit-ure, *n.* Defeat.

Dis-eom'fort, *n.* Uneasiness; disquiet. — *v. t.* To disturb the peace of. [commode]

Dis-eom-mode', *v. t.* To inconvenience.

Dis-eom-mo'di-ous, *a.* Inconvenient.

Dis-eom-poge', *v. t.* To ruffle; to disturb the temper of. [order; disturbance]

Dis-eom-pog'ure, *n.* Dis-

Dis-eon-vert', *v. t.* To disturb; to unsettle the mind of. [unite; to separate]

Dis-eon-nect', *v. t.* To disconnect.

Dis-eon-nec'tion, *n.* Separation; want of union.

Dis-eün'-so-late, *a.* Destitute of comfort or consolation.

Dis-eon-tent', *n.* Uneasiness.

Dis-eon-tent'ed, *a.* Dissatisfied. [satisfaction]

Dis-eon-tent'ment, *n.* Dis-

Dis-eon-tin'-u-ance, *n.* A

Dis-eon-tin'-u-ation, *n.* cessing; interruption.

Dis-eon-tin'ue, *v. t.* To put off. — *v. i.* To leave off.

Dis-eün'ti-nü'-ty, *n.* Separation of parts. [strife]

Dis-eord, *n.* Disagreement;

Dis-eörd'-ance, *n.* Want of harmony; discord.

Dis-eörd'-ant, *a.* Inconsistent; not harmonious.

Dis-eount, *n.* Deduction of a sum; allowance.

Dis-eount, or **Dis-eount'**, *v. t.* To allow discount; to

lend money upon, deducting the allowance for interest.

Dis-eoun'te-nance, *v. t.* To discourage. — *n.* Disfavor.

Dis-eour'age (-kü'rej), *v. t.* To dishearten; to depress.

Dis-eour'age-ment, *n.* That which abates courage.

Dis-eourse', *n.* Conversation; talk; sermon; treatise. — *v. t.* To converse; to talk.

Dis-eour'te-ous (-kü're-), *a.* Uncivil; rude.

Dis-eour'te-ry, *n.* Incivility; ill manners; rudeness.

Dis-eöus, *a.* Resembling a disk.

Dis-eöv'er, *v. t.* To find out; to disclose; to reveal.

Dis-eöv'er-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being discovered.

Dis eöv'er-er, *n.* One who discovers.

Dis-eöv'er-y, *n.* A finding out; disclosure.

Dis-eröd'it, *n.* Want of credit; reproach. — *v. t.* To disbelieve; to disgrace.

Dis-eröd'it-a-ble, *a.* Injurious to reputation.

Dis-erect', *a.* Prudent; cautious. [ly]

Dis-erect'ly, *adv.* Prudent-

Dis-erép'an-cy, *n.* Differ-

Dis-erép'-ance, *n.* Dis-

Dis-erép'-ant, *a.* Different; disagreeing; contrary.

Dis-eröte', *a.* Distinct; separate; disjointed.

Dis-erö'tion (-kröh'un), *n.* Prudence; freedom to act at will.

Dis-erö'tion-al, *a.* To

Dis-erö'tion-a-ry, *n.* be governed by judgment only.

Dis-erö'tive, *a.* Disjunctive; separating.

Dis-erim'i-nä'te, *v. t.* To distinguish; to separate.

Dis-erim'i-nä'tion, *n.* Act of discriminating.

Dis-erim'-na-tive, *a.* Serving to distinguish. [talk]

Dis-erision, *n.* Desultory

Dis-erö'sive, *a.* Roving; irregular.

Dis-erö'sive-ly, *adv.* In a roving manner.

Dis-eus, *n.* The ancient

quint.

Dis-euss', *v. t.* To disperse; to examine by discussion. — **SYN.** To debate.

Dis-eüs'sion (-kü'h'un), *n.* A debate; disquisition.

Dis-eüs'sive, *a.* Able or tending to discuss.

Dis-eüt'ent, *a.* Serving to disperse morbid matter.

Dis-däin', *n.* Haughty contempt; scorn. — *v. t.* To scorn; to despise; to deem worthless.

Dis-däin'ful (17), *a.* Scornful; haughty; contemptuous. [scorn]

Dis-däin'ful-ly, *adv.* With

Dis-eage', *n.* Distemper; malady. — *v. t.* To affect with sickness.

Dis-em-bärk', *v. t.* or *i.* To put or go on shore.

Dis-em-bär'rass, *v. t.* To free from embarrassment.

Dis-em-böd'ied, *p. a.* Divested of body.

Dis-em-böd'y, *v. t.* To divest of a material body.

Dis-em-bogue', *v.* To discharge at the mouth, as a stream.

Dis-em-bow'el, *v. t.* To take out the bowels of.

Dis-en-chänt', *v. t.* To free from enchantment.

Dis-en-cüm'ber, *v. t.* To free from obstruction.

Dis-en-gäge', *v. t.* To free

from an engagement or a tie. — SYN. To detach; to release; extricate; withdraw.
 Dis'en-gagéd', *a.* Vacant; at leisure.
 Dis'en-gage'ment, *n.* Release from engagement.
 Dis'en-roll', *v. t.* To erase from a roll or list.
 Dis'en-tán'gle, *v. t.* To set free from perplexity.
 Dis'en-tán'gle-ment, *n.* Act of disentangling. [throne.
 Dis'en-throne', *v. t.* To de-dis'en-tomb' (-tóm'), *v. t.* To take out from a tomb.
 Dis'en-trance', *v. t.* To awaken from a trance.
 Dis'es-teem', *n.* Want of esteem. — *v. t.* To dislike.
 Dis-fá'vor, *n.* Want of favor; disregard. [disfiguring.
 Dis-fig'u-rá'tion, *n.* Act of dis-fig'ure, *v. t.* To deform; to mar; to deface.
 Dis-fig'ure-ment, *n.* A dis-facement.
 Dis-frán'chise (-chíz), *v. t.* To deprive of citizenship.
 Dis-frán'chise-ment, *n.* A deprivation of privileges.
 Dis-gár'nish, *v. t.* To strip of ornaments.
 Dis-górge', *v. t.* To vomit; to discharge; to give up.
 Dis-grá'ce, *n.* State of shame; disgrace; dishonor. — *v. t.* To dishonor; to bring to shame.
 Dis-grá'ce-ful, *a.* Shameful.
 Dis-grá'ce-ful-ly, *adv.* In a disgraceful manner.
 Dis-guise', *n.* A dress to conceal; false appearance. — *v. t.* To conceal; to dis-figure.
 Dis-gúst', *n.* Distaste; dislike; aversion. — *v. t.* To give dislike to; to displease.
 Dis-gúst'ful, *a.* Provoking.
 Dis-gúst'ing, *a.* Dislike.
 Dish (18), *n.* A vessel to serve food in; food. — *v. t.* To put in dishes.
 Dis'ha-bíle, *n.* An undress; dishabille.
 Dis-heart'en, *v. t.* To discourage; to depress.
 Dis-shév'el, *v. t.* To suffer to hang negligently, as the hair.

Dis-hón'est (-ón'est), *a.* Void of honesty; marked by fraud; faithless.
 Dis-hón'est-ly (-ón'est-), *adv.* Knavishly.
 Dis-hón'est-y (-ón'est-), *n.* Knavery.
 Dis-hón'or (-ón'ur, 33), *n.* Want of honor; whatever injures the reputation; disgrace. — *v. t.* To bring shame on; to refuse payment of.
 Dis-hón'or-a-ble (-ón'ur-), *a.* Reproachful; disgraceful; base.
 Dis-in-ell-ná'tion, *n.* Slight dislike or aversion.
 Dis-in-elíne', *v. t.* To produce dislike in.
 Dis-in-féct', *v. t.* To purify from infection.
 Dis-in-féct'ion, *n.* A purifying from infection.
 Dis-in-gén'u-ous, *a.* Wanting in frankness and honesty. — SYN. Unfair; illiberal; deceitful; artful.
 Dis-in-herít, *v. t.* To cut off from inheriting.
 Dis-in'te-grá'te, *v. t.* To separate into ingredient parts.
 Dis-in'te-grá'tion, *n.* A separation of ingredient parts.
 Dis-in-tér', *v. t.* To take out of a grave.
 Dis-in'ter-est-ed, *a.* Free from self-interest.
 Dis-in'ter-est-ed-ness, *n.* Freedom from self-interest.
 Dis-in-tér'ment, *n.* Act of taking out of a grave.
 Dis-in-thráll', *v. t.* To set free.
 Dis-join', *v. t.* To separate.
 Dis-joint', *v. t.* To separate the joints or; to dislocate.
 Dis-júnet', *a.* Separate; disjointed.
 Dis-júnet'ion, *n.* Disunion; separation. [disjoin.
 Dis-júnet'ive, *a.* Tending to Disk, *n.* A quoit; face of the sun, moon, or planet.
 Dis-like', *n.* Positive aversion. — *v. t.* To have an aversion to.
 Dis'lo-cá'te, *v. t.* To dis-place; to put out of joint.
 Dis'lo-cá'ted, *p. a.* Put out of joint; displaced.

Dis'lo-cá'tion, *n.* A displacing; a joint put out.
 Dis-lódge', *v. t.* To drive from a place of rest or a station. — *v. t.* To go from a place of rest.
 Dis-loy'al, *a.* Not loyal or true to allegiance. [delity.
 Dis-loy'al-ty, *n.* Want of fidelity.
 Dis-má'l, *a.* Dark; gloomy.
 Dis-mán'tle, *v. t.* To strip of dress, apparatus, equipments, &c.
 Dis-mást', *v. t.* To deprive of masts.
 Dis-má'y', *v. t.* To daunt; to appall. — *n.* Loss of courage; fright.
 Dis-mém-ber, *v. t.* To divide member from member.
 Dis-mém-ber-ment, *n.* Separation; division.
 Dis-miss', *v. t.* To send away.
 Dis-miss'al, *n.* A dismissing.
 Dis-mis'sion (-mish'un), *n.* A sending away; discharge; rejection.
 Dis-mount', *v. t.* To alight from a horse, &c. — *v. t.* To throw from a horse.
 Dis'o-bé'di-ence, *n.* Neglect or refusal to obey.
 Dis'o-bé'di-ent, *a.* Refusing to obey.
 Dis'o-bey', *v. t.* To neglect or refuse to obey.
 Dis'o-bilíge', *v. t.* To offend.
 Dis'o-bilíg'ing, *a.* Not gratifying; unkind.
 Dis-or'dér, *n.* Confusion; disease. — *v. t.* To throw into confusion; to discompose; to make sick.
 Dis-or'dered, *p. a.* Indisposed.
 Dis-or'dér-ly, *a.* Confused; lawless; vicious; irregular.
 Dis-ór-gan-i-zá'tion, *n.* Subversion of order.
 Dis-ór-gan-ize, *v. t.* To throw into utter disorder.
 Dis-ór-gan-iz'er, *n.* One who disorganizes.
 Dis-own', *v. t.* To refuse to own; to renounce.
 Dis-pár'age, *v. t.* To injure by depreciating comparisons.
 Dis-pár'age-ment (10), *n.* Injurious comparison with something else. — SYN. De-

traction; derogation; de-
 crying.
 Dis-par'i-ty, *n.* Inequality.
 Dis-part', *v. t. or i.* To part;
 to divide.
 Dis-pas'sion, *n.* Freedom
 from passion.
 Dis-pas'sion-ate, *a.* Free
 from passion; cool; calm.
 Dis-patch', *v. t.* To send
 away; to put out of the
 way; to kill. — *n.* Speed;
 haste; message sent.
 Dis-pél', *v. t.* To drive away.
 Dis-pén'sa-ble, *a.* Capable
 of being dispensed or dis-
 pensed with.
 Dis-pen-sá'tion, *n.* Distri-
 bution; exemption from a
 law.
 Dis-pén'sa-ry, *n.* A place
 for dispensing medicines.
 Dis-pén'sa-tive, } *a.* Hav-
 Dis-pén'sa-to-ry, } ing power
 of granting dispensation.
 Dis-pén'sa-to-ry, *n.* A book
 telling how to compound
 medicines.
 Dis-pense', *v. t.* To deal out.
 Dis-pense'r, *n.* One who dis-
 penses. [ulate.
 Dis-peó'ple, *v. t.* To depop-
 ulate.
 Dis-pér'se', *v. t.* To scatter.
 Dis-pér'sion, *n.* Act of scat-
 tering, or state of being
 scattered. [disperse.
 Dis-per'sive, *a.* Tending to
 Dis-pir'it, *v. t.* To discour-
 age. [place.
 Dis-place', *v. t.* To put out of
 Dis-plánt', *v. t.* To remove,
 as a plant.
 Dis-play', *v. t.* To spread
 wide; to open. — *n.* Exhi-
 bition; show.
 Dis-please', *v. t.* To give of-
 fense to. — *v. i.* To disgust.
 Dis-pleas'ure (-plésh/ur), *n.*
 Slight anger; pain received.
 Dis-plúde', *v. t. or i.* To
 burst.
 Dis-plú'gion, *n.* A burst-
 ing with noise.
 Dis-pórt', *n.* Play; sport;
 pastime. — *v. t.* To sport;
 to play; to wanton. — *v. t.*
 To amuse; to divert.
 Dis-pó'sa-ble, *a.* Capable of
 being disposed of.
 Dis-pó'sal (l), *n.* Act of
 disposing; management.

Dis-pó'se', *v. t.* To place; to
 incline; to adapt or fit.
 Dis-pó'sed', *a.* Inclined;
 minded. [posse.
 Dis-pó's'er, *n.* One who dis-
 Dis-po-si'tion (-sish/un), *n.*
 Order; distribution; tam-
 per of mind.
 Dis-pos'sés' (or -pos-sés'),
v. t. To put out of posses-
 sion.
 Dis-pos'sés'sion (-pos-sés'h-
 un or -pos-sés/un), *n.* Act
 of dispossessing.
 Dis-práige', *n.* Censure;
 blame. — *v. t.* To blame.
 Dis-proof', *n.* Refutation;
 confutation.
 Dis-prop'ór'tion, *n.* Want
 of proportion or symmetry.
 — *v. t.* To make unsuitable.
 Dis-prop'ór'tion-al, } *a.*
 Dis-prop'ór'tion-ate, } Une-
 qual; without proportion.
 Dis-prove', *v. t.* To confute.
 Dis-pu'ta-ble, *a.* Capable of
 being disputed.
 Dis-pu'tant, *n.* One who dis-
 puts or argues.
 Dis-pu'tá'tion, *n.* Act of
 disputing; argumentation.
 Dis-pu'tá'tious, *a.* Given to
 dispute.
 Dis-púte', *v. t. or i.* To de-
 bate; to quarrel. — *n.* Con-
 test in words.
 Dis-qual'i-fi-cá'tion, *n.*
 That which disqualifies.
 Dis-qual'i-fy, *v. t.* To make
 unfit; to disable.
 Dis-quiet, *v. t.* To make
 uneasy. — *SYN.* To disturb;
 vex; fret. — *n.* Restless-
 ness. [ness.
 Dis-qui'e-túde, *n.* Uneasi-
 Dis-qui-gi'tion (-sish/un), *n.*
 A formal discussion on any
 subject; inquiry.
 Dis-re-gárd', *n.* Slight; neg-
 lect. — *v. t.* To slight. [gent.
 Dis-re-gárd'ful, *a.* Negli-
 Dis-rél'ish, *n.* Distaste; dis-
 like. — *v. t.* To dislike the
 taste of.
 Dis-rép'u-ta-ble, *a.* Not
 creditable; dishonorable.
 Dis-re-púte', *n.* Want of
 reputation or esteem.
 Dis-re-spéct', *n.* Want of re-
 spect; incivility. [rude.
 Dis-re-spéct'ful, *a.* Uncivil;

Dis-róbe', *v. t. or i.* To un-
 dress.
 Dis-rúp'tion, *n.* Act of
 breaking asunder; breach.
 Dis-sát'is-fá'ction, *n.* Dis-
 content; dislike; displeas-
 ure. [please.
 Dis-sát'is-fy, *v. t.* To dis-
 Dis-séct', *v. t.* To divide and
 examine minutely.
 Dis-séct'i-ble, *a.* Capable of
 being dissected.
 Dis-sé'ction, *n.* The act of
 dissecting; anatomy.
 Dis-séct'or, *n.* An anatomist.
 Dis-séize', *v. t.* To dispossess.
 Dis-sém'ble, *v. t.* To con-
 ceal; to feign. — *v. t.* To act
 the hypocrite. [dissemble.
 Dis-sém'bler, *n.* One who
 Dis-sém'i-ná'te, *v. t.* To scat-
 ter in various directions; to
 sow.
 Dis-sém'i-ná'tion, *n.* Act of
 scattering, as seed.
 Dis-sém'i-ná'tor, *n.* One who
 disseminates.
 Dis-sén'sion, *n.* Contention;
 disagreement; strife.
 Dis-sént', *v. i.* To disagree;
 to differ. — *n.* Disagree-
 ment. [sents.
 Dis-sént'er, *n.* One who dis-
 Dis-sén'tient, *a.* Disagreeing.
 Dis-ser-tá'tion, *n.* A dis-
 course; essay; treatise.
 Dis-sér've', *v. t.* To injure.
 Dis-sérv'fice, *n.* Injury done.
 Dis-sérv'fice-a-ble, *a.* Hurt-
 ful. [two]; to disunite.
 Dis-sév'er, *v. t.* To part in
 Dis-sév'er-ance, *n.* Act of
 severing. [ment.
 Dis-si-dénce, *n.* Disagree-
 Dis-si-dént, *n.* A dissenter.
 — *a.* Dissenting; disagree-
 ing.
 Dis-sim'i-lar, *a.* Unlike.
 Dis-sim'i-lár'i-ty, } *n.* Un-
 Dis-sim'i-lítúde, } like-
 ness; difference; want of re-
 semblance. [ray.
 Dis-sim'u-lá'tion, *n.* Hypoc-
 Dis-si-pá'te, *v. t.* To drive
 asunder; to scatter.
 Dis-si-pá'ted, *a.* Given to
 pleasure; dissolute; loose.
 Dis-si-pá'tion, *n.* Dispersion;
 a dissolute course of life.
 Dis-só'cia-ble, *a.* Not well
 associated; ill-matched.

son, or, do, wól, too, took; arm, rye, pull; c, g, se?; e, g, hard; ag; exist; u as ng; this.

DEMONSTRATIVE

100

DEPRESSION

De-môn'stra-tive, *a.* Con-
clusive.
Dém'on-strā'tor, *n.* One
who demonstrates.
De-mōr'al-i-zā'tion, *n.* De-
struction of morals.
De-mōr'al-ize, *v. t.* To de-
stroy the morals or disci-
pline of.
De-mūl'cent, *a.* Softening.
De-mūr', *v. i.* To hesitate;
to have scruples. — *n.* Hes-
itation.
De-mūre', *a.* Affectedly mod-
est.
De-mūre'ly, *adv.* With af-
fected reserve.
De-mūr'rage, *n.* Payment
for the detention of a ship.
De-mūr'rer, *n.* One who de-
murs; a pause in law.
De-my', *n.* A kind of small
paper. [a beast.
Dēm (18), *n.* A cave; lodge of
Dēn-drōl'o-gy, *n.* Natural
history of trees.
De-nī'al (13), *n.* Refusal;
contradiction.
De-nī'er, *n.* A refuser.
Dēm'i-zā'tion, *n.* Act of mak-
ing a citizen. [citizen.
Dēm'i-zen, *n.* One made a
De-nōm'i-nāte, *v. t.* To give
a name to; to call.
De-nōm'i-nā'tion, *n.* A
name; a title.
De-nōm'i-na-tive, *a.* Con-
ferring a name or appella-
tion.
De-nōm'i-nā'tor, *n.* The
lower number in vulgar
fractions. [denoting.
Dēm'o-tā'tion, *n.* The act of
De-nōtē', *v. t.* To indicate;
to signify; to mark.
De-nounce', *v. t.* To accuse
publicly; to threaten.
De-nounce'ment, *n.* Act of
proclaiming a threat.
Dēnsē, *a.* Having its parts
closely pressed together. —
SYN. Close; compact; thick.
Dēm'i-ty, *n.* Compactness;
closeness of parts.
Dēnt, *n.* A small hollow; in-
dentation. — *v. t.* To make
a dent in. [teeth.
Dēnt'al, *a.* Pertaining to the
Dēnt'i-ele, *n.* A point like a
small tooth.
Den-tē'u-lā'ted, *a.* Notch-

ed, so as to resemble little
teeth. [tooth.
Dēm'ti-form, *a.* Formed as a
Dēm'ti-frice, *n.* Something to
cleanse teeth.
Dēm'til, *n.* A square block in
cornices. [the teeth.
Dēm'tist, *n.* An operator on
Dēm'tist-ry, *n.* The business
of a dentist.
Den-ti'tion (-tish'un), *n.* The
process of cutting the teeth.
Dēm'toid, *a.* Tooth-shaped.
Dēm'u-dā'tion, *n.* A making
bare.
De-nūde', *v. t.* To lay bare.
De-nūn'ci-a'tion (-shī-ā-
shun), *n.* Declaration of a
threat.
De-nūn'ci-ā'tor (-nūn'shī-),
n. One who threatens.
De-nūn'ci-a-to-ry (-nūn'-
shī-), *a.* Containing a
threat.
De-nū', *v. t.* To contradict;
to refuse; to withhold.
De-ob'stru-ent, *a.* Removing
obstructions; aperient.
Dē'o-dānd, *n.* Something
forfeited to the state for
pious uses. [of duty.
Dē'on-tōl'o-gy, *n.* The sci-
De-pārt', *v. t.* To go away;
to forsake; to die.
De-pārt'ment, *n.* A distinct
part, office, or division.
De-pārt'ure, *n.* A going
away; decease; death.
De-pēnd', *v. i.* To hang; to
rely; to adhere.
De-pēnd'ence, } *n.* Reliance;
De-pēnd'en-cy, } trust.
De-pēnd'ent, *a.* Relying;
subordinate. — *n.* One sub-
ordinate to another.
De-pict', *v. t.* To paint; to
portray.
De-pict'ure, *v. t.* To paint.
Dēp'i-lā'tion, *n.* Act of pull-
ing the hair off.
De-pil'a-to-ry, *a.* Taking
off the hair.
De-plē'tion, *n.* Blood-letting.
De-plōr'a-ble, *a.* Lament-
able. [ably.
De-plōr'a-bly, *adv.* Lament-
De-plōre', *v. t.* To lament.
De-ploy', *v. t.* To display;
to open or extend.
Dēp'lu-mā'tion, *n.* A strip-
ping off plumes.

De-plūme', *v. t.* To deprive
of feathers.
De-pō'nent, *n.* One who
gives written testimony on
oath.
De-pōp'u-lāte, *v. t.* To de-
prive of inhabitants.
De-pōp'u-lā'tion, *n.* Act of
depopulating.
De-pōrt', *v. t.* To behave;
to carry; to conduct.
Dē'por-tā'tion, *n.* A carry-
ing away; exile.
De-pōrt'ment, *n.* Manner
of behaving.
De-pōg'a-ble, *a.* Capable of
being deposed.
De-pōg'al, *n.* Act of deposing.
De-pōge', *v. t.* To dethrone. —
v. i. To testify under oath.
De-pōg'it, *v. t.* To lodge or
place; to lay aside. — *n.*
That which is laid up or
aside; any thing intrusted.
De-pōg'i-ta-ry, *n.* One with
whom something is left in
trust.
Dēp'o-gi'tion (-tish'un), *a.*
Act of dethroning or de-
grading; an affidavit.
De-pōg'i-tor, *n.* One who
deposits.
De-pōg'i-to-ry, *n.* A place for
depositing.
De-pōt' (de-pō' or dē'po), *a.*
Place of deposit; railway
station.
Dēp'ra-vā'tion, *n.* Act of
making worse. [to vitiate.
De-prāve', *v. t.* To corrupt;
De-prāv'i-ty, *n.* Corruption
of morals.
Dēp're-cāte, *v. t.* To pray
for deliverance from.
Dēp're-cā'tion, *n.* Act of
deprecating.
Dēp're-ca-to-ry, *a.* Serving
to deprecate.
De-prē'ci-lāte (-prē'shī-), *v. t.*
To decline in value. — *v. i.*
To lower the price of; to un-
dervalue.
De-prē'ci-lā'tion (-prē'shī-),
n. Act of deprecating.
Dēp're-dāte, *v. t.* To rob;
to plunder. [bing.
Dēp're-dā'tion, *n.* A rob-
De-prēas', *v. t.* To sink; to
humble; to cast down.
De-prē-sion (-prēsh'un), *n.*
Dejection; low state.

ē, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ä, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, short; cāre, cār, ānk, all, what; ēre, veil, ērm; p'que, firm;

De-press'ive, *a.* Tending to depress. [be deprived.]
De-priv'a-ble, *a.* Liable to De'pri-vá'tion, *n.* Act of depriving; loss; bereavement. [to bereave.]
De-priv'e, *v. t.* To take from; De'p'th, *n.* Deepness; profundity; a deep place.
De-pu-rá'to, *v. t.* To purify.
De-pu-rá'tion, *n.* A cleansing.
De-pu-tá'tion, *n.* Act of deputing; persons deputed.
De-pu'te', *v. t.* To appoint as substitute.
De-pu'ty, *n.* One appointed to act for another.
De-rá'ge, *v. t.* To put out of order; to confuse.
De-rá'ged, *a.* Delirious; insane.
De-rá'gement (10), *n.* State of disorder; insanity; delirium.
Dér'e-lict, *a.* A thing abandoned. — *a.* Abandoned.
Dér'e-lic'tion, *n.* A forsaking; abandonment.
De-ride', *v. t.* To laugh at in scorn. — *SYN.* To ridicule; mock; taunt; scoff at.
De-ri'sion (-rísh'un), *n.* A laughing at in contempt.
De-ri'sive, } *a.* Mocking;
De-ri'so-ry, } ridiculing.
De-ri-v'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being derived.
Dér'i-vá'tion, *n.* Deduction from a source.
De-ri-v'a-tive, *a.* Derived. — *n.* A word or thing derived.
De-ri-ve', *v. t.* To deduce; to draw.
Dér'ni-er, *a.* The last.
Dér'o-gá'te, *v. t.* or *i.* To take away; to detract.
Dér'o-gá'tion, *n.* A detracting.
De-róg'a-to-ry, *a.* Detracting.
Dér'rick, *n.* A machine for raising heavy weights.
Dér'vis (18), *n.* A Turkish monk.
Des-cá'nt, *v. i.* To sing; to comment at large.
Des'é'cant, *n.* A song in parts.




Derrick.

De-scé'nd', *v. t.* or *i.* To go or come down.
De-scé'nd'ant, *n.* Offspring of an ancestor.
De-scé'nd'ent, *a.* Falling.
De-scé'n'sion, *n.* Act of descending. [ward.]
De-scé'nt, *n.* Progress downward.
De-scrib'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being described.
De-scrib'e, *v. t.* To represent by words or other signs.
De-scri'er, *n.* One who describes. [scribing.]
De-scrip'tion, *n.* Act of describing.
De-scrip'tive, *a.* Containing description.
De-sc'ry', *v. t.* To discover.
Dés'e-crá'te, *v. t.* To pervert from a sacred purpose.
Dés'e-crá'tion, *n.* A diverting from a sacred purpose.
De-gé'r't, *n.* Merit; reward. — *v. t.* To abandon. — *v. i.* To run away.
Dég'ert, *a.* Solitary. — *n.* A wilderness; solitude.
De-gé'r't'er, *n.* One who forsakes his colors, &c.
De-gér'tion, *n.* Act of deserting.
De-gér've', *v. t.* To merit.
De-gér've'd, *a.* Merited.
De-gér'ving, *a.* Meritorious.
Dés'ha-bille', *n.* An undress.
Dés'ie-cá'te, or **De-sie'cá'te**, *v. t.* or *i.* To dry up.
Dés'ie-cá'tion, *n.* Process of making dry. [dry.]
De-sie'ca-tive, *a.* Tending to De-sid'e-rá'te, *v. t.* To feel the want of; to desire.
De-sid'e-rá'tum, *n.* (*pl.* De-sid'e-rá'ta, 26.) A thing desired.
De-sign' (-sín' or -sín'), *v. t.* To intend; to plan; to sketch. — *n.* A purpose; intention; plan; sketch. [out.]
Dés'ig-ná'te, *v. t.* To point.
Dés'ig-ná'tion, *n.* Act of pointing or marking out.
De-sign'er (-sín' or -sín'), *n.* One who designs.
De-sir'a-ble, *a.* Worthy of desire.
De-sir'e, *n.* A wish to obtain. — *v. t.* To wish for; to ask.
De-sir'ous (11), *a.* Full of desire; eager.

De-sist', *v. i.* To cease; to stop; to forbear.
De-sist'ance, *a.* Act of desisting; cessation.
Dés'k (18), *n.* An inclined table; a pulpit.
Dés'o-lá'te, *v. t.* To lay waste.
Dés'o-lá'te, *a.* Laid waste.
Dés'o-lá'tion, *n.* Act of laying waste; ruin.
De-spáir', *n.* Utter loss of hope. — *v. t.* To abandon hope. [Dis'patch.]
De-spá'tch', *v. t.* & *i.* See Dés'per-á'do (*pl.* Dés'per-á'dós), *n.* A desperate man; a madman. [hope.]
Dés'per-ate, *a.* Without hope.
Dés'per-á'tion, *n.* Hopelessness. [ble.]
Dés'pi-ca-ble, *a.* Contemptible.
De-spise', *v. t.* To contemn; to scorn; to disdain. [nity.]
De-spité', *n.* Malice; malignity.
De-spité'ful, *a.* Full of hate.
De-spoil', *v. t.* To spoil; to rob; to strip. [despoiling.]
De-spoil'i-á'tion, *n.* Act of De-spoill'er, *n.* A plunderer.
De-spónd', *v. t.* To lose hope.
De-spónd'en-cy, *n.* Loss of hope; discouragement.
De-spónd'ent, *a.* Despairing.
Dés'pot, *n.* An absolute prince.
Des-pó'tic, *a.* Absolute in power; tyrannical; arbitrary. [power.]
Dés'pot-ism, *n.* Absolute power.
Dés'pu-má'tion, *n.* Foam; scum; frothiness.
Dés'qua-má'tion, *n.* A scaling or exfoliation of bone.
Des-gé'r't, *n.* Service of fruit, at the close of a meal.
Dés'ti-ná'tion, *n.* Place to be reached; end. [appoint.]
Dés'tine, *v. t.* To doom; to Destiny, *n.* State or condition predetermined fate.
Dés'ti-tú'te, *a.* In utter want; poor.
Dés'ti-tú'tion, *n.* Utter want.
De-stroy' (8), *v. t.* To demolish; to ruin; to lay waste. [ruins.]
De-stroy'er, *n.* One who destroys.
De-strú'cti-ble, *a.* Liable to destruction. [olition.]
De-strú'ctive, *n.* Ruin; demolition.
De-strú'ctive, *a.* Ruinous.

Dés'ue-tùde (-we-), *n.* Disuse.
 Dés'ul-to-ry, *a.* Without method; unconnected.
 De-tách', *v. t.* To separate; to disunite; to send off.
 De-tách'ment, *n.* A party sent from the main army, &c.
 Dê'tail, or De-tâil', *n.* A minute account or portion; a particular.
 De-tâil', *v. t.* To narrate; to particularize; to select.
 De-tâin', *v. t.* To withhold; to restrain from departure.
 De-tâin'er, *n.* One who detains. [light; to discover.
 De-tê't', *v. t.* To bring to De-tê't'ion, *n.* Discovery.
 De-tê't'ive, *n.* A policeman employed to detect.
 De-tê't', *n.* A stop in a clock.
 De-tên'tion, *n.* Act of detaining. [hinder.
 De-tê'r', *v. t.* To prevent; to De-tê'r'gent, *a.* Cleansing; purging.
 De-tê'r'i-o-râ'te, *v. t. or i.* To make or become worse.
 De-tê'r'i-o-râ'tion, *n.* Act of becoming worse.
 De-tê'r'ment, *n.* That which deters; hindrance.
 De-tê'r'min-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being determined.
 De-tê'r'min-ate, *a.* Fixed; definite; conclusive.
 De-tê'r'mi-nâ'tion, *n.* Termination; resolution taken.
 De-tê'r'mine, *v. t.* To end; to decide; to resolve.
 De-tê'r'mined, *a.* Resolute.
 De-tê'r'sion, *n.* Act of cleansing.
 De-tê'r'sive, *a.* Able to De-tê't', *v. t.* To hate extremely. — SYN. To abhor; loathe; abominate. [ful.
 De-tê'st'a-ble, *a.* Very hateful.
 Dê'tes-tâ'tion, or Dê'tes-tâ'tion, *n.* Extreme hatred; abhorrence.
 De-thrône', *v. t.* To divest of royalty; to depose.
 De-thrône'ment, *n.* Act of dethroning.
 Dê't'i-nûe, *n.* A writ to recover goods detained.
 Dê't'o-nâ'te, *v. t. or i.* To Dê't'o-nize, *i.* explode.
 Dê't'o-nâ'tion, *n.* Explosion.

De-tôrt', *v. t.* To twist; to wrest; to turn.
 De-tôrt'ion, *n.* A perversion or wrestling.
 De-trâct', *v. t.* To depreciate worth. — *v. t.* To slander.
 De-trâct'ion, *n.* Defamation.
 De-trâct'ive, *a.* Tending to lessen reputation.
 De-trâct'or, *n.* One who slanders. [ous.
 De-trâct'o-ry, *a.* Slander.
 Dê't'ri-ment, *n.* Loss; damage; injury. [loss.
 Dê't'ri-mênt'al, *a.* Causing De-tri'tion (-trish'un), *n.* A wearing off or away. [down.
 De-trude', *v. t.* To thrust.
 De-trûn'câte, *v. t.* To lop off.
 De-trûn'gion, *n.* Act of thrusting down.
 Deûce, *n.* A card of two spots; the devil.
 Dêv'as-tâ'te, or De-vâs'tâ'te, *v. t.* To lay waste; to ravage.
 Dêv'as-tâ'tion, *n.* A laying waste; havoc.
 De-vêl'op, *v. t.* To unfold; to lay open to view.
 De-vêl'op-ment, *n.* An unfolding; disclosure.
 De-vêst', *v. t. or i.* To strip.
 Dê'vi-â'te, *v. t.* To wander; to go astray.
 Dê'vi-â'tion, *n.* A departure from rule; an error.
 De-vîc'e' (l8), *n.* Scheme; contrivance. [one.
 Dêv'îl (dêv'l), *n.* The evil.
 Dêv'îl-ish, *a.* Diabolical.
 Dêv'îl-try, *n.* Diabolical or mischievous conduct.
 De-vig'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being devised.
 Dê'vi-ôus, *a.* Going or leading astray; erring.
 De-vîg'e', *v. t.* To contrive; to invent; to bequeath. — *v. i.* To lay a plan. — *n.* A will.
 Dêv'ig-ee', *n.* One to whom a thing is bequeathed.
 De-vîg'er, *n.* One who contrives. [queaths or wills.
 De-vîg'or, *n.* One who be-De-vold', *a.* Not possessing; void; empty; destitute.
 Devoir (dev-wôr'), *n.* Duty; act of civility.
 Dêv'o-lû'tion, *n.* Act of devolving.

De-vôlve', *v. t. or i.* To roll down; to transfer or be transferred.
 De-vôte', *v. t.* To dedicate; to appropriate by vow.
 De-vôt'ed, *a.* Zealous; attached.
 De-vôt'ed-ness, *n.* Addictedness; state of being devoted. [a bigot.
 Dêv'o-tee', *n.* One devoted; De-vôt'ion, *n.* Consecration; affection; piety.
 De-vôt'ion-al, *a.* Pertaining to devotion. [ravenously.
 De-vour', *v. t.* To eat up.
 De-vout', *a.* Pious; religious.
 De-vout'ly, *adv.* Piously.
 Dew (dû), *n.* Moisture deposited at night. — *v. t.* To wet, as with dew.
 Dew'lap, *n.* The flesh hanging from an ox's throat.
 Dew'y, *a.* Moist with dew.
 Dêx'ter, *a.* Right, as op-Dêx't'ral, *i.* posed to left.
 Dex-têr'i-ty, *n.* Activity and expertness. — SYN. Adroitness; skill; cleverness; address.
 Dêx'ter-ôus, *a.* Expert in manual acts; skillful.
 Dêx'ter-ôus-ly, *adv.* With skill.
 Dî'a-bê'tê's, *n.* A disease attended by excessive discharge of urine.
 Dî'a-bôl'ic-al, *a.* Devilish.
 Dî-âe'o-nal, *a.* Pertaining to a deacon. [discriminate.
 Dî'a-er'i'te-al, *a.* Serving to Dî'a-dem, *n.* A kingly crown.
 Dî-er'e-sis, *i.* *n.* (pl.) Dî-er'e-Dî-er'e-sis *i.* *seg* or Dî-êr'e-sê's). A mark [...] over the second of two vowels, to show that they are to be pronounced separately. [atle.
 Dî'ag-nô's'tic, *a.* Symptom-Dî-âg'o-nal, *a.* Passing from one angle to another not adjacent. — *n.* A diagonal line. 
 Dî-âg'o-nal-ly, *adv.* In a diagonal direction.
 Dî'a-grâm, *n.* A mathematical drawing.
 Dî'al, *n.* A plate to show the hour by the sun.

Di'a-lect, *n.* A local form of speech.

Di'a-lect'i-al, *a.* Pertaining to a dialect; logical.

Di'a-lect-i'cian (-tish'an), *n.* A logician.

Di'a-lect'ics, *n. sing.* Logic.

Di'al-ing, *n.* Science of making dials. [dialling.]

Di'al-ist, *n.* One skilled in dialling.

Di'al'o-gist, *n.* A speaker in a dialogue.

Di'a-logue, *n.* Discourse between two or more.

Di-ám'e-ter, *n.* A right line passing through the center of a circle.

Di'a-mét'ric-al, *a.* Relating to, or describing, a diameter; direct.

Di'a-mond (or **di'-mund**), *n.* The most precious of gems; a geometrical figure, thus: —

Di'a-pá'gon, *n.* An octave in music; disharmony; an organ sound.

Di'a-per, *n.* Figured linen.

Di-áph'a-nous, *a.* Transparent. [ing perspiration.]

Di'a-pho-rét'ic, *a.* Increasing.

Di'a-phrágm (-frám), *n.* Muscle separating the chest from the bowels. [a diary.]

Di'a-r-ist, *n.* One who keeps diaries.

Di'ar-rhé'tá, *n.* Unusual evacuation of the intestines.

Di'ar-rhé't'ic, *a.* Promoting evacuations; purgative.

Di'a-ry (19), *n.* Account of daily transactions.

Di'a-tón'ic, *a.* Ascending or descending, as in sound.

Di'a-trí-be, *n.* A continued discourse; an invective.

Di'b'le, *n.* A tool for planting dice.

Di'b'box, *n.* A box for dice.

Dick'y, *n.* A false shirt-collar or shirt-bosom.

Di-é-tic, *v. t.* To tell for another to write; to suggest.

Di-é-tá-tion, *n.* Order; suggestion; hint. [tating; an order.]

Di-é-tá'tor, *n.* One invested with absolute power.

Di-é-tá-tó'r-i-al, *a.* Unlimited in power.

Di-é-tá'tor-ship, *n.* Office of a dictator. [pression.]

Di-é'tion, *n.* Manner of expression.

Di-é'tion-a-ry, *n.* A book in which words are explained.

Di-é'tum, *n.* (*pl.* **Di-é'tá**, 26). An authoritative word or

Did, *imp. of Do.* [assertion.]

Di-dá-ct'ic, *a.* Fitted or intended to instruct.

Die, *v. i.* To lose life; to expire. — *n.* (*pl.* **Dice**). A small cube. — *n.* (*pl.* **Dice**). A stamp.

Di-ér'e-sis, *n.* See **Di-er-es-is**.

Di-ét, *n.* Food; an assembly of princes or estates. — *v. t.* To feed sparingly. — *v. i.* To eat sparingly.

Di-é-tá-ry, *a.* Pertaining to diet.

Di-é-tét'ic, *n. sing.* The science that relates to food.

Di-ff'er, *v. i.* To be unlike; to be at variance; to disagree. [ment.]

Di-ff'er-ence, *n.* Disagreement.

Di-ff'er-ent, *a.* Not the same; unlike; distinct.

Di-ff'er-én'tial, *a.* Creating a difference; meant to produce or show difference. [done.]

Di-ff'i-cult, *a.* Hard to be done.

Di-ff'i-cult-y, *n.* Hardness to be done; impediment; distress. [fidence; doubt.]

Di-ff'i-dence, *n.* Want of confidence.

Di-ff'i-dent, *a.* Distrustful; bashful. [unlike.]

Di-ff'orm, *a.* Not uniform.

Di-fú-ge', *v. t.* To pour out; to spread. [spread.]

Di-fú-se', *a.* Copious; widely.

Di-fú-sé'ly, *adv.* Widely; copiously. [being diffused.]

Di-fú-gi-ble, *a.* Capable of being diffused.

Di-fú-gion, *n.* A spreading; dispersion.

Di-fú'sive, *a.* Spreading widely; scattered.

Dig (7), *v. t. or t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **DIGGED**, **DUG**.] To turn up with a spade.

Di-gest, *n.* A collection of laws; an abridgment.

Di-gést', *v. t.* To dissolve in the stomach.

Di-gést'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being digested.

Di-gés'tion, *n.* The process of digesting. [gestion.]

Di-gést'ive, *a.* Causing digestion.

Dig'it (18), *n.* Three fourths of an inch; one of the ten figures 0, 1, 2, &c., by which all numbers are expressed; 12th part of the diameter of the sun or moon. [digit.]

Dig'it-al, *a.* Relating to a digit.

Dig'i-ti-fied, *a.* Noble, exalted. [advance.]

Dig'ni-ty, *v. t.* To exalt; to dignify.

Dig'ni-tá-ry, *n.* A person, especially a clergyman, of rank. [rank; nobleness.]

Dig'ni-ty, *n.* Elevation of rank.

Di-graph, *n.* Two letters with the sound of one only.

Di-gréss', *v. i.* To turn from the main subject; to wander. [A deviation.]

Di-gréss'ion (-grésh'un), *n.* Digression.

Di-gréss'ive, *a.* Tending to digress. [mound of earth.]

Dike, *n.* A ditch; a bank or dike.

Di-lá-g'er-á-é, *v. t.* To tear asunder.

Di-lá-p'i-dá-é, *v. t.* To pull down. — *v. i.* To go to ruin.

Di-lá-p'i-dá'tion, *n.* Decay; waste. [being dilated.]

Di-lá't'a-ble, *a.* Capable of dilating.

Di-lá'tá'tion, *n.* Act of dilating.

Di-lá'te', or **Di-lá'te'**, *v. t. or i.* To expand; to enlarge.

Di-lá'tion, or **Di-lá'tion**, *n.* Act of dilating; expansion.

Di-lá-to-ri-ly, *adv.* Tardily.

Di-lá-to-ry, *a.* Late; tardy.

Di-lém'ma, or **Di-lém'ma** (18), *n.* A perplexing state or alternative.

Di-lí-gence, *n.* Steady application to business.

Di-lí-gent, *a.* Constant in application to business.

Di-lí-gent-ly, *adv.* With steady application.

Dill, *n.* A plant with aromatic seeds. [as liquor.]

Dil'u-ent, *a.* Making thin.

Di-lú'te', *v. t.* To make more thin. — *a.* Thin; diluted.

Di-lú'tion, *n.* Act of diluting; a weak liquid.

Di-lú'vi-al, *a.* Relating to, or caused by, a flood.

Di-lú'vi-um, *n.* A deposit of

earth, &c., caused by a flood.

Dim, *a.* Not clear; obscure. — *v. t.* To cloud; to darken; to obscure.

Dime, *n.* A silver coin of ten cents' value.

Di-mén'sion, *n.* Bulk; size; extent of a body.

Di-min'ish, *v. t. or i.* To make or become less. — **SYN.** To lessen; decrease; abate.

Dim'i-nú'tion, *n.* A making or growing smaller.

Di-min'u-tive, *a.* Little; small.

Dim'is-so-ry, *a.* Dismissing to another ecclesiastical jurisdiction. [cotton cloth.]

Dim'i-ty, *n.* A kind of ribbed

Dim'ness, *n.* Dullness; gloom.

Dim'ple, *n.* A little hollow in the cheek. — *v. i.* To form dimples.

Dín, *n.* Loud noise; clamor. — *v. i.* To stun with noise.

Dine, *v. i.* To eat dinner.

Ding'-dóng, *n.* Words used to express the sound of bells.

Din'gí-ness, *n.* A dusky hue.

Din'gle, *n.* A hollow between hills; a dale. [foul.]

Din'gy, *a.* Dusky; soiled.

Din'ner, *n.* The chief meal of the day.

Dint, *n.* Mark of a blow; power; means. — *v. t.* To mark by a blow.

Di-ôc'e-san, or **Di'o-cē'san**, *a.* Pertaining to a diocese. — *n.* A bishop.

Di'o-cē-se, *n.* The jurisdiction of a bishop.

Di'o-r-ā-mā, or **Di-o-rā-mā** (18), *n.* An ingenious optical contrivance.

Dip (7), *v. t.* To plunge; to immerse. — *v. i.* To immerse one's self; to thrust in and partake. — *n.* Inclination downward.

Diph-thē-ri-ā (dīf- or dīp-), *n.* A very dangerous disease of the throat.

Diph-thong (dīf- or dīp-), *n.* A union of two vowels in one sound or syllable.

Diph-thōn'gal (dīf- or dīp-), *a.* Consisting of a diphthong.

Di-plô'mā (18), *n.* A writing conferring some privilege, honor, &c.

Di-plô'ma-gy, *n.* Act of conducting negotiations between nations.

Dip'lô-mât'ic, *a.* Pertaining to diplomacy.

Di-plô'ma-tist, } *n.* One

Dip'lô-mate, } skilled in diplomacy.

Dip'per, *n.* One who dips; a vessel for dipping.

Dire, *a.* Dreadful; dismal.

Di-rēct, *a.* Straight; right; express. — *v. t.* To aim; to direct; to order; to regulate.

Di-rēct'ion, *n.* Aim; order.

Di-rēct'ive, *a.* Giving direction. [ly.]

Di-rēct'ly, *adv.* Immediately.

Di-rēct'ness, *n.* Straightness; tendency to a point.

Di-rēct'or, *n.* One who directs; a superintendent.

Di-ree-tô-ri-al, *a.* Serving for direction.

Di-rēct'o-ry, *n.* Book of directions; a guide-book. — *a.* Tending to direct.

Dire'ful, *a.* Dreadful; horrible; dire.

Dirge (18), *n.* A funeral song.

Dirk, *n.* A kind of dagger. — *v. i.* To stab with a dirk.

Dirt, *n.* Earth; any foul matter; mud; mire. — *v. t.* To make dirty.

Dirty, *a.* Foul with dirt. — *v. t.* To make foul with dirt.

Dis-a-bil'i-ty, *n.* Want of power or qualifications.

Dis-a-ble, *v. t.* To deprive of power; to disqualify.

Dis-a-būge', *v. t.* To undeceive. [unfavorable state.]

Dis-ad-van'tage, *n.* Loss;

Dis-ād-van-tā'geous, *a.* Unfavorable to success; injurious.

Dis-ād-van-tā'geous-ly, *adv.* With disadvantage.

Dis'af-fēct', *v. t.* To make less friendly.

Dis'af-fēct'ed, *a.* Filled with discontent and unfriendliness.

Dis'af-fēct'ion, *n.* Want of affection; dislike; alienation.

Dis'af-firm', *v. t.* To deny

Dis'a-gree', *v. i.* To differ in opinion; to quarrel; to be to the same.

Dis'a-gree'a-ble, *a.* Unpleasant to the mind or senses. [pleasant.]

Dis'a-gree'a-bly, *adv.* Unpleasantly.

Dis'a-gree'ment, *n.* Disagreement.

Dis'al-low', *v. t.* To refuse to allow. — *v. i.* To refuse permission. [allow.]

Dis'al-low'a-ble, *a.* Not allowable.

Dis'al-low'ance, *n.* Disapprobation; prohibition.

Dis-an'i-māte, *v. t.* To deprive of life or spirit.

Dis'an-nūl', *See Annul.*

Dis'ap-pā-re', *v. t.* To strip of clothes. [from sight.]

Dis'ap-pēar', *v. t.* To vanish.

Dis'ap-pēar'ance, *n.* Act of disappearing; a vanishing.

Dis'ap-point', *v. t.* To disappoint; to deprive of expectation or hope.

Dis'ap-point'ment, *n.* Deceit of hopes or expectation.

Dis-āp-pro-bā'tion, *n.* A disapproval; dislike.

Dis'ap-prov'al (11), *n.* Disapprobation; dislike.

Dis'ap-prove', *v. t.* To assure; to refuse to approve.

Dis-arm', *v. t.* To deprive of arms. [out of order.]

Dis'ar-rānge', *v. t.* To put out of disturbing order.

Dis'ar-rāng'e'ment, *n.* Act of disturbing order.

Dis'ar-rāy', *v. t.* To undress. — *n.* Want of order; undress.

Dis-ās'ter, *n.* Unfortunate event; mishap; calamity.

Dis-ās'troūs, *a.* Unlucky; calamitous; afflictive.

Dis'a-vow', *v. t.* To disown; to deny knowledge of.

Dis'a-vow'al, *n.* A denial.

Dis-bānd', *v. t. or i.* To dismiss from military service.

Dis-be-līf', *n.* Want or refusal of belief. [credul.]

Dis-be-līve', *v. t.* To disbelieve.

Dis-be-līv'er, *n.* An infidel.

Dis-būr'den (būrd'n), *v. t.* To ease of a burden.

Dis-būrse', *v. t.* To expend to pay out; to spend.

Dis-būrse'ment, *n.* Act of disbursing; sum spent.

Disc. See *Disk*.

Dis-ard', *v. t.* To dismiss.

Dis-ārn' (*dis-ārn'*), *v. t.* or *i.* To see; to perceive; to judge.

Dis-ārn't-ble (*dis-ārn'-*), *a.* Capable of being discerned.

Dis-ārn'ing, *a.* Judicious.

Dis-ārn'ment, *n.* Act of discerning. — **SYN.** Penetration; discrimination; sagacity.

Dis-ārgē', *v. t.* To dismiss; to unload; to fire. — *v. i.* To throw off a charge or burden. — *n.* An unloading; explosion.

Dis-ci'ple (18), *n.* A learner; a scholar or follower.

Dis-ci'ple-ship, *n.* State of a disciple. [of instruction.]

Dis-ci-plin-a-ble, *a.* Capable of discipline.

Dis-ci-plin-ā-rian, *n.* One who keeps good discipline.

Dis-ci-plin-a-ry, *a.* Relating to, or intended for, discipline.

Dis-ci-pline, *n.* Education and government; order; rule. — *v. t.* To instruct and govern; to regulate.

Dis-clāim', *v. t.* To disown; to renounce.

Dis-clāim'er, *n.* One who disclaims. [to reveal.]

Dis-elōgē', *v. t.* To uncover; to reveal. — *n.* A revealing; that which is disclosed.

Dis-eōl'or (*-kūl'ur*), *v. t.* To alter the color of. [of color.]

Dis-eōl'or-ā-tion, *n.* Change of color.

Dis-eōm'fit, *v. t.* To cause to flee. — **SYN.** To rout; defeat.

Dis-eōm'fit-ūre, *n.* Defeat.

Dis-eōm'fort, *n.* Uneasiness; disquiet. — *v. t.* To disturb the peace of. [commode.]

Dis-eōm-mōde', *v. t.* To inconvenience.

Dis-eōm-pōgē', *v. t.* To ruffle; to disturb the temper of. [order; disturbance.]

Dis-eōm-pōg-ūre, *n.* Dis-

Dis-eōn-ārt', *v. t.* To disturb; to unsettle the mind of. [unite; to separate.]

Dis-eōn-nēct', *v. t.* To dis-

Dis-eōn-nēct-ion, *n.* Separation; want of union.

Dis-eōn'no-late, *a.* Destitute of comfort or consolation.

Dis-eōn-tēnt', *n.* Uneasiness.

Dis-eōn-tēnt'ed, *a.* Dissatisfied. [satisfaction.]

Dis-eōn-tēnt'ment, *n.* Dis-

Dis-eōn-tin'ū-ānce, *n.* A Dis-

Dis-eōn-tin'ū-ā-tion, *n.* ceasing; interruption.

Dis-eōn-tin'ūe, *v. t.* To put off. — *v. i.* To leave off.

Dis-eōn'ti-nū-ty, *n.* Separation of parts. [strife.]

Dis'eōrd, *n.* Disagreement;

Dis'eōrd'ānce, *n.* Want of harmony; discord.

Dis'eōrd'ant, *a.* Inconsistent; not harmonious.

Dis'eōunt, *n.* Deduction of a sum; allowance.

Dis'eōunt, or **Dis'eōunt'**, *v. t.* To allow discount; to

lend money upon, deducting the allowance for interest.

Dis'eōunt'e-nānce, *v. t.* To discourage. — *n.* Disfavor.

Dis'eōur'age (*-kūr'ej*), *v. t.* To dishearten; to depress.

Dis'eōur'age-ment, *n.* That which abates courage.

Dis'eōurse', *n.* Conversation; talk; sermon; treatise. —

v. t. To converse; to talk.

Dis'eōur'te-ōūs (*-kūr'te-*), *a.* Uncivil; rude.

Dis'eōur'te-ay, *n.* Incivility; ill manners; rudeness.

Dis'eōūs, *a.* Resembling a disk.

Dis'eōv'er, *v. t.* To find out; to disclose; to reveal.

Dis'eōv'er-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being discovered.

Dis'eōv'er-er, *n.* One who discovers.

Dis'eōv'er-y, *n.* A finding out; disclosure.

Dis'erēd'it, *n.* Want of credit; reproach. — *v. t.* To

disbelieve; to disgrace.

Dis'erēd'it-a-ble, *a.* Injurious to reputation.

Dis'erect', *a.* Prudent; cautious. [ly.]

Dis'erect'ly, *adv.* Prudent-

Dis'erēp'an-ty, *n.* Differ-

Dis'erēp'ānce, *n.* Dis-

Dis'erēp'ant, *a.* Different; disagreeing; contrary.

Dis'erēte', *a.* Distinct; separate; disjointed.

Dis'erē-tion (*-krēsh'un*), *n.* Prudence; freedom to act at will.

Dis'erē-tion-al, *a.* To

Dis'erē-tion-ā-ry, *a.* To be governed by judgment only.

Dis'erē-tive, *a.* Disjunctive; separating.

Dis'erim'ā-nāte, *v. t.* To distinguish; to separate.

Dis'erim'ā-nā-tion, *n.* Act of discriminating.

Dis'erim'ā-nā-tive, *a.* Serving to distinguish. [talk.]

Dis'er-sion, *n.* Desultory

Dis'er-sive, *a.* Roving; irregular.

Dis'er-sive-ly, *adv.* In a roving manner.

Dis'eus, *n.* The ancient quoit.

Dis'euss', *v. t.* To disperse; to examine by discussion. —

SYN. To debate.

Dis'eus'sion (*-kūsh'un*), *n.* A debate; disquisition.

Dis'euss'ive, *a.* Able or tending to discuss.

Dis'eū'tient, *a.* Serving to disperse morbid matter.

Dis-dāin', *n.* Haughty contempt; scorn. — *v. t.* To

scorn; to despise; to deem worthless.

Dis-dāin'ful (17), *a.* Scornful; haughty; contemptuous. [scorn.]

Dis-dāin'ful-ly, *adv.* With

Dis-dāse', *n.* Distemper; malady. — *v. t.* To affect with sickness.

Dis'em-bārk', *v. t.* or *i.* To put or go on shore.

Dis'em-bār'rass, *v. t.* To free from embarrassment.

Dis'em-bōd'ied, *p. a.* Divested of body.

Dis'em-bōd'y, *v. t.* To divest of a material body.

Dis'em-bōgue', *v.* To discharge at the mouth, as a stream.

Dis'em-bow'el, *v. t.* To take out the bowels of.

Dis'en-chānt', *v. t.* To free from enchantment.

Dis'en-cūm'ber, *v. t.* To free from obstruction.

Dis'en-gāgē', *v. t.* To free

from an engagement or a tie. — SYN. To detach; to release; extricate; withdraw.
 Dis/en-gāged', *a.* Vacant; at leisure.
 Dis/en-gāge'ment, *n.* Release from engagement.
 Dis/en-rōll', *v. t.* To erase from a roll or list.
 Dis/en-tāng'gle, *v. t.* To set free from perplexity.
 Dis/en-tāng'gle-ment, *n.* Act of disentangling. [throne.
 Dis/en-throne', *v. t.* To de-throne.
 Dis/en-tomb' (-tōm'), *v. t.* To take out from a tomb.
 Dis/en-trānce', *v. t.* To awaken from a trance.
 Dis/es-teem', *n.* Want of esteem. — *v. t.* To dislike.
 Dis-fā'vor, *n.* Want of favor; disregard. [disfiguring.
 Dis-fig'u-rā'tion, *n.* Act of disfiguring. *v. t.* To deform; to mar; to deface.
 Dis-fig'ure-ment, *n.* A disfigurement.
 Dis-frān'chise (-chīz), *v. t.* To deprive of citizenship.
 Dis-frān'chise-ment, *n.* A deprivation of privileges.
 Dis-gār'nish, *v. t.* To strip of ornaments.
 Dis-gorge', *v. t.* To vomit; to discharge; to give up.
 Dis-grāce', *n.* State of shame; disfavor; dishonor. — *v. t.* To dishonor; to bring to shame.
 Dis-grāce'ful, *a.* Shameful.
 Dis-grāce'ful-ly, *adv.* In a disgraceful manner.
 Dis-guise', *n.* A dress to conceal; false appearance. — *v. t.* To conceal; to disfigure.
 Dis-gūst', *n.* Distaste; dislike; aversion. — *v. t.* To give dislike to; to displease.
 Dis-gūst'ful, { *a.* Provoking
 Dis-gūst'ing, } dislike.
 Dish (18), *n.* A vessel to serve food in; food. — *v. t.* To put in dishes.
 Dis/ha-bille', *n.* An undress; deshabille.
 Dis-heārt'en, *v. t.* To discourage; to depress.
 Dis-hēv'el, *v. t.* To suffer to hang negligently, as the hair.

Dis-hōn'est (-ōn'est), *a.* Void of honesty; marked by fraud; faithless.
 Dis-hōn'est-ly (-ōn'est-), *adv.* Knavishly.
 Dis-hōn'est-y (-ōn'est-), *n.* Knavery.
 Dis-hōn'or (-ōn'ur, 38), *n.* Want of honor; whatever injures the reputation; disgrace. — *v. t.* To bring shame on; to refuse payment of.
 Dis-hōn'or-a-ble (-ōn'ur-), *a.* Reproachful; disgraceful; base.
 Dis/in-eli-nā'tion, *n.* Slight dislike or aversion.
 Dis/in-elīne', *v. t.* To produce dislike in.
 Dis/in-fect', *v. t.* To purify from infection.
 Dis/in-fec'tion, *n.* A purifying from infection.
 Dis/in-gēn'u-ōus, *a.* Wanting in frankness and honesty. — SYN. Unfair; illiberal; deceitful; artful.
 Dis/in-hēr'it, *v. t.* To cut off from inheriting.
 Dis/in'te-grāte, *v. t.* To separate into integrant parts.
 Dis/in'te-grā'tion, *n.* A separation of integrant parts.
 Dis/in-tēr', *v. t.* To take out of a grave.
 Dis/in'ter-est-ed, *a.* Free from self-interest.
 Dis/in'ter-est-ed-ness, *n.* Freedom from self-interest.
 Dis/in-tēr'ment, *n.* Act of taking out of a grave.
 Dis/in-thrāl', *v. t.* To set free.
 Dis-join', *v. t.* To separate.
 Dis-joint', *v. t.* To separate the joints of; to dislocate.
 Dis-jūnet', *a.* Separate; disjointed.
 Dis-jūne'tion, *n.* Disunion; separation. [disjoin.
 Dis-jūnet'ive, *a.* Tending to Disk, *n.* A quoit; face of the sun, moon, or planet.
 Dis-like', *n.* Positive aversion. — *v. t.* To have an aversion to.
 Dis/lo-cāte, *v. t.* To displace; to put out of joint.
 Dis/lo-cā'ted, *p. a.* Put out of joint; displaced.

Dis/lo-cā'tion, *n.* A displacing; a joint put out.
 Dis-lōdge', *v. t.* To drive from a place of rest or a station. — *v. i.* To go from a place of rest.
 Dis-loy'al, *a.* Not loyal, or true to allegiance. [delity.
 Dis-loy'al-ty, *n.* Want of fidelity.
 Dis-mā'l, *a.* Dark; gloomy.
 Dis-mān'tle, *v. t.* To strip of dress, apparatus, equipments, &c.
 Dis-māst', *v. t.* To deprive of masts.
 Dis-māy', *v. t.* To daunt; to appal. — *n.* Loss of courage; fright.
 Dis-mē'm'ber, *v. t.* To divide member from member.
 Dis-mē'm'ber-ment, *n.* Separation; division.
 Dis-miss', *v. t.* To send away.
 Dis-miss'al, *n.* A dismissing.
 Dis-mis'sion (-mīsh'un), *n.* A sending away; discharge; rejection.
 Dis-mount', *v. t.* To alight from a horse, &c. — *v. t.* To throw from a horse.
 Dis/o-bē'di-ence, *n.* Neglect or refusal to obey.
 Dis/o-bē'di-ent, *a.* Refusing to obey.
 Dis/o-bey', *v. t.* To neglect or refuse to obey.
 Dis/o-blige', *v. t.* To offend.
 Dis/o-blig'ing, *a.* Not gratifying; unkind.
 Dis-or'der, *n.* Confusion; disease. — *v. t.* To throw into confusion; to discompose; to make sick.
 Dis-or'dered, *p. a.* Indisposed.
 Dis-or'der-ly, *a.* Confused; lawless; vicious; irregular.
 Dis-or-gan-i-zā'tion, *n.* Subversion of order.
 Dis-or-gan-ize, *v. t.* To throw into utter disorder.
 Dis-or-gan-iz'er, *n.* One who disorganizes.
 Dig-ōwn', *v. t.* To refuse to own; to renounce.
 Dis-pār'age, *v. t.* To injure by depreciating comparisons.
 Dis-pār'age-ment (10), *n.* Injurious comparison with something else. — SYN. De-

traction; derogation; de-
crying.
Dis-par'i-ty, *n.* Inequality.
Dis-part', *v. t. or i.* To part;
to divide.
Dis-pas'sion, *n.* Freedom
from passion.
Dis-pas'sion-ate, *a.* Free
from passion; cool; calm.
Dis-patch', *v. t.* To send
away; to put out of the
way; to kill. — *n.* Speed;
haste; message sent.
Dis-pél', *v. t.* To drive away.
Dis-pén'sa-ble, *a.* Capable
of being dispensed or dis-
pensated with.
Dis-pen-sá'tion, *n.* Distribu-
tion; exemption from a
law.
Dis-pén'sa-ry, *n.* A place
for dispensing medicines.
Dis-pén'sa-tive, } *a.* Hav-
Dis-pén'sa-to-ry, } ing power
of granting dispensation.
Dis-pén'sa-to-ry, *n.* A book
telling how to compound
medicines.
Dis-pense', *v. t.* To deal out.
Dis-pén'ser, *n.* One who dis-
penses. [ulate.
Dis-pé'ple, *v. t.* To depop-
ulate.
Dis-pér'se', *v. t.* To scatter.
Dis-pér'sion, *n.* Act of scat-
tering, or state of being
scattered. [disperse.
Dis-pér'sive, *a.* Tending to
dis-pir'it, *v. t.* To discour-
age. [place.
Dis-place', *v. t.* To put out of
Dis-plant', *v. t.* To remove,
as a plant.
Dis-play', *v. t.* To spread
wide; to open. — *n.* Exhi-
bition; show.
Dis-please', *v. t.* To give of-
fense to. — *v. i.* To disgust.
Dis-pleas'ure (-plésh'ur), *n.*
Slight anger; pain received.
Dis-plóde', *v. t. or i.* To
burst.
Dis-pló'sion, *n.* A burst-
ing with noise.
Dis-pórt', *n.* Play; sport;
pastime. — *v. t.* To sport;
to play; to wanton. — *v. i.*
To amuse; to divert.
Dis-pó'sa-ble, *a.* Capable of
being disposed of.
Dis-pó'sal (l), *n.* Act of
disposing; management.

Dis-pó'se', *v. t.* To place; to
inclose; to adapt or fit.
Dis-pó'sed', *a.* Inclined;
minded. [poses.
Dis-pó'ser, *n.* One who dis-
Dis-po-sí'tion (-sh'um), *n.*
Order; distribution; tem-
per of mind.
Dis-pos-sés' (or -pos-sés'),
v. t. To put out of posses-
sion.
Dis-pos-sés'sion (-pos-sés'h-
un or -pos-sés'um), *n.* Act
of dispossessing.
Dis-práise', *n.* Censure;
blame. — *v. t.* To blame.
Dis-proóf', *n.* Refutation;
confutation.
Dis-propór'tion, *n.* Want
of proportion or symmetry.
— *v. t.* To make unsuitable.
Dis-propór'tion-al, } *a.*
Dis-propór'tion-ate, } Une-
qual; without proportion.
Dis-prove', *v. t.* To confute.
Dis-pu-ta-ble, *a.* Capable of
being disputed.
Dis-pu-tant, *n.* One who dis-
putes or argues.
Dis-pu-tá'tion, *n.* Act of
disputing; argumentation.
Dis-pu-tá'tious, *a.* Given to
dispute.
Dis-pú'te', *v. t. or i.* To de-
bate; to quarrel. — *n.* Con-
test in words.
Dis-qual'i-fi-cá'tion, *n.*
That which disqualifies.
Dis-qual'i-fy, *v. t.* To make
unfit; to disable.
Dis-quiet, *v. t.* To make
uneasy. — *SYN.* To disturb;
vex; fret. — *n.* Restless-
ness. [ness.
Dis-qui'e-túde, *n.* Uneas-
Dis-qui-sí'tion (-sh'um), *n.*
A formal discussion on any
subject; inquiry.
Dis-re-gard', *n.* Slight; neg-
lect. — *v. t.* To slight. [gent.
Dis-re-gard'ful, *a.* Negli-
Dis-ré'l'ish, *n.* Distaste; dis-
like. — *v. t.* To dislike the
taste of.
Dis-rép'u-ta-ble, *a.* Not
credible; dishonorable.
Dis-re-pú'te', *n.* Want of
reputation or esteem.
Dis-re-spéct', *n.* Want of re-
spect; incivility. [rude.
Dis-re-spéct'ful, *a.* Uncivil;

Dis-róbe', *v. t. or i.* To un-
dress.
Dis-rúp'tion, *n.* Act of
breaking asunder; breach.
Dis-sát'is-fac'tion, *n.* Dis-
content; dislike; displeas-
ure. [please.
Dis-sát'is-fy, *v. t.* To dis-
Dis-séct', *v. t.* To divide and
examine minutely.
Dis-séct'i-ble, *a.* Capable of
being dissected.
Dis-séc'tion, *n.* The act of
dissecting; anatomy.
Dis-séct'or, *n.* An anatomist.
Dis-séize', *v. t.* To dispossess.
Dis-sém'ble, *v. t.* To con-
ceal; to feign. — *v. i.* To act
the hypocrite. [dissembles.
Dis-sém'bler, *n.* One who
Dis-sém'i-ná'te, *v. t.* To scat-
ter in various directions; to
sow.
Dis-sém'i-ná'tion, *n.* Act of
scattering, as seed.
Dis-sém'i-ná'tor, *n.* One who
disseminates.
Dis-sén'sion, *n.* Contention;
disagreement; strife.
Dis-sént', *v. i.* To disagree;
to differ. — *n.* Disagree-
ment. [sents.
Dis-sént'er, *n.* One who dis-
Dis-sén'tient, *a.* Disagreeing.
Dis-ser-tá'tion, *n.* A dis-
course; essay; treatise.
Dis-sér've', *v. t.* To injure.
Dis-sér've'ce, *n.* Injury done.
Dis-sér've'ce-a-ble, *a.* Hurt-
ful. [two]; to disunite.
Dis-sér've'r, *v. t.* To part in
Dis-sér've'r-ance, *n.* Act of
severing. [ment.
Dis-si-dénce, *n.* Disagree-
Dis-si-dént, *n.* A dissenter.
— *a.* Dissenting; disagree-
ing.
Dis-sim'l-lar, *a.* Unlike.
Dis-sim'l-lár'i-ty, } *n.* Un-
Dis-si-mil'i-túde, } like-
ness; difference; want of re-
semblance. [rises.
Dis-sim'u-lá'tion, *n.* Hypoc-
Dis-si-pá'te, *v. t.* To drive
asunder; to scatter.
Dis-si-pá'ted, *a.* Given to
pleasure; dissolute; loose.
Dis-si-pá'tion, *n.* Dispersion;
a dissolute course of life.
Dis-só'cia-ble, *a.* Not well
associated; ill-matched.

són, ór, dq, wqf, tóo, tóok; úrn, rye, pull; ç, g, sef; e, g, hard; æ; exist; u as ng; this.

Dis-a-s'cial, *a.* Unfriendly to society.

Dis-a-s'i-ate (-s'ah-), *v. t.* To disunite; to separate.

Dis-a-s'i-ation (-s'ah-), *n.* Separation; division.

Dis-a-u-ble, *a.* Capable of being dissolved.

Dis-a-lute, *a.* Loose in moral or conduct.

Dis-a-lute-ly, *adv.* In a loose or wanton manner.

Dis-a-lu'tion, *n.* Act of dissolving; death.

Dis-a-lv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being dissolved.

Dis-golve, *v. t. or i.* To melt; to liquefy; to separate; to terminate.

Dis-golv'ent, *n.* That which dissolves. — *a.* Having power to dissolve.

Dis-so-nance, *n.* Discord.

Dis-so-nant, *a.* Discordant; harsh to the ear.

Dis-suade (-s'wad'), *v. t.* To advise or exhort against.

Dis-suas'ion, *n.* Act of dissuading.

Dis-suas'ive, *a.* Tending to dissuade. — *n.* Argument employed to deter.

Dis-syl-lab'ic, *a.* Consisting of two syllables only.

Dis-syl-la-ble, or **Dis'syl-la-ble**, *n.* A word of two syllables.

Dis-taff (18), *n.* A staff from which flax is drawn in spinning.

Dis-tain, *v. t.* To stain; to discolor.

Dis-tance, *n.* Space between bodies; remoteness; reserve. — *v. t.* To leave behind, as in a race.

Dis-tant, *a.* Remote in time, place, or connection, &c. — *SYN.* Separate; far; indistinct; shy; cool; haughty.

Dis-taste, *n.* Disrelish; disgust; aversion. — *v. t.* To dislike; to loathe.

Dis-taste'ful, *a.* Nauseous; offensive.

Dis-tem'per, *n.* A morbid state of the body; disease;

malady. — *v. t.* To affect with disease; to disturb.

Dis-tend, *v. t.* To extend; to swell.

Dis-ten'tion, *n.* A stretching.

Dis'tieh (dis'tik), *n.* A couplet, or two poetic lines.

Dis-till (18), *v. t.* To fall in drops; to drop. — *v. t.* To extract spirit from.

Dis-till-la'tion, *n.* The act of distilling.

Dis-till'er, *n.* One who distills.

Dis-till'er-y, *n.* A place for distilling.

Dis-tinct, *a.* Separate; different; clear; not confused.

Dis-tinc'tion, *n.* Difference.

Dis-tinct'ive, *a.* Marking distinction or difference.

Dis-tinct'ly, *adv.* In a distinct manner.

Dis-tinct'ness, *n.* Clearness; **Dis-tin'guish** (-ting'gwish), *v. t.* To note the difference between. — *v. t.* To make distinctions.

Dis-tin'guish-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being distinguished.

Dis-tin'guished (-gwish), *a.* Eminent; celebrated; illustrious.

Dis-tort, *v. t.* To twist; to distort.

Dis-tor'tion, *n.* The act of distorting.

Dis-tract, *v. t.* To perplex; to agitate; to craze.

Dis-tract'ed, *n.* Deranged.

Dis-trac'tion, *n.* Confusion; state of disordered reason.

Dis-tract'ive, *a.* Causing distraction.

Dis-train, *v. t.* To seize for debt without legal process.

Dis-traint, *n.* A seizure for debt.

Dis-tress, *n.* Act of distressing; thing seized; extreme pain. — *v. t.* To pain; to afflict.

Dis-tress'ing, *a.* Afflicting.

Dis-trib'ute, *v. t.* To divide among a number.

Dis-trib'u-ter, *n.* One who distributes.

Dis-tri-bu'tion, *n.* Act of distributing.

Dis-trib'u-tive, *a.* Distributing, or tending to distribute.

Dis'triet, *n.* A circuit; re-

gion; tract. — *v. t.* To divide into circuits.

Dis-trust, *v. t.* To suspect; to disbelieve. — *n.* Want of confidence.

Dis-trust'ful, *a.* Suspicious.

Dis-turb, *v. t.* To perplex; to disquiet; to agitate.

Dis-turb'ance, *n.* Agitation; confusion; tumult.

Dis-turb'er, *n.* One who causes disturbance.

Dis-ün'ion (-yün'yün), *n.* Want of union.

Dis-u-nite, *v. t.* To separate.

Dis-ün'i-ty, *n.* A state of separation; want of unity.

Dis-u'rage, *n.* Cession of use.

Dis-üse, *v. t.* To cease using. [make use of]

Ditch (18), *n.* A trench in the earth. — *v. t. or i.* To trench to make a ditch.

Ditto, *n.* The same thing.

Ditty (19), *n.* A poem to sung.

Di'u-rét'ic, *a.* Promoting.

Di-ür'nal, *a.* Constituting day; daily.

Di-vän, *n.* A Turkish couch of state; a room-chamber; a kind of arm sofa.

Di-vär'l-é-ite, *v. t.* To divide into two branches.

Di-vär'l-é-ation, *n.* A parting.

Dive, *v. t.* To plunge and

Diver, *n.* One who dives; certain bird remarkable for diving.

Di-verge, *v. t.* To tend in different ways from one point.

Di-ver'gence, *n.* Gradual deviation from a point.

Di-ver'gent, *a.* Separating from each other.

Diverg, *a.* Several; sundry.

Di-verse, *a.* Varied; different; various.

Di-verse-ly, *adv.* Differently.

Di-ver'si-fi-cä'tion, *n.* The act of making various.

Di-ver'si-fy, *v. t.* To make diverse or various.


Di-ver'sion, *n.* A turning aside; sport; amusement.

Di-ver'si-ty, *n.* Difference; unlikeness; variety.



Distaff

Di-vért', v. t. To turn aside; to gratify; to amuse.
Di-vért'ing, a. Pleasing.
Di-vért'ige-ment, n. Diversion.
Di-vést', v. t. To strip, as of clothes, arms, &c.; to dispossess.
Di-vést'üre, n. The act of putting off. [being divided].
Di-ví'a-ble, a. Capable of dividing.
Di-ví-de', v. t. To part or separate, as a whole.
Div'í-dend, n. Number to be divided; share divided.
Di-vid'er, n. One who, or that which, divides; (*pl.*) compasses. [*ing.*]
Div'í-ná'tion, n. A foretell.
Di-ví-ne', a. Pertaining to God. — *n.* A minister of the Gospel. — *v.* To foretell.
Di-ví-ne'ly, adv. In a godlike manner.
Diving-béll, n. A machine for going under water in.
Di-vín'í-ty, n. Divine nature; the Deity; theology.
Di-vís'í-bíl'í-ty, n. Quality of being dividible.
Di-vís'í-ble, a. Capable of being divided.
Di-vís'ion (-vish'un), n. Act of dividing. [*division.*]
Di-vís'ion-al, a. Relating to dividing.
Di-vís'or, n. A number that divides another.
Di-vórce', } n. Legal
**Di-vórce'ment, } dissolution of marriage.
Di-vórce', v. t. To separate, as a husband and wife.
Di-vúlge', v. t. To publish; to disclose or make known.
Di-vúl'sion, n. The act of plucking apart.
Dis'en, or Dis'en, v. t. To dress gaudily. [*vertigo.*]
Dis'zi-ness, n. Giddiness;
Dis'zy (18), a. Affected with vertigo; giddy.
Dó (dó), v. [imp. DID; p. p. DONE.] To act; to perform; to practice; to execute; to succeed; to answer the purpose.
Dóg'í-ble, a. Easily taught.
Dóg'í-le, a. Ready to be taught.
Do-gíl'í-ty, n. Teachableness.
Dóck, n. A place for ships; a**

certain plant. — *v. t.* To cut short. [*dock.*]
Dóck'age, n. Pay for using a dock.
Dóck'et, n. A label tied to goods; a register of cases in court. — *v. t.* To mark with titles.
Dóck'-yárd, n. A yard for naval stores.
Dóe'tor, n. A title in divinity, law, &c.; a physician.
Dóe'tor-áte, n. The degree of a doctor. [*clan.*]
Dóe'tress, n. A female physician.
Dóe'tri-nal, a. Consisting in, or containing, doctrine. — *n.* Something that is part of doctrine.
Dóe'trine, n. What is taught; a gospel truth; tenet.
Dóe'u-ment, n. Written instruction; proof. — *v. t.* To furnish with documents.
**Dóe'u-mént'al, } a. Con-
Dóe'u-mént'a-ry, } sisting in written evidence.
Do-déc'a-gón, n. A figure of twelve sides.
Do-déc'a-hédron, n. A solid having twelve equal faces.
Dodge, v. t. To start suddenly aside. — *v. t.* To evade by starting

Dó-do, n. A large bird of the island of Mauritius, now extinct.
Dóe (18), n. A female deer.
Dó'er, n. One who performs.
Dóes (dú), third person singular indicative present of Do.
Dóff (1), v. t. To put off; to strip.
Dóg, n. A domestic animal. — *v. t.* To follow continually.
Dóg'-dáy, n. pl. The days when the dog-star rises and sets with the sun.
Dóg'-ged, a. Sullen; morose.
Dóg'-ged-ly, adv. Sullenly; morosely; sourly.
Dóg'-ger-el, n. A kind of irregular measure in poetry.
Dóg'ma (18), n. A settled opinion; a maxim; a tenet; a principle.**


**Dóg-mát'ic, } a. Positive;
Dóg-mát'ic-al, } magisterial.
Dóg'ma-tism, n. Positiveness in opinion; arrogance.
Dóg'ma-tist, n. One who dogmatizes.
Dóg'ma-tize, v. t. To assert positively without proof.
Dóg'-tóoth (21), n. A tooth like a dog's.
Dóg'-trót, n. A gentle trot.
Dóftly (19), n. A small colored napkin.
Dó'ing, n. pl. Things done.
Dóit, n. A small piece of money; a trifle.
Dóle, n. A thing dealt out. — *v. t.* To deal out in small portions.
Dóle'ful (17), a. Expressing or causing grief. — *SYN.* Mournful; sorrowful; melancholy.
Dóle'sóme (-süm), a. Gloomy; dismal. [*for a child.*]
Dóll (1), n. A puppet or baby.
Dóll'ar, n. A silver coin of the United States; 100 cents.
Dó'lor, n. Pain; grief; distress.
Dó'or-í-fic, a. Causing pain.
Dó'or-óús, a. Sorrowful; painful. [*fish.*]
Dó'phín, n. A cetaceous.
Dóit, n. A stupid fellow.
Dóit'ish, a. Stupid; blockish.
Do-máin, n. Extent of territory or sway. — *SYN.* Empire; dominion; possession; estate. [*roof or cupola.*]
Dóme (18), n. An arch.
Do-més'tic, a. Belonging to home; tame. — *n.* A house-servant.
Do-més'tic-éste, v. t. To make domestic or tame.
**Dóm't'-gíl, } n. A permanent
Dóm't'-gíle, } dwelling.
**Dóm't'-gíle, } v. t. To es-
Dóm't'-gíl'í-áte, } tablish a fixed residence.
Dóm't'-gíl'í-a-ry (or -síl'ya-ry), a. Pertaining to an abode. [*vailing.*]
Dóm't'-nant, a. Ruling; pre-
Dóm't'-ná'tion, n. Rule; dominion.
Dóm't'-neer, v. i. To rule with insolence.******

són, ór, dg, wólf, tód, tóck; árn, rye, pull; g, g, agt; e, g, heard; ag; exist; y as ng; this.

Do-min'i-eal, *a.* Relating to our Lord.
 Do-min'i-ean, *n.* One of an order of monks.
 Do-min'ion, *n.* Sovereign authority.
 Döm'i-no (18), *n.* A hood or cloak; a game.
 Dön, *n.* Spanish title. — *v. t.* To put on. [to give].
 Dö'näte, *v. t.* To bestow.
 Do-nä'tion, *n.* A gift; a present. [largess].
 Dön'a-tive, *n.* A gift; a donation is made. [mule].
 Do-nee', *n.* One to whom a donation is made. [mule].
 Dön'key (19), *n.* An ass or Dö'nor, *n.* One who gives.
 Dööm, *v. t.* To sentence; to destine. — *n.* Sentence given.
 Dööm'g'däy, *n.* The day of judgment.
 Döör, *n.* The gate of a house; entrance. [a janitor].
 Döör-keep'er, *n.* A porter;
 Döör'le, *a.* Relating to an order of architecture.
 Dör-man-gy, *n.* State of being dormant. [vate].
 Dör'mant, *a.* Sleeping; pri-
 Dör'mer, }
 Dör'mer- }
 win'dow, }
n. An up-
 right win-
 dow in the
 roof of a Dormer-window.
 house. [sleep in].
 Dör'mal-to-ry, *n.* A domestic pigeon.
 Dör'mouse (21), *n.* A small animal resembling the squirrel in its habits.
 Dör'sal, *a.* Relating to the back.
 Döse, *n.* As much medicine as is taken at one time. — *v. t.* To give in doses.
 Dös'sil, *n.* A pledge of lint.
 Döt, *n.* A point used in writing and printing. — *v. t.* To mark with dots.
 Döt'tage, *n.* Imbecility of mind from old age.
 Döt'tal, *a.* Pertaining to dower.
 Döt'tard, *n.* One whose mind is impaired by age. [ment].
 Do-tä'tion, *n.* An endow-
 Döte (8), *v. i.* To be or be-



come silly through age, or from love.
 Döt'tard, *n.* A decayed tree.
 Döt'ter-el, *n.* A kind of wading bird.
 Dou'b'le (düb'l), *a.* Twofold; in pairs; deceitful. — *v. t.* To make twofold; to fold; to pass round a headland. — *n.* Twice the quantity.
 Dou'b'le-dë'al'ing (düb'l-), *n.* Dealing with duplicity.
 Dou'b'let, *n.* A pair; a waistcoat; (*pl.*) the same number on both dice, &c.
 Dou'b-löön', *n.* A Spanish coin of about sixteen dollars.
 Doubt (dout), *v. i.* To be in suspense; to hesitate. — *v. t.* To distrust; to suspect. — *n.* Hesitation; distrust.
 Doubt'ful (dout'-) *a.* Uncertain. [doubt].
 Doubt'ful-ly, *adv.* With Doubt'less (dout'less), *adv.* Without doubt; unquestionably. [gift; bribe].
 Dou-çêür' (döu-sür'), *n.* A Döuche (döush), *n.* A jet of water thrown on some part of the body.
 Döugh (dö), *n.* Unbaked paste of bread. (fried cake).
 Döugh'nüt (dö'-), *n.* A small Doughty (dow'ty), *a.* Brave; illustrious; noble; strong.
 Döugh'y (dö's), *a.* Like dough.
 Douse, *v. t. or i.* To plunge over head into water.
 Döve, *n.* A domestic pigeon.
 Döve'-cöt, }
 Döve'-house, }
n. A place for pigeons.
 Döve'tail, *n.* A joint in form of a dove's tail spread. — *v. t.* To join by dovetail.
 Dow'a-ble, *a.* Dovetail.
 Entitled to dower.
 Dow'a-ger, *n.* A widow with a jointure.
 Dow'dy, *n.* An awkward, ill-dressed woman.
 Dow'el (8), *v. t.* To fasten together by pins, as boards.
 Dow'er, *n.* The portion of a married woman or a widow.
 Döwer'ed, *a.* Portioned.
 Down, *prep.* Along a descent.

— *adv.* Below the horizon; on the ground; below. — *n.* Bank of sand; level, sandy land; soft feathers or tender hair. [ward].
 Down'east, *a.* Cast down-
 Down'fall, *n.* A fall; ruin.
 Down'hill, *n.* Decidity; slope of a hill; descent. — *a.* Descending.
 Down'right (-rit), *a.* Open; plain. — *adv.* Plainly; frankly.
 Down'ward, *a.* Descending. — *adv.* To a lower place.
 Down'y, *a.* Like down; soft.
 Dow'try. See Döwer.
 Dox-ö'l'o-gy, *n.* A short hymn giving praise to God.
 Döze, *v. i.* To slumber. — *n.* Imperfect sleep; slumber.
 Döz'en (düz'n), *a. or n.* Twelve.
 Döz'i-ness, *n.* Drowsiness.
 Döz'y, *a.* Drowsy; sleepy.
 Dräb, *n.* A strumpet. — *a.* Of a dull brownish-yellow or gray color. [gle].
 Dräb'ble, *v. t. or i.* To drag-
 Drächm (dräm), }
 Dräeh'mä (dräk'mä), }
The eighth part of an ounce.
 Dräff (1), *n.* Dregs; lees; refuse. [worthless].
 Dräff'y, *a.* Dreggy; waste;
 Dräff, *n.* Act of drawing; order for money; a sketch; a detachment. — *v. t.* To draw; to select.
 Dräg, *v. t.* To pull with force. — *v. i.* To be drawn along on the ground. — *n.* A net; a harrow; a kind of sledge.
 Dräg'gle, *v.* To draw or be drawn on the ground.
 Dräg'net, *n.* A net to be drawn along. [terpreter].
 Dräg'o-man (21), *n.* An in-
 Dräg'on, *n.* A kind of fabulous winged serpent. 
 Dräg'on-fly, *n.* Dragon. An insect with a long, slender body.
 Dräg'on-ish, *a.* In the form of a dragon.
 Dra-goön', *n.* A kind of cavalry soldier. — *v. t.* To persecute; to force.
 Dräin, *n.* A channel for wa-

ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, short; cäre, cür, ääk, all, whät; öre, vgl, öörn; pläue, firm;

ter. — *v. t.* or *i.* To draw off gradually; to exhaust.

Drain'-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being drained.

Drain'-age, *n.* A draining.

Dräke, *n.* A male duck.

Dräm, *n.* A glass of spirit; eighth of an ounce troy.

Drä'mä, or **Drä'mä** (16), *n.* A theatrical composition; a play.

Dra-mät'tle, } *a.* Pertaining to the drama.

Dräm'a-tist, *n.* A dramatic author or writer of plays.

Dräm'a-tize, *v. t.* To represent in a drama. [*Drink*]

Dräpk, *imp. & p. p.* of **Dräpe**, *v. t.* To cover with drapery.

Dräper, *n.* One who deals in cloths.

Dräper-y, *n.* The dress of a picture or statue. [*Ive*]

Dräst'tle, *a.* Powerful; act-

Draught (dräft), *n.* Act of drawing; quantity drunk at once; delinquent; current of air; depth of water; (*pl.*) a game.

Draught'-horse (dräft/-), *n.* A horse for drawing.

Draughts'man (21), *n.* One who draws writings or designs.

Draw, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp. DREW*; *p. p. DRAWN*.] To pull; to allure; to delineate. — *n.* Act of drawing; a lot drawn.

Drawbäck, *n.* Hindrance; duty refunded on goods; any loss.

Draw'-bridge, *n.* A bridge to be drawn up or aside.

Draw'-ee', *n.* One on whom a bill is drawn.

Drawer, *n.* One who draws a bill; a sliding box; (*pl.*) an under garment for the legs. [*sketch*]

Drawing, *n.* A delineation.

Drawing'-room, *n.* A room for company.

Drawl, *v. t.* or *i.* To speak in a slow, lengthened tone.

Drawn, *p. p.* of *Draw*.

Dräy, *n.* A low cart on wheels.

Dräy'man (21), *n.* A man that drives a dray.

Dräad, *n.* Great and con-

tinuing fear; terror. — *v. t.* To be in great fear. — *a.* Awful; terrible.

Dread'ful, *a.* Inspiring dread. — *SYN.* Terrible; shocking.

Dread'ful-ly, *adv.* Terribly.

Dread'less, *a.* Fearless; bold.

Dread'naught (-nawt), *n.* A very thick cloth, or a garment made of it.

Dräam, *n.* Thoughts in sleep. — *v. i.* or *t.* [*imp. & p. p. DREAMED, DREAMT*.]

To think in sleep; to fancy.

Dräam'er, *n.* One who dreams.

Dräam'y, *a.* Full of dreams; visionary.

Dream'less, *a.* Free from dreams. [*Dream*]

Dreamt, *imp. & p. p.* of **Dräam**, } *a.* Sorrowful; dis-

Dräar, } mal; gloomy.

Dräar-y, } mal; gloomy.

Dräar'-ness, *n.* Gloominess.

Dredge, *n.* An oyster-net. — *v. t.* To sprinkle flour on; to gather with a dredge.

Drädg'er, *n.* A man who fishes with a dredge.

Drädg'ing-box, *n.* A box for sprinkling with flour.

Dräg'gy, *a.* Containing dregs.

Drägg, *n. pl.* Lees; refuse.

Dräunch, *v. t.* To wet thoroughly. — *n.* A draught; a potion of medicine.

Dress (2), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. DRESSED, DREST*.] To clothe; to deck; to cook; to cover a wound; to make straight. — *n.* Clothes worn; garments.

Dress'er, *n.* One who dresses; a kitchen table; shelves for dishes.

Dress'ing-room, *n.* A room for dressing in.

Dress'y, *a.* Showy in dress.

Drib'ble, *v. i.* To slaver; to drive.

Drib'blet, } *n.* A small quan-

Drib'let, } tity; a petty sum.

Drift, *n.* Design; pile of snow or sand. — *v. i.* or *t.* To float; to form in heaps.

Drill (1), *n.* A tool for boring holes. — *v. t.* To bore; to train by exercise.

Drill'-plow, } *n.* A plow

Drill'-plough, } for sowing in drills.

Drink, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. DRANK*.] To swallow liquor. — *v. t.* To swallow; to im-

bibe. — *n.* Liquor of any kind for drinking.

Drink'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being drunk.

Drink'er, *n.* One who drinks.

Drip, *v. i.* To fall in drops.

Drip'ping, *n. pl.* Fat falling from roasting meat.

Drive, *v. t.* [*imp. DROVE*; *p. p. DRIVEN*.] To urge; to compel; to carry on. — *v. i.* To rush on; to be impelled. — *n.* An excursion in a carriage.

Driv'el (driv'1, 8), *v. i.* To slaver; to dote. — *n.* Slaver; spiteful.

Driv'el-er, *n.* A simpleton.

Driv'en, *p. p.* of *Drive*.

Driver, *n.* One who drives.

Driz'le, *n.* Fine rain or mist. — *v. i.* To fall in small drops or fine rain.

Driz'zly, *a.* Shedding very small drops.

Dröil, *a.* Comical; odd; strange.

Dröil'er-y, *n.* Buffoonery; low sport; idle jokes.

Dröm'e-dary (dröm'-), *n.* A camel with one hump on the back.

Dröne, *n.* The male bee; a sluggard. — *v. i.* To live idly.

Dröop, *v. i.* To pine; to languish; to be dispirited.

Dröp, *n.* A globule of moisture; a small quantity; an ear-ring; part of a gallowa. — *v. i.* To fall in drops. — *v. t.* To let fall.

Dröp'let, *n.* A little drop.

Dröp'si-cal, *a.* Diseased with dropsy.

Dröp'sy, *n.* A morbid collection of water in the body.

Dröss (2), *n.* The scum of metals.

Dröss'y, *a.* Full of dross.

Drought, } *n.* Dry weather;

Drouth, } dryness; thirst.



Drought'y (drow't/-), } *a.*
Drouth'y, } wanting rain.
Dröve, *imp. of Drive*. — *n.* A number of cattle driven.
Dröw'er, *n.* One who drives cattle.
Drown, *v. i.* To suffocate in water; to overflow. — *v. t.* To be suffocated in water.
Drowge, *v. i.* To grow heavy with sleep; to doze.
Drow'gl-ness, *n.* Sleepiness.
Drow'gy, *a.* Sleepy; heavy.
Drüb, *n.* A thump; a blow. — *v. t.* To beat soundly.
Drüb'bing, *n.* A beating.
Drudge, *v. i.* To labor in mean offices; to toil; to slave. — *n.* A slave to work.
Drüd'ger-y, *n.* Hard labor; ignoble toil.
Drüg, *n.* Any substance used in medicine. — *v. t.* To administer drugs to. [cloth.
Drüg'get, *n.* A coarse woolen drug.
Drüg'gist, *n.* One who deals in drugs. [priest.
Drü'id, *n.* An ancient Celtic Druid.
Drü'id-e-al, *a.* Pertaining to the druids. [druids.
Drü'id-igm, *n.* Religion of the Drüm, *n.* A military instrument; part of the car. — *v. t.* To beat a drum.
Drüm'-mä'jor, *n.* The chief drummer. [a drum.
Drüm'mer, *n.* One who beats Drüm'stick, *n.* A stick for beating drums.
Drünk, *a.* Intoxicated; inebriated. To drunkenness.
Drünk'ard, *n.* One addicted Drünk'en (drük'n), *a.* Intoxicated.
Drünk'en-ness, *n.* Intoxication: inebriation. [drupes.
Dru-pä'ceous, *a.* Producing Drupe, *n.* A fruit without valves, as the plum.
Drÿ (13), *a.* Having no moisture; thirsty; sarcastic; keen. — *v. t.* or *i.* To make or grow dry.
Drÿ'ad, *n.* A wood-nymph.
Drÿ'-gods, *n. pl.* Cloths, &c., in distinction from groceries. [castically.
Drÿ'ly *adv.* Coldly; sarcastically.
Drÿ'ness, *n.* Want of moisture; thirst; drouth.

Dry'-rüt, *n.* A decay of timber. [dry.
Dry'-shöd, *a.* Having the feet dry.
Dü'al, *a.* Expressing the number 2. [two.
Du-äl'i-ty, *n.* State of being Düb, *v. t.* To confer a title on.
Dü'bi-ös, *a.* Of uncertain issue; not clear or plain. — *SYN.* Unsettled; doubtful; equivocal. [duke.
Dü'eal, *a.* Pertaining to Dü'e'at, *n.* A coin of several countries of Europe.
Düch'ess, *n.* Wife of a duke.
Düch'y, *n.* Territory of a duke.
Dück, *n.* A water-fowl; a species of canvas. — *v. t.* or *i.* To plunge under water; to stoop or nod.
Dück'ing, *n.* Immersion of the head in water.
Dück'ling, *n.* A young duck.
Düet, *n.* A tube; a canal; a passage. [ble.
Dü'e'tile, *a.* Easily led; flexible.
Dü'e-til'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being easily extended.
Düdg'eon (dü'jun), *n.* A small dagg; malice; ill-will.
Düdg, *n. pl.* Old clothes.
Düe, *a.* Owed; owing; proper. — *adv.* Directly; exactly. — *n.* A debt; right; claim. [two.
Dü'el, *n.* A fight between Dü'el-ing, *n.* A fighting in single combat.
Dü'el-ist (8), *n.* A frequent fighter in duels. [woman.
Du-én'nä (18), *n.* An old Du-ét', *n.* A musical piece for two performers.
Düg, *n.* A teat, especially of a beast. — *v.*, *imp.* & *p. p.* of Düg. [highest rank.
Düke, *n.* A nobleman of the Düke'döm, *n.* Estate of a duke. [ous.
Dü'l'cet, *a.* Sweet; harmonious.
Dü'l-fl-ea'tion, *n.* Act of sweetening.
Dü'l-fl-ty, *v. t.* To sweeten.
Dü'l-gl-mer, *n.* A musical instrument played with sticks.
Düll, *a.* Stupid; slow; blunt. — *v. t.* To blunt; to stupefy. — *v. i.* To become blunt.
Düll'ard, *n.* A stupid person.

Düll'ness, *n.* State of being dull; stupidity; bluntness.
Dü'ly, *adv.* Filly; properly.
Dümb (düm), *a.* Mute; incapable of speech.
Dümb'-bäll (düm'-), *n.* A weight for swinging in the hands.
Dümb'ness (düm'-), *n.* Inability to speak; muteness.
Dümb'-shöw (düm'-), *n.* Gesture without words.
Dümp'ish, *a.* Stupid; moping. [small pudding.
Dümp'ing, *n.* A kind of Dümp'e, *n. pl.* A moping state.
Dümp'y, *a.* Short and thick.
Dün, *a.* Of a dark color; gloomy; obscure. — *n.* A dark color; a clamorous creditor. — *v. t.* To urge for a debt.
Dünce, *n.* A blockhead; dolt.
Dün'-fish, *n.* Codfish cured in a particular manner.
Düng, *n.* Excrement of animals; manure.
Dün'geon (dün'jun), *n.* A close prison.
Dü'o, *n.* A doet.
Dü'o-déc'i-mal, *a.* Proceeding by twelves.
Dü'o-déc'i-mo (18), *n.* A book having twelve leaves to a sheet.
Dü'o-dé'num, *n.* The first of the small intestines.
Düpe, *n.* One easily deceived. — *v. t.* To impose on.
Dü'pli-e-ate, *v. t.* To double.
Dü'pli-e-ate, *n.* An exact copy. — *a.* Double; twofold.
Dü'pli-ea'tion, *n.* Act of doubling.
Dü'pli-ea-türe, *n.* A fold.
Du-pli'c'i-ty, *n.* Doubleness of art or speech. — *SYN.* Disimulation; deceit; guile.
Dü'ra-bül'i-ty, *n.* Power of lasting without perishing.
Dü'ra-ble, *a.* Lasting; permanent.
Dü'rango, *n.* Imprisonment.
Dü'rä'tion, *n.* Length of time.
Dü'ress, or Dü'rëss', *n.* Constraint; confinement.
Dü'ring, *prep.* Continuing.
Dü'st, *imp. of Dure*.
Düsk, *a.* Slightly dark; dark-

ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, short; cäre, cür, äsk, all, what; öre, vell, örm; plique, firm;

—*n.* A tending to dark-
 #.
 ry, *a.* Partially dark.
 , *n.* Very fine particles of
 earth; a low condition.
 , *t.* To brush dust from.
 'y, *a.* Covered with
 #.
 -ous, *a.* Fulfilling duty;
 dient; dutiful. [duties.
 -able (13), *a.* Subject to par-
 -ful, *a.* Obedient to par-
 ; respectful. [ly.
 -ful-ly, *adv.* Obedient-
 (19), *n.* What one is
 nd to perform; military
 ice; obedience; tax or
 toms.
 f, *n.* A person or plant

below the common size. —
v. t. To hinder from grow-
 ing. — *a.* Below the natural
 size.
 Dwarf'ish, *a.* Below the usual
 size; little; low.
 Dwell, *v.* [imp. DWELLED,
 DWELT.] To live in a place;
 to inhabit; to reside.
 Dwell'ing, *n.* A mansion.
 Dwindle, *v. i.* To become
 less; to fall away; to lose
 health.
 Dye, *v. t.* To color; to stain.
 — *n.* Coloring liquor; tinge.
 Dye'ing (11), *p. pr.* Staining.
 — *n.* Art of coloring cloths.
 Dy'er, *n.* One whose trade is
 to color cloths, &c.

Dy'ing (12), *p. pr.* Expiring.
 — *p. a.* Pertaining to death.
 Dyke, *n.* See *Dike*.
 Dy-nám'ics, *n. sing.* That
 branch of mechanics which
 treats of bodies in motion.
 Dy'nas-ty, *n.* A race of kings
 of the same family.
 Dys'en-ter'ie, *a.* Pertaining
 to dysentery.
 Dys'en-ter'y, *n.* A bloody
 discharge from the bowels,
 attended with griping pains.
 Dys-pép'sy, } *n.* Indiges-
 Dys-pép'si-a, } tion, or dif-
 ficulty of digestion.
 Dys-pep'tic, *a.* Afflicted with
 indigestion or pertaining to
 it.

E.

CH, *a.* Every one sepa-
 rately.
 ar, *a.* Keenly desirous.
 ar-ly, *adv.* With ardor.
 ar-ness, *n.* Earnestness.
 le (18).
 A bird
 vey; a
 coin.
 let, *n.*
 young
 le.
 . The organ of hearing;
 pike of corn. — *v. t.* To
 ot into ears.
 d, *a.* Having ears.
 , *n.* A nobleman ranking
 ow a marquis.
 'dom, *n.* Dignity or jurisdic-
 tion of an earl.
 less, *a.* Without ears.
 l-ness, *n.* State of being
 ly; seasonableness.
 ly, *a.* Being in good time
 season; soon. — *adv.*
 in; in good time.
 , *v. t.* To gain by labor.
 , *a.* Eager; diligent.
 s. Seriousness; pledge.
 'est-ly, *adv.* Eagerly.
 'ing, *n. pl.* The re-
 rds of service. [ear-
 'ring, *n.* Jewel for the
 h, *n.* Mold or fine par-



Eagle.

ticles of the globe; the
 world; land; country. —
v. t. To cover with mold.
 Earth'en, *a.* Made of earth
 or clay. [earth.
 Earth'ly, *a.* Pertaining to
 Earth'quake, *n.* A shaking
 or trembling of the earth.
 Earth'y, *a.* Consisting of, or
 relating to, earth.
 Ear-wax, *n.* A thick matter
 secreted in the ear.
 Ear'wig, *n.* An insect.
 Eage, *n.* Freedom from pain;
 rest; facility. — *v. t.* To
 relieve from pain.
 Eage'l (e'al), *n.* A
 painter's frame.
 Eage'ment, *n.*
 Ease; relief.
 Eage'ly, *adv.* With
 ease; gently.
 Eage'l-ness, *n.*
 State of being
 easy; ease.
 East, *n.* The quarter where
 the sun rises. — *a.* From or
 toward the sun.
 East'er, *n.* The feast of
 Christ's resurrection.
 East'er-ly, *a.* Pertaining to
 the east. — *adv.* Toward the
 east. [the east.
 East'ern, *a.* Being in or from



Easel.

East'ward, *adv.* Toward the
 east.
 Ea'gy, *a.* Free from anxiety;
 not difficult. — *SYN.* Quiet;
 tranquil; secure; calm.
 Eat, *v. t.* [imp. ATE; *p. p.*
 EAT, EATEN.] To take
 food; to consume; to cor-
 rode. — *v. i.* To take food;
 to feed.
 Eat'a-ble, *a.* Fit to be eaten.
 — *n.* Any thing to be eaten.
 Eaves, *n. pl.* Edges of a roof.
 Eaves'drop'per, *n.* An in-
 sidious listener.
 Ebb (3), *v. i.* To flow back;
 to decay; to decline. — *n.*
 The reflux of the tide; de-
 cline.
 Ebb'-tide, *n.* Reflux of a tide.
 Eb'on, *a.* Like ebony.
 Eb'on-y, *n.* A species of hard,
 heavy wood, generally
 black.
 E-bríe'ty, *n.* Drunkenness.
 E-bull'ient, *a.* Boiling over.
 Eb'ul-li'tion (-ish'un), *n.*
 Act of boiling. [ivory.
 E-búr'ne-an, *a.* Relating to
 Ee-cén'trie, } *a.* Deviating
 Ee-cén'tric-al, } from the
 center; irregular; anoma-
 lous.
 Ee-cén-trí'f-i-ty, *n.* Devia-

br, dog, wolf, to, to, to, to; Urn, rye, pull; g, g, soft; e, e, hard; ag; exist; n as ng; this.

tion from the center; irregularity. [man.
Ee-clé/si-ás'tic, *n.* A clergy.
Ee-clé/si-ás'tic, *a.* Per-
Ee-clé/si-ás'tic, *a.* taining
to the church.
Ech'o (18), *n.* A sound reflected
or reverberated. — *v. i.* or
t. To reverberate or resound.
E-clát' (*e-clá't*), *n.* Striking
effect; applause; renown.
Ee-lée'tic, *a.* Selecting.
Ee-lée'ti-cism, *n.* The practice
of selecting from different
systems.
E-eclipse, *n.* Obscuration of
the light of a heavenly body.
— *v. t.* To dark-
en.
E-eclip'tic, *n.* The
apparent path of
the sun.
Ee'lógue, *n.* A
pastoral poem.
Ee-o-nóm'i-cal,
a. Saving; frugal;
thrifty. [frugal.
E-eón'o-mist, *n.* One who is
E-eón'o-mize, *v. t.* To use
with economy. — *v. i.* To
be economical.
E-eón'o-my, *n.* Frugal use
of money or means; manage-
ment of any undertaking.
Ee'sta-sy, *n.* Excessive joy;
rapture; enthusiasm.
Ee-stát'tic, *a.* Transporting.
Ee-u-mén'i-cal, *a.* General;
universal. [clous.
E-dá'clous, *a.* Greedy; voracious.
E-dá'cl'ty, *n.* Greediness.
Ee'der, *n.* Wood to bind
hedge-stakes.
Ee'd'y (19), *n.* Circular motion
of water. — *v. i.* To
move as in an eddy.
Eé'ge, *n.* Sharp side; keen-
ness; brink. — *v. t.* To
sharpen.
Eé'ged (é'jd), *a.* Sharp.
Eé'g'ing, *n.* A narrow lane; a
border.
Eé'ge-tool, *n.* [strument.
Eé'ge-wise, *adv.* In the direction
of the edge.
Eé'ti-ble, *a.* Fit to be eaten.
Eé'diet, *n.* A law promulgated;
a decree.
Eé'ti-fi-cá'tion, *n.* A building
up; instruction. [urs.
Eé'ti-fice, *n.* A large struct-



Eé'ti-fy, *v. t.* To build up, or
instruct; to improve.
Eé'dile, *n.* A Roman magis-
trate. [lication.
Eé'dít, *v. t.* To prepare for pub-
E-dít'tion (*dish'un*), *n.* Im-
pression of a book.
Eé'dí-tor, *n.* One who edits, or
prepares for publication.
Eé'dí-tó'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to
an editor. [of an editor.
Eé'dí-tor-ship, *n.* The business
Ed'u cáte, *v. t.* To bring up.
— **SYN.** To instruct; train;
teach. [cates.
Ed'u-cá'tor, *n.* One who edu-
Ed'u-cá'tion, *n.* Instruc-
tion; formation of manners.
Ed'u-cá'tion-al, *a.* Pertain-
ing to education.
E-duce, *v. t.* To draw out;
to elicit; to extract.
E-duc'tion, *n.* The act of
drawing out. [like fish.
Eel (18), *n.* A kind of snake.
Eé'fa-ble, *a.* Capable of being
uttered.
Ef-fá'ce, *v. t.* To scratch or
rub out; to erase. [effacing.
Ef-fá'ce-ment, *n.* The act of
Ef-féct, *n.* That which is
done; result; (*pl.*) goods. —
v. t. To bring to pass; to
accomplish.
Ef-féct'i-ble, *a.* Capable of
being effected.
Ef-féct'ive, *a.* Able for serv-
ice. — **SYN.** Efficient; effi-
cacious; active. [fect.
Ef-féct'ive-ly, *adv.* With ef-
Ef-féct'u-al, *a.* Producing
effect. [fect.
Ef-féct'u-al-ly, *adv.* With ef-
Ef-féct'u-áte, *v. t.* To bring
to pass. [delicacy.
Ef-fém'i-na-cy, *n.* Womanish
Ef-fém'i-nate, *a.* Womanish;
weak; unmanly.
Eé'fer-ve, *v. t.* To boil
gently and throw out an
elastic gas.
Eé'fer-ve'scence, *n.* Commo-
tion; bubbling.
Eé'fer-ve'scent, *a.* Gently
boiling or bubbling.
Eé'fíte, *a.* Barren; worn out.
Eé'ti-cá'clous, *a.* Productive
of effects.
Eé'ti-cá'clous-ly, *adv.* With
the desired effect. [duco.
Eé'ti-ca-gy, *n.* Power to pro-

Ef-fi-cien-cy (*-fish'us*), *n.*
Power of producing effect.
Ef-fi'cient (*-fish'ent*), *a.*
Producing effect. — *n.* An
active cause; an agent.
Eé'ti-gy (19), *n.* An image
of a person.
Eé'flo-ré'sce, *v. t.* To form a
mealy powder on the sur-
face.
Eé'flo-ré'scence, *n.* Act of
efflorescing; production of
flowers; time of flowering;
an eruption.
Eé'flo-ré'scent, *a.* Shooting
out like flowers.
Eé'flu-ence, *n.* A flowing out.
Eé'flu-ent, *a.* Flowing out.
Eé'flú'vi-um, *n.* (*pl.* **Eé'flú-
vi-á**, 25) Exhalations from
putrefying substances.
Eé'flux,
Eé'flux'ion, *a.* A flowing
out; efflu-
sion.
Eé'fort (*eff'urt*), *n.* Exertion
of strength; endeavor.
Ef-front'er-y, *n.* Impudence.
Ef-flú'gence, *n.* A flood of
light; luster.
Ef-flú'gent, *a.* Shining with
a flood of light; lustrous.
Ef-flú'ge, *v. t.* To pour out.
Ef-flú'gion, *n.* A pouring out.
Ef-flú'sive, *a.* Pouring out.
Eft, *n.* A kind of beard; a
newt.
Egg (3), *n.* A body formed
in the females of birds, and
some other animals, from
which their young is pro-
duced.
Eg'lan-tine, *n.* The sweet-
rier; the honeysuckle.
E'go-tism, *n.* Self-commen-
sation; vanity.
E'go-tist, *n.* One always
talking of himself.
E'go-tíst'ic,
E'go-tíst'ic-al, *a.* Addicted
to egotism; full of self.
E'go-tize, *v. t.* To talk or
write much of one's self.
E-gré'gious (*-gré'jous*), *a.*
Remarkable; extraordinary.
E-gré'gious-ly, *adv.* Exor-
dinarily; remarkably.
E'gress, *n.* Act of going out.
E-gré'ssion (*-gré'shun*),
n. The act of going out;
egress. [heron.
E'gret, *n.* The lesser white

E-grétte', *n.* Ornaments of feathers, ribbons, &c.

E-gy'p-tian, *a.* Pertaining to Egypt.

Elder-down (í'der-), *n.* Soft feathers of the elder duck.

Eight (át), *a.* Twice four.

Eight-teen (á'teen), *n.* Ten and eight; twice nine.

Eight-fold (á't-), *a.* Eight times.

Eight (átth), *a.* Next after the seventh.

Eight'y (átth'íy), *adv.* In the eighth place.

E'ither (é'ther or V'ther), *a.* or *pro.* One or the other; one of two; each.

E-lé'u-lá'te, *v. t.* To throw out; to shoot.

E-lé'u-lá'tion, *n.* A short exclamation or prayer.

E-lé'u-lá-to-ry, *a.* Suddenly darted out.

E-lé't', *v. t.* To cast out.

E-lé'ction, *n.* A casting out.

E-lé'ctment, *n.* Ejection; a writ to gain possession.

E'ke, *v. t.* To increase; to lengthen — *adv.* Also; moreover.

E-láb'o-rá'te, *v. t.* To produce with labor.

E-láb'o-rá'te, *a.* Finished with great care.

E-láb'o-rá'tion, *n.* Act of elaborating.

E-lá'pse', *v. i.* To pass away.

E-lás'tic, *a.* Having elasticity. — *n.* A kind of garter.

E-lás'tic'i-ty, *n.* The property by which bodies recover a former state after being bent or compressed.

E-lá'te', *a.* Flushed with success. — *v. t.* To puff up.

E-lá'tion, *n.* Elevation of mind; vanity; pride.

E-lá'tow (lâ), *n.* The bend of the arm. — *v. t.* or *i.* To push with the elbow.

E-lá'tow-chá'ir, *n.* A chair with arms.

Eld'er, *a.* Having lived longer. — *n.* An older person; an ecclesiastical officer; a kind of tree.

Eld'er-ly, *a.* Somewhat old.

Eld'est, *a.* Oldest; most aged.

E-l'e-cam-pá'ne', *n.* A plant

whose root has a pungent taste.

E-lé't', *v. t.* To choose for office; to prefer. — *a.* Chosen. — *n.* One chosen.

E-lé'ction, *n.* Power of choosing; choice; preference.

E-lé'ction-er', *v. t.* To make interest for office.

E-lé't'ive, *a.* Relating to, or regulated by, choice.

E-lé't'or, *n.* One who elects or has the right of voting.

E-lé't'or-al, *a.* Belonging to an elector or to elections.

E-lé't'ric, *a.* Pertaining

E-lé't'ric-al, *a.* Pertaining to electricity.

E-lé'e-trí'cian (-trísh'an), *n.* One versed in electricity.

E-lé'e-trí'ci-ty, *n.* A subtle natural agent or power; the science which treats of this agent.

E-lé'e-trí'fi-a-ble, *a.* Capable of becoming electric.

E-lé'e-trí'fy, *v. t.* To communicate electricity to; to excite.

E-lé'e-trí'ze, *v. t.* To electrify.

E-lé'e-tro-mág'net-ism, *n.* A form of magnetism produced or affected by electricity.

E-lé'e-tro-type, *n.* A facsimile in metal deposited by an electro-chemical process.

E-lé'e't'u-a-ry, *n.* A medicinal confection made of powders.

E-lé'e-mó's'y-na-ry, *a.* Given in, or living on, charity.

E-lé'e-gá'nce, *n.* Quality of being elegant; beauty produced by training and art.

E-lé'e-gá'nt, *a.* Pleasing by acquired beauty or grace.

E-lé'e-gá'nt-ly, *adv.* With elegance; richly; gracefully.

E-lé'gi-a'e, or **E-lé'gí-a'e**, *a.* Belonging to, or used in, elegy.

E-lé'e-gí-a'e-al, *a.* Used in elegies.

E-lé'e-gí'st, *n.* A writer of elegies.

E-lé'e-gy, *n.* A funeral poem.

E-lé'e-ment, *n.* The constituent part of a thing.

E-lé'e-mén't'al, *a.* Pertaining to elements.

E-lé'e-mén't'a-ry, *a.* Primary.

E-l'e-phá'nt, *n.* The largest of quadrupeds.

E-l'e-vá'te, *v. t.* To raise to a higher place.

E-lé'vant, *n.* Elephant.

E-l'e-vá'te, *v. t.* To exalt; to cheer; to excite.

E-l'e-vá'tion, *n.* Act of raising; a high station.

E-l'e-vá'tor, *n.* One who, or that which, elevates; a contrivance for lifting grain.

E-lév'en, *n.* Ten and one.

E-l'f, *n.* (*pl.* E-l'ves, 20.) A diminutive spirit.

E-l'fin, *a.* Pertaining to E-l'fish, *a.* elves.

E-l'fít, *v. t.* To draw forth.

E-l'i-gí-bí'l'i-ty, *n.* Fitness to be chosen to office.

E-l'i-gí-ble, *a.* Capable of being elected; desirable.

E-lím'i-ná'te, *v. t.* To cause to disappear from an equation; to set aside as unimportant; to deduce; to infer.

E-líg'ion (-l'ish'un), *n.* The cutting off of a vowel.

E-líx'ir, *n.* A compound tincture or medicine.

Elk, *n.* A species of stag.

Ell (1), *n.* A measure of different lengths.

The English ell is forty-five inches.

El-lí'pse', *n.* An oval figure.

El-líp'sis, *n.* (*pl.* El-líp'sés.) In grammar, the omission of a word or phrase.

El-líp'tic, *a.* Oval; having a part omitted.

El-líp'tic'i-ty, *n.* Deviation from the form of a circle or sphere.

Elm, *n.* A kind of shade-tree.

E-l'o-cú'tion, *n.* Pronunciation or delivery of words.

E-l'o-cú'tion-a-ry, *a.* Relating to elocution.



Elk.

Ell.

Elk.

Ell.

Elk.

Ell.

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Elk.

Ell.

Él'o-cu'tion-ist, *n.* One who is versed in elocution.
E-lôp'gâte (-lônggâte), *v. t.* To draw out in length.
É'lôn-gâ'tion, *n.* A lengthening; distance.
E-lôp'e, *v. i.* To run away with a lover. [clandestinely].
E-lôp'e'ment, *n.* A departure.
É'l'o-quence, *n.* Beauty, power, and appropriateness of language.
É'l'o-quent, *a.* Speaking with eloquence or elegance.
Else, *pron.* Other; beside. — *adv.* Otherwise.
Else'where, *adv.* In some other place.
E-lû'ci-dâ'te, *v. t.* To explain.
E-lû'ci-dâ'tion, *n.* Explanation. [plain or clear].
E-lû'ci-dâ'tive, *a.* Making
E-lû'ci-dâ'tor, *n.* One who elucidates or explains.
E-lû'd'e, *v. t.* To escape by stratagem. — **SYN.** To avoid; shun; evade; flee.
E-lû'd'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being eluded. [ston].
E-lû'gion, *n.* Escape; evade.
E-lû'sive, *a.* Tending to elude; eluding. [elude].
E-lû'so-ry, *a.* Tending to
E-lû'tri-â'te, *v. t.* To purify by washing.
É'l'vish, *a.* Relating to elves; elfish.
E-l'vian, *a.* Pertaining to Elysium; blissful.
E-l'vî-l'um (-lîsh'l-um), *n.* In *mythology*, the abode of the good after death; any delightful place.
Êm, *n.* A square type, used by printers as the unit of measure of the amount of any printed matter.
E-mâ'ci-â'te (-mî/shl-), *v. i.* To lose flesh.
E-mâ'ci-â'tion (-shî-â/shun), *n.* Act of becoming lean.
Êm'a-nant, *a.* Emanating; issuing.
Êm'a-nâ'te, *v. i.* To flow
Êm'a-nâ'tion, *n.* Act of flowing forth; that which flows. [from another].
Êm'a-nâ'tive, *a.* Issuing
E-mân'ci-pâ'te, *v. t.* To free from servitude.
E-mân'ci-pâ'tion, *n.* Act of

emancipating. — **SYN.** Liberation; release; freedom.
E-mân'ci-pâ'tor, *n.* One who frees from slavery.
Em-bâlm' (-bâm'), *v. t.* To impregnate with aromatics.
Em-bank', *v. t.* To inclose with a bank. [or bank].
Em-bânk'ment, *n.* A mound
Em-bâr-go (18), *n.* Prohibition of vessels from sailing.
Em-bârk', *v. t.* To enter on board; to engage.
Êm'bâr-kâ'tion, *n.* A going on board. [plex].
Em-bâr'rass, *v. t.* To perplex or confuse.
Em-bâr'rass-ing, *a.* Tending to perplex or confuse.
Em-bâr'rass-ment, *n.* Perplexity; pecuniary distress.
Em-bâs'sa-dor, *n.* A public minister of the first rank.
Êm'bas-sy, *n.* Duty of an ambassador; persons sent as ambassadors. [battle].
Em-bât'tle, *v. t.* To form for
Em-bâ'y, *v. t.* To inclose in a bay. [a bed].
Em-bêd', *v. t.* To lay as in
Em-bêl'lish, *v. t.* To make beautiful by adornment.
Em-bêl'lish-ment, *n.* Act of adorning; decoration.
Êm'berg, *n. pl.* Hot cinders.
Em-bêz'zle, *v. t.* To appropriate by breach of trust.
Em-bêz'zle-ment, *n.* Unlawful appropriation of what is intrusted to one's care.
Em-bêz'zler, *n.* One who embezzles.
Em-blâ'zon, *v. t.* To adorn with figures of heraldry; to deck in glaring colors.
Em-blâ'zon-ry, *n.* Display of figures on shields.
Êm'blem, *n.* A picture or representation imaging forth a truth; a type.
Êm'blem-â't'le, [*a. Com.*]
Êm'blem-â't'le-al, [*priding*] an emblem.
Em-bôd'y, *v. t.* To form into a body; to incorporate.
Em-bôld'en, *v. t.* To give courage to.
Em-bon-point' (ông'bông-pwông'), *n.* Plumpness of person.
Em-bôss', *v. t.* To adorn with protuberances.

Em-bôss'ment, *n.* Raised work.
Em-bou-gure' (ông'bô-shur'), *n.* Mouth of a river, caannon, &c.; mouth-hole of a flute, &c.
Em-bow'el (8), *v. t.* To take out the bowels of. [a bow].
Em-bow'er, *v. t.* To place in
Em-brâ'ce, *v. t.* To clasp in the arms; to comprise. — *v. i.* To join in an embrace. — *n.* Clasp with the arms.
Em-brâ'ce'ment, *n.* A clasp; a hug; an embrace.
Em-brâ'st're (-brâ'shur'), *n.* An opening in a wall through which can - s - s, Embrasures non are in a parapet; pointed. A A A, Merion.
Êm'bro-câ'te, *v. t.* To molest and rub, as a diseased part.
Êm'bro-câ'tion, *n.* A molesting and rubbing with cloth, &c., a diseased part.
Em-broid'er, *v. t.* To cover with ornamental needlework. [needle-work].
Em-broid'er-y, *n.* Variegated
Em-broll' (8), *v. t.* To disturb; to confuse.
Em-broll'ment, *n.* A state of contention.
Êm'br-y-o (18), *n.* The first rudiments of an animal or plant.
E-mênd'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being amended. [ton].
Êm'en-dâ'tion, *n.* Correction or improvement. [ing].
E-mênd'a-to-ry, *a.* Amending
Êm'er-al, *n.* A precious stone of a green color.
E-mêr'ge', *v. i.* To rise out of a fluid.
E-mêr'gen-cy, *n.* A rising out of a fluid; a sudden occasion; pressing necessity.
E-mêr'gent, *n.* Rising out of a fluid or the like.
Êm'e-rû'ds, *n.* The piles. [of].
E-mêr'sion, *n.* A rising out
Êm'er-y, *n.* A mineral used in polishing.
E-mê't'le, *a.* Producing vomiting. — *n.* A medicine that causes vomiting.



Em'i-grant, *n.* One who emigrates.
Em'i-grá'te, *v. i.* To remove from one country or state to another for residence.
Em'i-grá'tion, *n.* Act of removing to another country.
Em'i-nence, *n.* Loftiness; distinction; title of cardinal.
Em'i-nent, *a.* Exalted in rank or public estimation. — *SYN.* Distinguished; conspicuous; celebrated.
Em'i-nent-ly, *adv.* Conspicuously; in a high degree.
Em'i-se-ry, *n.* A secret agent.
E-mis'sion (-mish/un), *n.* Act of sending out.
E-mít (7), *v. t.* To send out.
Em'met, *n.* An ant.
E-mól-li-á'te, *v. t.* To soften.
E-mól-li-ty, *a.* Softening.
E-mól'u-ment, *n.* Profit; advantage; gain in general.
E-mó'tion, *n.* Excitement of the feelings; agitation.
Em-pá'le, *v. t.* To inclose with pickets; to fix on a stake.
Em-pá'le-ment, *n.* A fortifying with stakes; an empaling.
Em-pá'rk, *v. t.* To inclose in a park.
Em-pér'il, *v. t.* To put in peril.
Em-per-or, *n.* The sovereign.
Em'pha-sis, *n.* (*pl.* **Em'pha-sés**). Force of voice given to particular words.
Em'pha-size, *v. t.* To utter with a particular stress of voice.
Em-phát'ic, *a.* Forcible; strong; uttered with emphasis.
Em-phát'ic-al-ly, *adv.* With emphasis or force; forcibly.
Em'pire, *n.* Dominions of an emperor.
Em-pír'ic, or **Em'pir'ic**, *n.* A quack.
Em-pír'ic-al, *a.* Used and applied without science.
Em-ú'r'l-çlám, *n.* Quackery.
Em-p'oy, *v. t.* To use; to exercise. — *n.* Employment.
Em-play'er, *n.* One who employs.
Em-play'ment, *n.* Business; service; occupation; agency.

Em-pó'ri-um (18), *n.* A place of merchandise; a mart.
Em-pow'er, *v. t.* To authorize.
Em'press, *n.* Wife of an emperor, or a woman who governs an empire.
Em-prí'se, *n.* Enterprise.
Em'pti-ness, *n.* State of being empty; vacuity.
Em'pty (18), *a.* Void; not filled. — *v. t.* or *i.* To exhaust; to make void.
Em'pty-ing, *n. pl.* Lees of beer, cider, &c. [*purple.*]
Em-púr'ple, *v. t.* To dye.
Em-pý'r'e-al, *a.* Formed of pure fire or light.
Em'py-ré'an, *n.* The highest heaven, thought by the ancients to be of pure fire. — *a.* Empyreal.
Em'u-lá'te, *v. t.* To vie with; to strive to equal.
Em'u-lá'tion, *n.* Rivalry.
Em'u-lá'tive, *a.* Inclined to contend for superiority.
Em'u-lá'tor, *n.* A competitor; a rival.
Em'u-lóus, *a.* Rivaling.
E-múl'sion, *a.* A softening medicine.
E-múl'sive, *a.* Mollifying.
En-á'ble, *v. t.* To make able.
En-á't', *v. t.* To establish by law.
En-á't'ment, *n.* The passing of a bill into a law.
En-á't'or, *n.* One who enacts.
En-ám'el, *n.* A substance imperfectly vitrified; the smooth hard covering of the teeth. — *v. t.* (8) To cover with enamel.
En-ám'el-er, *n.* One who enamels.
En-ám'or, *v. t.* To inflame with love; to make fond.
En-cámp, *v. t.* To form into a camp. — *v. i.* To form a camp.
En-cámp'ment, *n.* Act of pitching tents or forming a camp; a camp.
En-caus'tic, *a.* or *n.* Painting in heated or burnt wax.
En-cháin', *v. t.* To fasten with, or hold in, a chain.
En-chánt', *v. t.* To charm.
En-chánt'ment, *n.* Fascination; irresistible influence.

En-chánt'ress, *n.* A woman who enchants.
En-chá'se, *v. t.* To adorn by embossed work.
En-cir'cle, *v. t.* To inclose by a circle. — *SYN.* To embrace; encompass; environ; surround.
En-clit'ic, *a.* Inclining
En-clit'ic-al, *a.* or leaning upon.
En-clá'sp, *v. t.* To embrace.
En-cló'se, *v. t.* To inclose. See *Incluse*.
En-có'mi-á't, *n.* One who praises another.
En-có'mi-á't'ic, *a.* Containing praise.
En-có'mi-um (18), *n.* Panegyric; praise.
En-có'm'pass, *v. t.* To shut in; to inclose.
En-có're (óng-kór'), *a.* A word used to call for a repetition of some performance.
En-cóun'ter, *n.* A sudden meeting; combat; engagement. — *v. t.* To meet face to face; to meet suddenly. — *v. i.* To meet, especially as enemies. [*courage to.*]
En-cóur'age, *v. t.* To give.
En-cóur'age-ment, *n.* Incitement; hope.
En-cóur'a-ging, *a.* Favoring.
En-eró'ach, *v. t.* To intrude on another's rights.
En-eró'ach'ment, *n.* Unlawful intrusion; intrusion.
En-cúm'ber, *v. t.* To impede action by a load or burden.
En-cúm'brance, *n.* A load; clog; burden on an estate.
En-cý'le-al, *a.* Sent to many persons or places; circular.
En-cý'lo-pé'di-á, *a.* A
En-cý'lo-pé'di-á, *work* that embodies the whole circle of sciences.
En-cý'st'ed, *a.* Inclosed in a vesicle or bag.
End, *n.* Extreme point; ultimate object; close; death. — *v. i.* To come or bring to an end; to terminate; to finish; to close.
En-dán'ger, *v. t.* To put to hazard.
En-dear', *v. t.* To render [dear].
En-dear'ment, *n.* That

which excites tender affection.
En-deav'or (33), *n.* Effort; attempt. — *v. t.* To try.
En-dām'ie, *a.* Peculiar to a country.
End'ing, *n.* Termination.
En'dive, *n.* A kind of succory, used as a salad.
End'less, *a.* Having no end.
En-dorse', *v. t.* See *Indorse*.
En-dow', *v. t.* To furnish with dower, or with a fund.
En-dow'ment, *n.* Act of settling a fund; dower; talents. [endow. See *Indue*.]
En-due', *v. t.* To invest; to En-dū'r'a-ble (11), *a.* Capable of being borne.
En-dur'ance, *n.* Sufferance.
En-dure', *v. t.* To continue. — *v. i.* To bear or undergo.
En'dwise, *adv.* On one end.
En'e-my (19), *n.* A foe; adversary.
En'er-gét'ie, { *a.* Operat-
En'er-gét'ie-al, { ing with
 vigor. — *SYN.* Forcible; potent; active; effective; vigorous
En'er-gize, *v. i.* To act with energy. — *v. t.* To employ with energy.
En'er-gy, *n.* Internal strength; force of expression. — *SYN.* Vigor; spirit; resolution.
En-ér-vâte, *v. t.* To deprive of nerve or strength.
En'er-vât'ion, *n.* Act of weakening.
En-fee'ble, *v. t.* To weaken.
En-fee'ble-ment, *n.* A weakening; enervation.
En-féoff' (-fèf'), *v. t.* To invest with a fee.
En-féoff'ment (-fèf'ment), *n.* The act of enfeoffing.
En'fi-lâde', *n.* A straight line. — *v. t.* To rake with shot through the whole length of.
En-fôrce', *v. t.* To put in force or execution.
En-fôrce'ment (10), *n.* Act of enforcing; compulsion.
En-frân'chise (-frân'chiz), *v. t.* To set free.
En-frân'chise-ment, *n.* Act of setting free.
En-gâge', *v. t.* To bind; to

enlist; to encounter. — *v. i.* To enlist; to enter into conflict.
En-gâged', *a.* Promised.
En-gâged-ness, *n.* Great zeal.
En-gâge'ment, *n.* Promise; obligation; a battle.
En-gâging, *a.* Attractive; winning. [to produce.
En-gân'der, *v. t.* To begot.
En'gine (34/35), *n.* An instrument of action; machine.
En'gin-eer', *n.* One skilled in mathematics and mechanics, and who superintends works for military or civil objects.
En'gin-eering, *n.* The art of an engineer.
En'gine-ry, *n.* A combination of engines.
En-gird', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENGIRDED, ENGIRT.] To encompass; to encircle.
En'gilish (ing'gilsh), *a.* Pertaining to England. — *n.* The people or the language of England.
En-gôrge', *v. t.* To swallow or feed greedily.
En-grâil', *v. t.* To variegate or indent in curve lines.
En-grâin', *v. t.* To dye in grain.
En-grâve', *v. t.* [*imp.* ENGRAVED; *p. p.* ENGRAVEN.] To cut with a chisel or graver. [graves.
En-grâver, *n.* One who engraves.
En-grâv'ing, *n.* The art of engraving; that which is engraved.
En-grôss', *v. t.* To seize or buy the whole of; to absorb; to copy in a large, fair hand.
En-grôss'er, *n.* A monopolizer; one who writes a large, fair hand.
En-grôss'ment, *n.* Act of engrossing; exorbitant acquisition.
En-gûlf', *v. t.* To throw into, or absorb in, a gulf.
En-hânce', *v. t.* To heighten in price; to aggravate.
En-hânce'ment, *n.* Increase.
E-nig'mâ (18), *n.* A riddle.

E-nig-mât'ie, { *a.* Con-
E-nig-mât'ie-al, { taining a
 riddle; obscure.
E-nig'ma-tist, *n.* A dealer in enigmas or riddles.
En-jôin', *v. t.* To command; to order; to forbid judicially.
En-joy', *v. t.* To feel or perceive with pleasure; to possess. [being enjoyed.
En-joy'a-ble, *a.* Capable of En-joy'ment, *n.* Possession with pleasure; fruition.
En-kin'dle, *v. t.* To set on fire.
En-lârge', *v. t.* or *i.* To swell; to increase; to amplify.
En-lârge'ment, *n.* Increase of bulk; release.
En-light'en (-lîv'n), *v. t.* To illuminate; to instruct.
En-list', *v.* To enter on a list; to enroll. [listing.
En-list'ment, *n.* Act of en-
En-liv'en (-lîv'n), *v. t.* To animate; to cheer.
En-liv'en-er, *n.* One who animates. [lîv.
En-mil'ty, *n.* Hatred; hostility.
En-nô'ble, *v. t.* To make noble.
En-nô'ble-ment, *n.* Act of ennobling; dignity.
En-nu' (-ông-nwée'), *n.* Lassitude; languor. [nost.
En-nôr'mi'ty, *n.* Atrociousness.
En-nôr'motis, *a.* Beyond all natural or ordinary limits. — *SYN.* Immense; excessive.
En-nôr'motis-ly, *adv.* Beyond measure; atrociously.
En-nough' (-e-nûf'), *a.* Sufficient. — *n.* Sufficiency. — *adv.* Sufficiently.
En-quire', *v. t.* See *Inquire*.
En-râge', *v. t.* To fill with rage; to provoke to fury.
En-râpt'ûre (-râpt'yûr), *v. t.* To throw into rapture.
En-râv'ish, *v. t.* To throw into ecstasy; to enchant.
En-râv'ish-ment, *n.* Rapture.
En-rich', *v. t.* To make rich.
En-rich'ment, *n.* The state of being enriched.
En-rôbe', *v. t.* To attire; to dress. [invo've.
En-roll', *v. t.* To register; to

ê, ë, î, ò, ù, y, long; â, ô, î, ô, ü, y, short; ôdre, cûr, âak, all, what; êre, vûll, ûrrn; pique, firm;

En-roll'ment, *n.* A registering; record. [*deep.*]
En-root', *v. t.* To implant.
En-sam'ple, *n.* An example.
En-sang'guine (-säng'/win), *v. t.* To suffuse with blood.
En-seorge', *v. t.* To shelter.
En-seal', *v. t.* To fix a seal on.
En-sem'ble (äng-säm'/bl), *n.* All parts taken together.
En-shrine', *v. t.* To inclose in a chest; to lay up choicely.
En-si-form, *a.* Sword-shaped.
En-sign (än/sin), *n.* A standard, or the officer that carries it; a flag; a badge.
En-sign-ey (-sin-), *n.* Rank or commission of an ensign.
En-slave', *v. t.* To deprive of liberty; to subject.
En-slave'ment, *n.* Servitude; slavery.
En-sue', *v. i.* To follow as a consequence; to succeed.
En-sure' (-shür'), *v. t.* See *Assure*.
En-täb'la-türe, *n.* Part of a column over the capital.
En-tail', *n.* An estate limited in descent. — *v. t.* To settle an estate so as to descend to a particular heir.
En-tail'ment, *n.* Act of limiting an estate to a particular heir.
En-tän'gle, *v. t.* To make intricate; to perplex; to involve. [*cy.*]
En-tän'gle-ment, *n.* Intrication (8), *v. t. or i.* To go or come in; to embark in.
En-ter-prise, *n.* An undertaking; a bold attempt.
En-ter-pris'ing, *a.* Bold or resolute to undertake.
En-ter-tain', *v. t.* To treat with hospitality; to amuse.
En-ter-tain'er, *n.* One who entertains.
En-ter-tain'ing, *a.* Amusing.
En-ter-tain'ment, *n.* Hospitality; amusement.
En-throne', *v. t.* To place on a throne.
En-throne'ment (10), *n.* Act of enthroning.
En-thü'gi-ägm, *n.* Ardent zeal in respect to some object or pursuit; heat of imagination.

En-thü'gi-äst, *n.* One whose imagination is heated.
En-thü'gi-äst'ie, *a.* Full of enthusiasm. [*evil.*]
En-tice', *v. t.* To incite to.
En-tice'ment, *n.* The act or means of alluring. [*tics.*]
En-ticer, *n.* One who entices.
En-tire', *a.* Forming an unbroken whole. — *SYN.* Complete; unbroken; full. [*ly.*]
En-tire'ly, *adv.* Wholly; fully.
En-tire'ness, } *n.* Fullness;
En-tire'ty, } complete-
 ness. [*right to.*]
En-ti'tle, *v. t.* To give a
En-ti'ty, *n.* Real existence.
En-tomb' (-töm'), *v. t.* To deposit in a tomb.
En-to-möl'o-gist, *n.* One versed in entomology.
En-to-möl'o-gy, *n.* Science or description of insects.
En-träls, *n. pl.* The bowels; intestines. [*coming in.*]
En-trance, *a.* A going or
En-trance', *v. t.* To put into a trance or into ecstasy.
En-träp', *v. t.* To catch in a trap.
En-tréat', *v. t.* To supplicate; to importune.
En-tréat'y, *n.* Urgent prayer or petition. [*sage.*]
En'try, *n.* Entrance; pas-
En-twine', } *v. t.* To twist
En-twist', } round; to
 wreath.
En-nü'ele-äte, *v. t.* To clear from intricacy; to explain.
En-nü'mer-äte, *v. t.* To number. [*bering.*]
En-nü'mer-ä'tion, *n.* A number.
En-nü'mer-a-tive, *a.* Reckoning up.
En-nün'ci-äte (-nün/sh'), *v. t.* To declare; to utter.
En-nün'ci-ä'tion (-nun/sh'/ä-shun), *n.* Utterance of words.
En-völ'op, *v. t.* To cover by wrapping or folding. — *n.* A wrapper. [*cover.*]
En-vel'öpe, *n.* A wrapper; a
En-völ'op-ment, *n.* A wrapping or enfolding.
En-vén'om, *v. t.* To poison.
En-vi-a-ble, *a.* Capable of exciting envy; desirable.
En-vi-öus, *a.* Feeling envy; full of envy.

En-vi-öus-ly, *adv.* With envy.
En-vi'ron, *v. t.* To surround.
En-vi'ron-ment, *n.* Act of surrounding.
En-vi'rong, or **En-vi'rong**, *n. pl.* Places that lie around a town.
En-voy', *a.* A public minister to a foreign court.
En-voy-ship, *n.* The office of an envoy.
En'vy, *v. t.* To repine at another's good; to grudge. — *n.* Pain excited by another's prosperity.
E'pact, *n.* The excess of the solar month beyond the lunar.
E-paule'ment, *n.* A side-work in fortification.
Ep'au-lét, } *n.* A knot or
Ep'au-létte', } badge worn on the shoulder.
E'phä, *n.* A Hebrew measure, a little more than 8 pecks.
E-phém'e-rä, *n.* An insect that lives one day only, or that is very short-lived.
E-phém'e-rä, *a.* Lasting one day, or for a very short time.
E-phém'e-ris, *n.* (*pl.* *Éph'e-mér'i-dég.*) An astronomical almanac.
Éph'od, *n.* A girdle worn by Jewish priests.
Ép'le, *a.* Containing heroic narration. — *n.* An epic poem.
Ép'i-cène, *a.* Common to both sexes. [*dainty eater.*]
Ép'i'leüre, *n.* A luxurious and
Ép'i-cü're-an, *a.* Luxurious; sensual. — *n.* An epicure.
Ép'i-eu-rigm, *n.* Devotion to luxurious living.
Ép'i-dém'ie, } *a.* Common;
Ép'i-dém'ie-al, } generally
 prevailing. [*disease.*]
Ép'i-dém'ie, *n.* A prevailing
Ép'i-dér'mis, *n.* The cuticle, or scarf skin.
Ép'i-glöt'tis, *n.* A cartilage that prevents food entering the wind-pipe.
Ép'i-gram, *n.* A short and pointed poem.
Ép'i-gram-mät'ie, } *a.*
Ép'i-gram-mät'ie-al, } pointed; poignant.

sön, ör, dg, wölz, töö; öök; örm, ryö, püll; ö, ä, soft; e, ü, hard; ag; e;ist; ü as ug; thia.

ish. — *n.* A tending to darkness.
 Dusk'y, *a.* Partially dark.
 Düst, *n.* Very fine particles of dry earth; a low condition.
 — *v. t.* To brush dust from.
 Düst'y, *a.* Covered with dust.
 Düt'e-öus, *a.* Fulfilling duty; obedient; dutiful. [duties.
 Düt'i-a-ble (13), *a.* Subject to
 Düt'i-ful, *a.* Obedient to parents; respectful. [ly.
 Düt'i-ful-ly, *adv.* Obediently.
 Düt'y (19), *n.* What one is bound to perform; military service; obedience; tax or customs.
 Dwarf, *n.* A person or plant

below the common size. —
v. t. To hinder from growing. — *a.* Below the natural size.
 Dwarf'ish, *a.* Below the usual size; little; low.
 Dwëll, *v.* [imp. DWELLED, DWELT.] To live in a place; to inhabit; to reside.
 Dwëll'ing, *n.* A mansion.
 Dwin'dle, *v. i.* To become less; to fall away; to lose health.
 Dye, *v. t.* To color; to stain.
 — *n.* Coloring liquor; tinge.
 Dye'ing (11), *p. pr.* Staining.
 — *n.* Art of coloring.
 Dye'r, *n.* One who dyes cloth, &c.

Dy'ing (12), *p. pr.* Expiring.
 — *p. a.* Pertaining to death.
 Dyke, *n.* See Dike.
 Dý-nám'ics, *n. sing.* That branch of mechanics which treats of bodies in motion.
 Dý'nas-ty, *n.* A race of kings of the same family.
 Dýs'en-tér'ic, *a.* Pertaining to dysentery.
 Dýs'en-tér'y, *n.* A bloody discharge from the bowels, attended with griping pains.
 Dýs-pép'sy, *p. pr.* Indigestion, or difficulty of digestion.
 Dýs-pép'tic, *a.* Afflicted with indigestion or pertaining to

EACH, *a.* Ever
 — *adv.* rately.
 Ea'ger, *a.* Keen
 Ea'ger-ly, *adv.* V
 Ea'ger-ness, *n.* E
 Ea'gle (18),
 — *n.* A bird
 of prey; a
 gold coin.
 Ea'glet, *n.*
 — *a.* young
 eagle.
 Ear, *n.* The organ of hearing;
 a spike of corn. — *pl.* Co
 shoot into ears.
 Eared, *a.* Having
 Earl, *n.* A noble
 below a marq
 Earldóm, *n.* I
 tion of a



Eagle.

as, *a.*
 CSS
 and
 C.
 19

Drought'y (drow'th-), } *a.*
Drouth'y, } *Dry*;
 wanting rain.
Dröve, *imp.* of *Drive*. — *n.* A
 number of cattle driven.
Drövr'er, *n.* One who drives
 cattle.
Drown, *v. t.* To suffocate in
 water; to overflow. — *v. i.*
 To be suffocated in water.
Drowse, *v. i.* To grow heavy
 with sleep; to doze.
Drow'giness, *n.* Sleepiness.
Drow'gy, *a.* Sleepy; heavy.
Drüb, *n.* A thump; a blow.
 — *v. t.* To beat soundly.
Drüb'bing, *n.* A beating.
Drüdge, *v. i.* To labor in
 mean offices; to toil;
 to slave. — *n.* A slave to work.
Drüdger-y, *n.* Hard labor;
 ignoble toil.
Drüg, *n.* Any substance used
 in medicine. — *v. t.* To ad-
 minister drugs to. [cloth.
Drüg'get, *n.* A coarse woolen
 drug'gist, *n.* One who deals
 in drugs. [priest.
Drü'id, *n.* An ancient Celtic
 dru-id'te-al, *a.* Pertaining to
 the druids. [druids.
Drü'id-igm, *n.* Religion of the
 drüm, *n.* A military instru-
 ment; part of the ear. —
v. t. To beat a drum.
Drüm'-mä'jor, *n.* The chief
 drummer. [a drum.
Drüm'mer, *n.* One who beats
 Drüm'stick, *n.* A stick for
 beating drums.
Drünk, *n.* Intoxicated; in-
 ebriated. [to drunkenness.
Drünk'ard, *n.* One addicted
 Drünk'en (drünk'n), *a.* In-
 toxicated.
Drünk'en-ness, *n.* Intoxica-
 tion; inebriation. [drupes.
Drup-pä'ceous, *a.* Producing
 drupe, *n.* A fruit without
 valves as the plum.
Drÿ (13), *a.* Having no moist-
 ure; thirsty; sarcastic;
 keen. — *v. t. i.* or *i.* To make
 or grow dry.
Drÿ'ad, *n.* A wood-nymph.
Drÿ'göddg, *n. pl.* Cloth,
 &c., in distinction from
 groceries. [castically.
Drÿ'ly, *adv.* Coldly; sar-
 drÿ'ness, *n.* Want of moist-
 ure; thirst; drouth.

Drÿ'-röt, *n.* A decay of tim-
 ber. [dry.
Drÿ'-shöd, *a.* Having the feet
 Dül'al, *a.* Expressing the
 number 2. [two.
Du-äl'i-ty, *n.* State of being
 Düb, *v. t.* To confer a title on.
Dü'bi-ous, *a.* Of uncertain
 issue; not clear or plain. —
 SYN. Unsettled; doubtful;
 equivocal. [duke.
Dü'eal, *a.* Pertaining to a
 Dü'e'at, *n.* A coin of several
 countries of Europe.
Düch'eas, *n.* Wife of a duke.
Düch'y, *n.* Territory of a
 duke.
Dück, *n.* A water-fowl; a
 species of canvas. — *v. t. i.* or
i. To plunge under water;
 to stoop or nod.
Dück'ing, *n.* Immersion of
 the head in water.
Dück'ling, *n.* A young duck.
Düet, *n.* A tube; a canal; a
 passage. [ble.
Dü'e'tile, *a.* Easily led; flexi-
 Dü'e-tü'l'i-ty, *n.* The quality
 of being easily extended.
Düdg'eon (dü'un), *n.* A
 small dagger; malice; ill-
 will.
Düdg, *n. pl.* Old clothes.
Düe, *a.* Owed; owing; prop-
 er. — *adv.* Directly; exact-
 ly. — *n.* A debt; right;
 claim. [two.
Dü'el, *n.* A fight between
 Dü'el-ing, *n.* A fighting in
 single combat.
Dü'el-ist (8), *n.* A frequent
 fighter in duels. [woman.
Du-én'nä (18), *n.* An old
 Du-ét', *n.* A musical piece for
 two performers.
Düg, *n.* A seat, especially of a
 beast. — *v., imp. & p. p.* of
 Düg. [highest rank.
Düke, *n.* A nobleman of the
 Düke'döm, *n.* Estate of a
 duke. [ous.
Dül'cet, *a.* Sweet; harmoni-
 Dül'ci-fi-cä'tion, *n.* Act of
 sweetening.
Dül'ci-fy, *v. t.* To sweeten.
Dül'ci-mér, *n.* A musical in-
 strument played with sticks.
Düll, *a.* Stupid; slow; blunt.
 — *v. t.* To blunt; to stupe-
 fy. — *v. i.* To become blunt.
Düll'ard, *n.* A stupid person.

Düll'ness, *n.* State of being
 dull; stupidity; bluntness.
Dül'y, *adv.* Fitly; properly.
Dümb (dü'm), *a.* Mute; in-
 capable of speech.
Dümb'-bäll (dü'm-), *n.* A
 weight for swinging in the
 hands.
Dümb'ness (dü'm-), *n.* In-
 ability to speak; muteness.
Dümb'-shöv (dü'm-), *n.*
 Gesture without words.
Dümp'ish, *a.* Stupid; mop-
 ing. [small pudding.
Dümp'ling, *n.* A kind of
 Dümps, *n. pl.* A mopling
 state.
Dümp'y, *a.* Short and thick.
Dün, *a.* Of a dark color;
 gloomy; obscure. — *n.* A
 dark color; a clamorous
 creditor. — *v. t.* To urge for
 a debt.
Dünge, *n.* A blockhead; dolt.
Dün'-fläh, *n.* Codfish cured
 in a particular manner.
Düng, *n.* Excrement of ani-
 mals; manure.
Dün'geon (dün'jun), *n.* A
 close prison.
Dü'o, *n.* A duet.
Dü'o-déc'i-mäl, *a.* Proceed-
 ing by twelves.
Dü'o-déc'i-mo (18), *n.* A book
 having twelve leaves to a
 sheet.
Dü'o-dé-num, *n.* The first
 of the small intestines.
Düpe, *n.* One easily deceived.
 — *v. t.* To impose on.
Dü'pil-cäde, *v. t.* To double.
Dü'pil-cate, *n.* An exact
 copy. — *a.* Double; twofold.
Dü'pil-cä'tion, *n.* Act of
 doubling.
Dü'pil-ca-türe, *n.* A fold.
Du-pli-gi-ty, *n.* Doubleness
 of art or speech. — SYN.
 Disimulation; deceit;
 guile.
Dü'ra-bül'i-ty, *n.* Power of
 lasting without perishing.
Dü'ra-bile, *a.* Lasting; per-
 manent.
Dü'rance, *n.* Imprisonment.
Dü-rä'tion, *n.* Length of time.
Dü'rass, or **Dü-räss**, *n.* Con-
 straint; confinement.
Dür'ing, *prep.* Continuing.
Dürst, *imp.* of *Dare*.
Düsk, *a.* Slightly dark; dark-

ä, ä, i, ö, ü, ÿ, long; ä, ä, i, ö, ü, ÿ, short; cäre, cär, äak, all, what; ere, vell, färm; pique, firm;

ish. — *n.* A tending to darkness.
 Dusk'y, *a.* Partially dark.
 Dust, *n.* Very fine particles of dry earth; a low condition.
 — *v. t.* To brush dust from.
 Dust'y, *a.* Covered with dust.
 Dū'te-ō-us, *a.* Fulfilling duty; obedient; dutiful. [*duties.*]
 Dū'ti-a-ble (18), *a.* Subject to Dū'ti-ful, *a.* Obedient to parents; respectful. [*ly.*]
 Dū'ti-ful-ly, *adv.* Obediently.
 Dū'ty (19), *n.* What one is bound to perform; military service; obedience; tax or customs.
 Dwarf, *n.* A person or plant

below the common size. — *v. t.* To hinder from growing. — *a.* Below the natural size.
 Dwarf'ish, *a.* Below the usual size; little; low.
 Dwell, *v.* [*imp.* DWELLED, DWELT.] To live in a place; to inhabit; to reside.
 Dwell'ing, *n.* A mansion.
 Dwin'dle, *v. i.* To become less; to fall away; to lose health.
 Dye, *v. t.* To color; to stain. — *n.* Coloring liquor; tinge.
 Dye'ing (11), *p. pr.* Staining.
 — *n.* Art of coloring cloths.
 Dy'er, *n.* One whose trade is to color cloths, &c.

Dy'ing (12), *p. pr.* Expiring. — *p. a.* Pertaining to death.
 Dyke, *n.* See *Dike*.
 Dy-nam'ics, *n. sing.* That branch of mechanics which treats of bodies in motion.
 Dy-nas-ty, *n.* A race of kings of the same family.
 Dys'en-ter'ie, *a.* Pertaining to dysentery.
 Dys'en-ter'y, *n.* A bloody discharge from the bowels, attended with griping pains.
 Dys-pēp'sy, } *n.* Indiges-
 Dys-pēp'si-a, } tion, or dif-
 — } ficulty of digestion.
 Dys-pep'tic, *a.* Afflicted with indigestion or pertaining to it.

E.

EACH, *a.* Every one separately.
 Ea'ger, *a.* Keenly desirous.
 Ea'ger-ly, *adv.* With ardor.
 Ea'ger-ness, *n.* Earnestness.
 Ea'gle (18).
n. A bird of prey; a gold coin.
 Ea'glet, *n.* A young eagle.
 Ear, *n.* The organ of hearing; a spike of corn. — *v. t.* To shoot into ears.
 Eared, *a.* Having ears.
 Earl, *n.* A nobleman ranking below a marquis.
 Earl'dom, *n.* Dignity or jurisdiction of an earl.
 Ear'less, *a.* Without ears.
 Ear'liness, *n.* State of being early; seasonableness.
 Ear'ly, *a.* Being in good time or season; soon. — *adv.* Soon; in good time.
 Earn, *v. t.* To gain by labor.
 Earn'est, *a.* Eager; diligent. — *n.* Seriousness; pledge.
 Earn'est-ly, *adv.* Eagerly.
 Earn'ings, *n. pl.* The rewards of service. [*ear.*]
 Ear'-ring, *n.* Jewel for the ear.
 Earth, *n.* Mold or fine par-




Eagle.

ticles of the globe; the world; land; country. — *v. t.* To cover with mold.
 Earth'en, *a.* Made of earth or clay. [*earth.*]
 Earth'ly, *a.* Pertaining to Earth'quake, *n.* A shaking or trembling of the earth.
 Earth'y, *a.* Consisting of, or relating to, earth.
 Ear'-wax, *n.* A thick matter secreted in the ear.
 Ear'wig, *n.* An insect.
 Ease, *n.* Freedom from pain; rest; facility. — *v. t.* To relieve from pain.
 Ea'sel (ē'sl), *n.* A painter's frame.
 Eas'e-ment, *n.* Ease; relief.
 Ea'si-ly, *adv.* With ease; gently.
 Ea'si-ness, *n.* State of being easy; ease.
 East, *n.* The quarter where the sun rises. — *a.* From or toward the sun.
 East'er, *n.* The feast of Christ's resurrection.
 East'er-ly, *a.* Pertaining to the east. — *adv.* Toward the east. [*the east.*]
 East'ern, *a.* Being in or from



Easel.

East'ward, *adv.* Toward the east.
 Ea'gy, *a.* Free from anxiety; not difficult. — *SYN.* Quiet; tranquil; secure; calm.
 Eat, *v. t.* [*imp.* ATE; *p. p.* EAT, EATEN.] To take food; to consume; to corrode. — *v. i.* To take food; to feed.
 Eat'a-ble, *a.* Fit to be eaten. — *n.* Any thing to be eaten.
 Eaves, *n. pl.* Edges of a roof.
 Eaves'drop-per, *n.* An insidious listener.
 Ebb (ē), *v. t.* To flow back; to decay; to decline. — *n.* The reflux of the tide; decline.
 Ebb'-tide, *n.* Reflux of a tide.
 Eb'on, *a.* Like ebony.
 Eb'on-y, *n.* A species of hard, heavy wood, generally black.
 E-br'e-ty, *n.* Drunkenness.
 E-bull'ient, *a.* Bolling over.
 Eb'ul-lition (ē-sh'un), *n.* Act of bolling.
 E-bur'ne-an, *a.* Relating to Ee-cēn'tric, } *a.* Deviating
 Ee-cēn'tric, } from the
 Ee-cēn'tric-al, } center; irregular; anomalous.
 Ee-cēn-tric'ly, *n.* Devia-

tion from the center; irregularity. [man.]
Ee-clē-si-ās'tic, *n.* A clergy.
Ee-clē-si-ās'tic, *a.* Per-
Ee-clē-si-ās'tic, *a.* taining to the church.
Ēh'o (18), *n.* A sound reflected or reverberated. — *v. i. or t.* To reverberate or resound.
E-elāt' (e-kīā'), *n.* Striking effect; applause; renown.
Ee-lēc'tic, *a.* Selecting.
Ee-lēc'ti-gism, *n.* The practice of selecting from different systems.
E-eclipse', *n.* Obscuration of the light of a heavenly body. — *v. i.* To darken.
E-clip'tic, *n.* The apparent path of the sun.  *Eclipses.*
Ēe-lōgue, *n.* A pastoral poem. *S. sun; E. earth; M. moon.*
Ēe-nōm'i-e-al, *a.* Saving; frugal; thrifty. [frugal.]
E-eō'n'o-mist, *n.* One who is
E-eō'n'o-mize, *v. t.* To use with economy. — *v. i.* To be economical.
E-eō'n'o-my, *n.* Frugal use of money or means; management of any undertaking.
Ēe-sta-sy, *n.* Excessive joy; rapture; enthusiasm.
Ee-stāt'ic, *n.* Transporting.
Ēe-u-mēn'i-e-al, *a.* General; universal. [clous.]
E-dē-clōus, *a.* Greedy; voracious.
E-dē-g'i-ty, *n.* Greediness.
Ēd'ēr, *n.* Wood to bind hedge-stakes.
Ēd'iy (19), *n.* Circular motion of water. — *v. i.* To move as in an eddy.
Ēdge, *n.* Sharp side; keenness; brink. — *v. t.* To sharpen.
Ēdged (ējd), *a.* Sharp.
Ēdg'ing, *n.* A narrow lace; a border. [strumēt.]
Ēdg'e-tōl, *n.* A cutting instrument.
Ēdg'ewig, *adv.* In the direction of the edge.
Ēd'i-ble, *a.* Fit to be eaten.
Ēd'iet, *n.* A law promulgated; a decree.
Ēd'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* A building up; instruction. [ure.]
Ēd'i-fice, *n.* A large struct-

Ēd'i-ty, *v. t.* To build up, or instruct; to improve.
Ē'dile, *n.* A Roman magistrate. [lication.]
Ēd'it, *v. t.* To prepare for publication.
E-di'tion (dīsh'un), *n.* Impression of a book.
Ēd'i-tor, *n.* One who edits, or prepares for publication.
Ēd'i-tō-ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to an editor. [of an editor.]
Ēd'i-tor-ship, *n.* The business.
Ēd'u-cāte, *v. t.* To bring up. — *SYN.* To instruct; train; teach. [cates.]
Ēd'u-cā'tor, *n.* One who educates.
Ēd'u-cā'tion, *n.* Instruction; formation of manners.
Ēd'u-cā'tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to education.
E-dūc'e, *v. t.* To draw out; to elicit; to extract.
E-dūc'tion, *n.* The act of drawing out. [like fish.]
Eel (18), *n.* A kind of snake.
Ēf'fa-ble, *a.* Capable of being uttered.
Ēf-fāc'e, *v. t.* To scratch or rub out; to erase. [effacing.]
Ēf-fāc'ement, *n.* The act of effacing.
Ēf-fēet', *n.* That which is done; result; (*pl.*) goods. — *v. t.* To bring to pass; to accomplish.
Ēf-fēet'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being effected.
Ēf-fēet'ive, *a.* Able for service. — *SYN.* Efficient; efficacious; active. [fect.]
Ēf-fēet'ive-ly, *adv.* With effect.
Ēf-fēet'u-al, *a.* Producing effect. [fect.]
Ēf-fēet'u-al-ly, *adv.* With effect.
Ēf-fēet'u-āte, *v. t.* To bring to pass. [delicacy.]
Ēf-fēm'i-na-gy, *n.* Womanish.
Ēf-fēm'i-nate, *a.* Womanish; weak; unmanly.
Ēf-fēr-vēsc'e, *v. i.* To boil gently and throw out an elastic gas.
Ēf-fēr-vēsc'ence, *n.* Commotion; bubbling.
Ēf-fēr-vēsc'ent, *a.* Gently boiling or bubbling.
Ēf-fē'te', *a.* Barren; worn out.
Ēf-fi-cā'ciōus, *a.* Productive of effects.
Ēf-fi-cā'ciōus-ly, *adv.* With the desired effect. [duce.]
Ēf-fi-ca-gy, *n.* Power to pro-

Ēf-fi'ciēn-cy (fīsh'ee) Power of producing effect.
Ēf-fi'ciēnt (fīsh'ent), *n.* Producing effect. — *n.* active cause; an agent.
Ēf-fi-gy (19), *n.* An of a person.
Ēf-flo-ŕesc'e, *v. i.* To flourish mealy powder on the face.
Ēf-flo-ŕēs'cence, *n.* Efflorescing; product of flowers; time of flowering an eruption.
Ēf-flo-ŕēs'cent, *a.* Showing like flowers.
Ēf-fu-ēnce, *n.* A flowing.
Ēf-fu-ēnt, *a.* Flowing.
Ēf-fū'vi-um, *n.* (*pl.* *Ēf-vi-ā*, 25) Exhalation putrescent substances.
Ēfflux, *n.* A flowing out.
Ēfflū'xion, *n.* A flowing out.
Ēffort (ēffurt), *n.* Exertion of strength; endeavor.
Ēffrōnt'er-y, *n.* Impudence.
Ēfful-gēnce, *n.* A shining light; luster.
Ēfful-gent, *a.* Shining; a flood of light; luminous.
Ēffūse, *v. t.* To pour.
Ēffū'gion, *n.* A pouring.
Ēffū'sive, *a.* Pouring.
Ēft, *n.* A kind of linen.
Ēgg (3), *n.* A body in the females of birds some other animals, which their young is hatched.
Ēg'lan-tine, *n.* The amber; the honeycomb.
Ēgo-gism, *n.* Self-conceit; vanity.
Ēgo-gist, *n.* One talking of himself.
Ēgo-gist'ic, *a.* Admiring oneself; conceited; full of self.
Ēgo-gize, *v. i.* To write much of one's self.
E-gŕē'giōus (grē'giōus) Remarkable; extraordinary.
E-gŕē'giōus-ly, *adv.* Remarkably.
Ēgress, *n.* Act of going.
E-gŕēs'sion (e-grē'sion) The act of going egress.
Ēgret, *n.* The lesser

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ä, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, short; cäre, cär, äak, all, what; ere, yell, tärn; p'que,

E-grétte', *n.* Ornaments of feathers, ribbons, &c.

E-gyp'tian, *a.* Pertaining to Egypt.

E'lder-down (V'der-), *n.* Soft feathers of the elder duck.

Eight (ät), *a.* Twice four.

Eight-teen (ä'teen), *n.* Ten and eight; twice nine.

Eight-fold (ät-), *a.* Eight times.

Eighth (ätth), *a.* Next after the seventh.

Eighthly (ätth'ly), *adv.* In the eighth place.

Either (ë'ther or V'ther), *a.* or *pron.* One or the other; one of two; each.

E-läe'u-läte, *v. t.* To throw out; to shoot.

E-läe'u-lä'tion, *n.* A short exclamation or prayer.

E-läe'u-la-to-ry, *a.* Suddenly darted out.

E-läet', *v. t.* To cast out.

E-läe'tion, *n.* A casting out.

E-läet'ment, *n.* Ejection; a writ to gain possession.

Eke, *v. t.* To increase; to lengthen. — *adv.* Also; moreover.

E-läb-o-räte, *v. t.* To produce with labor.

E-läb-o-rate, *a.* Finished with great care.

E-läb-o-rä'tion, *n.* Act of elaborating.

E-läpse', *v. i.* To pass away.

E-läe'tic, *a.* Having elasticity. — *n.* A kind of garter.

E-läe'tic'i-ty, *n.* The property by which bodies recover a former state after being bent or compressed.

E-läe', *a.* Flushed with success. — *v. t.* To puff up.

E-lä'tion, *n.* Elevation of mind; vanity; pride.

E-lä'bow (lā), *n.* The bend of the arm. — *v. t.* or *i.* To push with the elbow.

E-lä'bow-chäir, *n.* A chair with arms.

E-lä'er, *a.* Having lived longer. — *n.* An older person; an ecclesiastical officer; a kind of tree.

E-lä'er-ly, *a.* Somewhat old.

E-lä'est, *a.* Oldest; most aged.

E-läe-cam-päne', *n.* A plant

whose root has a pungent taste.

E-läet', *v. t.* To choose for office; to prefer. — *a.* Chosen. — *n.* One chosen.

E-läe'tion, *n.* Power of choosing; choice; preference.

E-läe'tion-eer', *v. t.* To make interest for office.

E-läet'ive, *a.* Relating to, or regulated by, choice.

E-läet'or, *n.* One who elects or has the right of voting.

E-läet'or-al, *a.* Belonging to an elector or to elections.

E-läe'tric, *a.* Pertaining

E-läe'tric-al, *a.* Pertaining to electricity.

E-läe'tric'i-an (-trish'an), *n.* One versed in electricity.

E-läe'tric'i-ty, *n.* A subtle natural agent or power; the science which treats of this agent.

E-läe'tric'i-fi-a-ble, *a.* Capable of becoming electric.

E-läe'tric'i-ty, *v. t.* To communicate electricity to; to excite.

E-läe'tricize, *v. t.* To electrify.

E-läe'tro-mäg'net-ism, *n.* A form of magnetism produced or affected by electricity.

E-läe'tro-type, *n.* A facsimile in metal deposited by an electro-chemical process.

E-läet'u-a-ry, *n.* A medicinal confection made of powders.

E-läe'mös'y-na-ry, *a.* Given in, or living on, charity.

E-läe-gance, *n.* Quality of being elegant; beauty produced by training and art.

E-läe-gant, *a.* Pleasing by acquired beauty or grace.

E-läe-gant-ly, *adv.* With elegance; richly; gracefully.

E-läe'tic-a-e, or **E-läe'tic-a-e**, *a.* Belonging to, or used in, elegy. [egy.]

E-läe'tic-a-e-al, *a.* Used in elegies.

E-läe-gist, *n.* A writer of elegies.

E-läe-gy, *n.* A funeral poem.

E-läe'ment, *n.* The constituent part of a thing.

E-läe'ment'al, *a.* Pertaining to elements.

E-läe'ment'a-ry, *a.* Primary.

E-läe-phänt, *n.*

The largest of quadrupeds.

E-läe-väte, *v. t.*

To raise to a higher place. Elephant.

— *SYN.* To exalt; elate; cheer; excite.

E-läe-vä'tion, *n.* Act of raising; a high station.

E-läe-vä'tor, *n.* One who, or that which, elevates; a contrivance for lifting grain.

E-läe'ven, *n.* Ten and one.

E-läe', *n.* (*pl.* Elveg, 20.) A diminutive spirit.

E-läe'in, *a.* Pertaining to Elfish, } elves.

E-läe'it, *v. t.* To draw forth.

E-läe'i-bil'i-ty, *n.* Fitness to be chosen to office.

E-läe'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being elected; desirable.

E-läe'm'i-näte, *v. t.* To cause to disappear from an equation; to set aside as unimportant; to deduce; to infer.

E-läe'ion (-lish'un), *n.* The cutting off of a vowel.

E-läe'ir, *n.* A compound tincture or medicine.

E-läe', *n.* A species of stag.

E-läe (l), *n.*

A measure of different lengths.

The Eng-

lish ell is forty-five inches.

E-läe'pse', *n.* An oval figure.

E-läe'lip'sis, *n.* (*pl.* Ellipse.)

In grammar, the omission of a word or phrase.

E-läe'lip'tic, *a.* Oval; having an elliptical, } ing a part omitted.

E-läe'lip'tic'i-ty, *n.* Deviation from the form of a circle or sphere.

E-läe'm, *n.* A kind of shade-tree.

E-läe'e'c'tion, *n.*

Pronunciation or delivery of words.

E-läe'e'c'tion-a-ry, *a.* Relating to elocution.



Êl'o-cū'tion-ist, *n.* One who is versed in elocution.

E-lōng'gāte (-lōng'gāte), *v. t.* To draw out in length.

Êl'ong-gā'tion, *n.* A lengthening; distance.

E-lōpe', *v. i.* To run away with a lover. [clandestinely.]

E-lōpe'ment, *n.* A departure.

Êl'o-quēnce, *n.* Beauty, power, and appropriateness of language.

Êl'o-quent, *a.* Speaking with eloquence or elegance.

Êlse, *pron.* Other; beside. — *adv.* Otherwise.

Êlse'where, *adv.* In some other place.

E-lū'ci-dāte, *v. t.* To explain.

E-lū'ci-dā'tion, *n.* Explanation. [plain or clear.]

E-lū'ci-dā'tive, *a.* Making E-lū'ci-dā'tor, *n.* One who elucidates or explains.

E-lūde', *v. t.* To escape by stratagem. — *SYN.* To avoid; shun; evade; flee.

E-lūd'l-ble, *a.* Capable of being eluded. [sion.]

E-lū'gion, *n.* Escape; evade.

E-lū'sive, *a.* Tending to elude; eluding. [elude.]

E-lū'so-ry, *a.* Tending to E-lū'tri-āte, *v. t.* To purify by washing.

Êl'vish, *a.* Relating to elves; elfish.

E-lyg'lan, *a.* Pertaining to Elysium; blissful.

E-lyg'l-um (-lyg'l-um), *n.* In *mythology*, the abode of the good after death; any delightful place.

Êm, *n.* A square type, used by printers as the unit of measure of the amount of any printed matter.

E-mā'ci-āte (-mā'ci-āte), *v. i.* To lose flesh.

E-mā'ci-ā'tion (-mā'ci-ā'tion), *n.* Act of becoming lean.

Êm'a-nant, *a.* Emanating; issuing. [forth.]

Êm'a-nāte, *v. i.* To flow

Êm'a-nā'tion, *n.* Act of flowing forth; that which flows. [from another.]

Êm'a-nā'tive, *a.* Issuing

E-mān'ci-pāte, *v. t.* To free from servitude.

E-mān'ci-pā'tion, *n.* Act of

emancipating. — *SYN.* Liberation; release; freedom.

E-mān'ci-pā'tor, *n.* One who frees from slavery.

Em-bālm' (-bām'), *v. t.* To impregnate with aromatics.

Em-bank', *v. t.* To inclose with a bank. [or bank.]

Em-bānk'ment, *n.* A mound

Em-bār'go (18), *n.* Prohibition of vessels from sailing.

Em-bārk', *v. t.* To enter on board; to engage.

Êm'bār-kā'tion, *n.* A going on board. [plex.]

Em-bār'rass, *v. t.* To perplex or confuse.

Em-bār'rass-ing, *a.* Tending to perplex or confuse.

Em-bār'rass-ment, *n.* Perplexity; pecuniary distress.

Em-bās'sa-dor, *n.* A public minister of the first rank.

Êm'bas-sy, *n.* Duty of an ambassador; persons sent as ambassadors. [battle.]

Em-bāt'tle, *v. t.* To form for Em-bāy', *v. t.* To inclose in a bay. [a bed.]

Em-béd', *v. t.* To lay as in Em-bél'lish, *v. t.* To make beautiful by adornment.

Em-bél'lish-ment, *n.* Act of adorning; decoration.

Êm'berg, *n. pl.* Hot cinders.

Em-béz'zle, *v. t.* To appropriate by breach of trust.

Em-béz'zle-ment, *n.* Unlawful appropriation of what is intrusted to one's care.

Em-béz'zler, *n.* One who embezzles.

Em-blā'zon, *v. t.* To adorn with figures of heraldry; to deck in glaring colors.

Em-blā'zon-ry, *n.* Display of figures on shields.

Êm'blem, *n.* A picture or representation imaging forth a truth; a type.

Êm'blem-āt'ic, } *a.* Com-

Êm'blem-āt'ic-al, } prising an emblem.

Em-bōd'y, *v. t.* To form into a body; to incorporate.

Em-bōid'en, *v. t.* To give courage to.

Em-bon-point' (Êng'bōng-pwōng'), *n.* Plumpness of person.

Em-bōss', *v. t.* To adorn with protuberances.

Em-bōss'ment, *n.* Raised work.

Êm-bou-chure' (Êng'bō-shūr'), *n.* Mouth of a river, cañon, &c.; mouth-hole of a flute, &c.

Em-bow'el (8), *v. t.* To take out the bowels of. [a bow.]

Em-bow'er, *v. t.* To place in Em-brāce', *v. t.* To clasp in the arms; to comprise. — *v. i.* To join in an embrace. — *n.* Clasp with the arms.

Em-brāce'ment, *n.* A clasp; a hug; an embrace.

Em-brā'gure (-brā'shūr'), *n.* An opening in a wall through which can- n o n a r e i n a p a r a p e t .

Em-bro-āte, *v. t.* To moisten and rub, as a diseased part.

Êm'bro-ē'tion, *n.* A moistening and rubbing with cloth, &c., a diseased part.

Em-broid'er, *v. t.* To cover with ornamental needle-work. [needle-work.]

Em-broid'er-y, *n.* Variegated Em-broil' (8), *v. t.* To disturb; to confuse.

Em-broil'ment, *n.* A state of contention.

Êm'bry-o (18), *n.* The first rudiments of an animal or plant.

E-mēnd'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being amended. [tion.]

Êm'en-dā'tion, *n.* Correc-

Êm'en-dā'tor, *n.* One who corrects or improves. [ing.]

E-mēnd'a-to-ry, *a.* Amend-

Êm'er-ald, *n.* A precious stone of a green color.

E-em'erge', *v. i.* To rise out of a fluid.

E-em'erge-y, *n.* A rising out of a fluid; a sudden occasion; pressing necessity.

E-em'erg'ent, *a.* Rising out of a fluid or the like.

Êm'e-rōds, *n.* The piles. [of.]

E-em'rā'sion, *n.* A rising out

Êm'er-y, *n.* A mineral used in polishing.

E-em'tie, *a.* Producing vomit-

Êm'tie, *n.* A medicine that causes vomiting.



Em'í-grant, *n.* One who emigrates.
Em'í grá'te, *v. i.* To remove from one country or state to another for residence.
Em'í-grá'tion, *n.* Act of removing to another country.
Em'í-nence, *n.* Loftiness; distinction; title of cardinals.
Em'í-nent, *a.* Exalted in rank or public estimation. — **SYN.** Distinguished; conspicuous; celebrated.
Em'í-nent-ly, *adv.* Conspicuously; in a high degree.
Em'ís-a-ry, *n.* A secret agent.
E-mí's-ion (mísh'un), *n.* Act of sending out.
E-mít (7), *v. t.* To send out.
Em'met, *n.* An ant.
E-mó'lí-lá'te, *v. t.* To soften.
E-mó'l'u-ment, *n.* Softening.
E-mó'u-ment, *n.* Profit; advantage; gain in general.
E-mó'tion, *n.* Excitement of the feelings; agitation.
Em-pá'le, *v. t.* To inclose with pickets; to fix on a stake.
Em-pá'le'ment, *n.* A fortifying with stakes; an empaling. [a park.
Em-pá'rk, *v. t.* To inclose in
Em-pér'il, *v. t.* To put in peril. [of an empire.
Em'per-or, *n.* The sovereign.
Em'pha-sis, *n.* (pl. **Em'pha-sés**). Force of voice given to particular words.
Em'pha-size, *v. t.* To utter with a particular stress of voice.
Em-phát'le, } *a.* Forcible;
Em-phát'le-al, } strong;
 uttered with emphasis.
Em-phát'le-al-ly, *adv.* With emphasis or force; forcibly.
Em'pire, *n.* Dominion of an emperor.
Em-pír'le, or **Em'pír'le**, *n.* A quack.
Em-pír'le-al, *a.* Used and applied without science.
Em-pír'i-cism, *n.* Quackery.
Em-p'loy, *v. t.* To use; to exercise. — **n.** Employment.
Em-ploy'er, *n.* One who employs.
Em-ploy'ment, *n.* Business; service; occupation; agency.

Em-pó'ri-um (18), *n.* A place of merchandise; a mart.
Em-pow'er, *v. t.* To authorize.
Em'press, *n.* Wife of an emperor, or a woman who governs an empire.
Em-prí'se, *n.* Enterprise.
Em'pti-ness, *n.* State of being empty; vacuity.
Em'pty (13), *a.* Void; not filled. — *v. t.* or *i.* To exhaust; to make void.
Em'pty-ings, *n. pl.* Loss of beer, cider, &c. [purple.
Em-púr'ple, *v. t.* To dye
Em-pý'r'e-al, *a.* Formed of pure fire or light.
Em'py-ré-an, *n.* The highest heaven, thought by the ancients to be of pure fire. — *a.* Empyrean.
Em'u-lá'te, *v. t.* To vie with; to strive to equal.
Em'u-lá'tion, *n.* Rivalry.
Em'u-lá'tive, *a.* Inclined to contend for superiority.
Em'u-lá'tor, *n.* A competitor; a rival.
Em'u-ló's, *a.* Rivaling.
E-múl'sion, *n.* A softening medicine.
E-múl'sive, *a.* Mollifying.
En-á'ble, *v. t.* To make able.
En-á'et, *v. t.* To establish by law.
En-á'et'ment, *n.* The passing of a bill into a law.
En-á'et'or, *n.* One who enacts.
En-ám'el, *n.* A substance imperfectly vitrified; the smooth hard covering of the teeth. — *v. t.* (8) To cover with enamel.
En-ám'el'er, *n.* One who enamels.
En-ám'or, *v. t.* To inflame with love; to make fond.
En-eá'mp', *v. t.* To form into a camp. — *v. i.* To form a camp.
En-eá'mp'ment, *n.* Act of pitching tents or forming a camp; a camp.
En-eaus'tic, *a.* or *n.* Painting in heated or burnt wax.
En-cháin', *v. t.* To fasten with, or hold in, a chain.
En-chánt', *v. t.* To charm.
En-chánt'ment, *n.* Fascination; irresistible influence.

En-chánt'ress, *n.* A woman who enchants.
En-chá'se', *v. t.* To adorn by enbossed work.
En-clí'e', *v. t.* To inclose by a circle. — **SYN.** To embrace; encompass; environ; surround.
En-clít'le, } *a.* Inclining
En-clít'le-al, } or leaning upon.
En-clá'sp, *v. t.* To embrace.
En-cló'se, *v. t.* To inclose. See *inclose*.
En-có'mí-á'st, *n.* One who praises another.
En-có'mí-á'st'le, *a.* Containing praise.
En-có'mí-um (18), *n.* Panegyric; praise.
En-cóm'pass, *v. t.* To shut in; to inclose.
En-có're (óng-kör'), *a.* A word used to call for a repetition of some performance.
En-coun'ter, *n.* A sudden meeting; combat; engagement. — *v. t.* To meet face to face; to meet suddenly. — *v. i.* To meet, especially as enemies. [courage to.
En-cóur'age, *v. t.* To give
En-cóur'age-ment, *n.* Incitement; hope.
En-cóur'a-ging, *a.* Favoring.
En-cróach', *v. t.* To intrude on another's rights.
En-cróach'ment, *n.* Unlawful intrusion; inroad.
En-cüm'ber, *v. t.* To impede action by a load or burden.
En-cüm'brance, *n.* A load; a clog; burden on an estate.
En-cý'e'lle-al, *a.* Sent to many persons or places; circular.
En-cý'elo-pé'di-á, } *n.* A
En-cý'elo-pé'di-á, } work that embodies the whole circle of sciences.
En-cý'st'ed, *a.* Inclosed in a vesicle or bag.
Énd, *n.* Extreme point; ultimate object; close; death. — *v. i.* To come or bring to an end; to terminate; to finish; to close.
En-dán'ger, *v. t.* To put to hazard. [dear.
En-déar', *v. t.* To render
En-déar'ment, *n.* That

which excites tender affection.
En-deáv'or (38), *n.* Effort; attempt. — *v. t.* To try.
En-dóm'le, *a.* Peculiar to a country.
End'ing, *n.* Termination.
En'dive, *n.* A kind of suocory, used as a salad.
End'less, *a.* Having no end.
En-dórse, *v. t.* See *Indorse*.
En-dow, *v. t.* To furnish with dower, or with a fund.
En-dow'ment, *n.* Act of settling a fund; dower; talents. [endow. See *Induce*.]
En-dúe, *v. t.* To invest; to
En-dúr'a-ble (11), *a.* Capable of being borne.
En-dúr'ance, *n.* Sufferance.
En-dúre, *v. t.* To continue. — *v. i.* To bear or undergo.
End'wise, *adv.* On one end.
En'e-my (19), *n.* A foe; adversary.
En'er-gét'le, *a.* Operat-
En'er-gét'le-al, *ing* with vigor. — *SYN.* Forceful; potent; active; effective; vigorous.
En'er-gize, *v. i.* To act with energy. — *v. t.* To employ with energy.
En'er-gy, *n.* Internal strength; force of expression. — *SYN.* Vigor; spirit; resolution.
En-ér-vá'te, *v. t.* To deprive of nerve or strength.
En'er-vá'tion, *n.* Act of weakening.
En-fee'ble, *v. t.* To weaken.
En-fee'ble-ment, *n.* A weakening; enervation.
En-féoff' (-fěf'), *v. t.* To invest with a fee.
En-féoff'ment (-fěf'ment), *n.* The act of enfeoffing.
En'fl-lá'de, *n.* A straight line. — *v. t.* To rake with shot through the whole length of.
En-fórce, *v. t.* To put in force or execution.
En-fórce'ment (10), *n.* Act of enforcing; compulsion.
En-frán'chise (-frán'chiz), *v. t.* To set free.
En-frán'chise-ment, *n.* Act of setting free.
En-gáge, *v. t.* To bind; to

enlist; to encounter. — *v. i.* To enlist; to enter into conflict.
En-gáged, *a.* Promised.
En-gáged-ness, *n.* Great zeal.
En-gáge'ment, *n.* Promise; obligation; a battle.
En-gá'ing, *a.* Attractive; winning. [to produce.
En-gén'dér, *v. t.* To beget;
En'gine (én'jin), *n.* An instrument of action; machine.
En'gin-éer, *n.* One skilled in mathematics and mechanics, and who superintends works for military or civil objects.
En'gin-éer'ing, *n.* The art of an engineer.
En'gine-ry, *n.* A combination of engines.
En'gird, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *ENGIRD*, *ENGIRLED*.] To encompass; to encircle.
En'glish (ing'lish), *a.* Pertaining to England. — *n.* The people or the language of England.
En-górg'e, *v. t.* To swallow or feed greedily.
En-gráil', *v. t.* To variegate or indent in curve lines.
En-gráin', *v. t.* To dye in grain.
En-gráve, *v. t.* [imp. *EN-GRAVED*; *p. p.* *ENGRAV-EN*.] To cut with a chisel or graver. [graves.
En-gráv'er, *n.* One who engraves.
En-gráv'ing, *n.* The art of engraving; that which is engraved.
En-gróss, *v. t.* To seize or buy the whole of; to absorb; to copy in a large, fair hand.
En-gróss'er, *n.* A monopolizer; one who writes a large, fair hand.
En-gróss'ment, *n.* Act of engrossing; exorbitant acquisition.
En-gúlf, *v. t.* To throw into, or absorb in, a gulf.
En-hánc'e, *v. t.* To heighten in price; to aggravate.
En-hánc'e'ment, *n.* Increase.
En-ig'má (18), *n.* A riddle.

En-ig-má't'le, *a.* Con-
En-ig-má't'le-al, *ing* with a riddle; obscure.
En-ig'ma-tist, *n.* A dealer in enigmas or riddles.
En-jóin', *v. t.* To command; to order; to forbid judicially.
En-joy, *v. t.* To feel or perceive with pleasure; to possess. [being enjoyed.
En-joy'a-ble, *a.* Capable of
En-joy'ment, *n.* Possession with pleasure; fruition.
En-kin'dle, *v. t.* To set on fire.
En-lárg'e, *v. t. or i.* To swell; to increase; to amplify.
En-lárg'e'ment, *n.* Increase of bulk; release.
En-light'en (-lív'n), *v. t.* To illuminate; to instruct.
En-list', *v.* To enter on a list; to enroll. [list'ing.
En-list'ment, *n.* Act of en-
En-liv'en (-lív'n), *v. t.* To animate; to cheer.
En-liv'en-er, *n.* One who animates. [ity.
En'mi-ty, *n.* Hatred; hostility.
En-nó'ble, *v. t.* To make noble.
En-nó'ble-ment, *n.* Act of ennobling; dignity.
En-nú' (-nóg-nwée'), *n.* Lassitude; languor. [ness.
En-nú'mi-ty, *n.* Atrocious.
En-nór'móts, *a.* Beyond all natural or ordinary limits. — *SYN.* Immense; excessive.
En-nór'móts-ly, *adv.* Beyond measure; atrociously.
En-nough (-enúf'), *a.* Sufficient. — *n.* Sufficiency. — *adv.* Sufficiently.
En-quire, *v. t.* See *Inquire*.
En-ráge, *v. t.* To fill with rage; to provoke to fury.
En-rápt'ure (-rápt'yúr), *v. t.* To throw into rapture.
En-ráv'ish, *v. t.* To throw into ecstasy; to enchant.
En-ráv'ish-ment, *n.* Rapture.
En-rich', *v. t.* To make rich.
En-rich'ment, *n.* The state of being enriched.
En-róbe, *v. t.* To attire; to dress. [invo re.
En-róll, *v. t.* To register; to

E, e, i, o, u, y, long; **ä, é, i, ö, ü, ý**, short; **cáre, cár, ásk, all, what; ére, vail, térm; píque, firm;**

En-roll'ment, *n.* A registering; record. [*deep.*]
En-root', *v. t.* To implant
En-sam'ple, *n.* An example.
En-sân'guine (-sân'gwin),
v. t. To suffuse with blood.
En-señce', *v. t.* To shelter.
En-seal', *v. t.* To fix a seal on.
En-sem'ble (ân-sâm'b'l), *n.*
 All parts taken together.
En-shrine', *v. t.* To inclose in a chest; to lay up choicely.
En'si-form, *a.* Sword-shaped.
En'sign (ên'sîn), *n.* A standard, or the officer that carries it; a flag; a badge.
En'sign-cy (-sîn-), *n.* Rank or commission of an ensign.
En-slave', *v. t.* To deprive of liberty; to subject.
En-slave'ment, *n.* Servitude; slavery.
En-sue', *v. i.* To follow as a consequence; to succeed.
En-sure' (-shûr'), *v. t.* See *Assure*.
En-tâb'la-tûre, *n.* Part of a column over the capital.
En-tail', *n.* An estate limited in descent. — *v. t.* To settle an estate so as to descend to a particular heir.
En-tail'ment, *n.* Act of limiting an estate to a particular heir.
En-tân'gle, *v. t.* To make intricate; to perplex; to involve. [*cy.*]
En-tân'gle-ment, *n.* Intrication (8), *v. t. or i.* To go or come in; to embark in.
Enter-prise, *n.* An undertaking; a bold attempt.
Enter-pris'ing, *a.* Bold or resolute to undertake.
Enter-tain', *v. t.* To treat with hospitality; to amuse.
Enter-tain'er, *n.* One who entertains.
Enter-tain'ing, *a.* Amusing.
Enter-tain'ment, *n.* Hospitality; amusement.
En-throne', *v. t.* To place on a throne.
En-throne'ment (10), *n.* Act of enthroning.
En-thû'gi-âgm, *n.* Ardent zeal in respect to some object or pursuit; heat of imagination.

En-thû'gi-âgt, *n.* One whose imagination is heated.
En-thû'gi-âst'ic, *a.* Full of enthusiasm.
En-tice', *v. t.* To incite to
En-tice'ment, *n.* The act or means of alluring. [*tics.*]
En-ti'cer, *n.* One who entices.
En-tire', *a.* Forming an unbroken whole. — *SYN.* Complete; unbroken; full. [*ly.*]
En-tire'ly, *adv.* Wholly; full.
En-tire'ness, } *n.* Fullness;
En-tire'ty, } complete-
 ness. [*right to.*]
En-ti'tle, *v. t.* To give a
En'ti'ty, *n.* Real existence.
En-tomb' (-tôm'), *v. t.* To deposit in a tomb.
En-to-môl'o-gist, *n.* One versed in entomology.
En-to-môl'o-gy, *n.* Science or description of insects.
En-trâll, *n. pl.* The bowels; intestines.
En-trance, *n.* A going or
En-trance', *v. t.* To put into a trance or into ecstasy.
En-trâp', *v. t.* To catch in a trap.
En-tréat', *v. t.* To supplicate; to importune.
En-tréat'y, *n.* Urgent prayer or petition. [*sage.*]
En'try, *n.* Entrance; passage.
En-twine', } *v. t.* To twist
En-twist', } round; to
 wreath.
En-nû'e-le-âte, *v. t.* To clear from intricacy; to explain.
En-nû'mer-âte, *v. t.* To number. [*hering.*]
En-nû'mer-â'tion, *n.* A numbering.
En-nû'mer-a-tive, *a.* Reasoning up.
En-nûn'ci-âte (-nûn'sh'), *v. t.* To declare; to utter.
En-nûn'ci-â'tion (-nûn'sh'-shun), *n.* Utterance of words.
En-vêl'op, *v. t.* To cover by wrapping or folding. — *n.* A wrapper. [*cover.*]
En-vel'ôpe, *n.* A wrapper; a
En-vêl'op-ment, *n.* A wrapping or enfolding.
En-vén'om, *v. t.* To poison.
En'vi-a-ble, *a.* Capable of exciting envy; desirable.
En'vi-ôus, *a.* Feeling envy; full of envy.

En'vi-ôus-ly, *adv.* With envy.
En-vi'ron, *v. t.* To surround.
En-vi'ron-ment, *n.* Act of surrounding.
En-vi'rong, or **En'vi-ron-g**,
n. pl. Places that lie around a town.
En'voy, *n.* A public minister to a foreign court.
En'voy-ship, *n.* The office of an envoy.
En'vy, *v. t.* To repine at another's good; to grudge. — *n.* Pain excited by another's prosperity.
Èpact, *n.* The excess of the solar month beyond the lunar.
E-pau'le'ment, *n.* A sidewalk in fortification.
Èp'au-lêt, } *n.* A knot or
Èp'au-lêtte', } badge worn on the shoulder.
Èphâ, *n.* A Hebrew measure, a little more than 3 pecks.
E-phêm'e-râ, *n.* An insect that lives one day only, or that is very short-lived.
E-phêm'e-râ, *a.* Lasting one day, or for a very short time.
E-phêm'e-ris, *n. (pl. Èph'e-mér'i-dég.)* An astronomical almanac.
Èph'od, *n.* A girdle worn by Jewish priests.
Èp'ie, *a.* Containing heroic narration. — *n.* An epic poem.
Èp'i-cène, *a.* Common to both sexes. [*dalinity eater.*]
Èp'ieûre, *n.* A luxurious and
Èp'ieûre-an, *a.* Luxurious; sensual. — *n.* An epicure.
Èp'i-eu-rigm, *n.* Devotion to luxurious living.
Èp'i-dém'ie, } *a.* Common;
Èp'i-dém'ie-al, } generally
 prevailing. [*disease.*]
Èp'i-dém'ie, *n.* A prevailing
Èp'i-dér'mis, *n.* The cuticle, or scarf skin.
Èp'i-glôt'tis, *n.* A cartilage that prevents food entering the wind-pipe.
Èp'i-grâm, *n.* A short and pointed poem.
Èp'i-gram-mât'ic, } *a.*
Èp'i-gram-mât'ic-al, } Pointed; poignant.

sôn, ôr, dg, wôlf, tôw, tôok; ârn, rye, pull; ç, â, soft; e, ê, hard; ag; exist; u as ng; this

Ép'i-grám'ma-tíst, n. A dealer in epigrams.
Ép'i-graph, n. An inscription on a building, tomb, &c.
Ép'i-lép'sy, n. The falling sickness. [epilepsy].
Ép'i-lép'tic, a. Diseased with
Ép'i-lógue (-log), n. A short speech or poem after a play.
E-piph'a-ny, n. A festival held the 12th day after Christmas.
E-plis'eo-pa-cy, n. Church government by bishops.
E-plis'eo-pal, a. Pertaining to bishops.
E-plis'eo-pá-li-an, n. One who adheres to episcopacy.
E-plis'eo-pate, n. A bishopric.
Ép'i-sóde, n. An incidental narrative; a digression.
E-plis'tle (e-plis'tl), n. A letter.
E-plis'to-la-ry, a. Contained in letters. [letters].
E-plis'to-lize, v. i. To write
Ép'i-táph, n. A monumental inscription.
Ép'i-thet, n. An adjective.
Ép'i-thét'le, a. Consisting in epithets. [ment].
E-pit'o-me (18), n. An abridge.
E-pit'o-mist, } n. One who
**E-pit'o-miz'er, } abridges.
E-pit'o-mize, v. t. To abridge.
Ép'oeh, n. A remarkable period or point of time.
Ép'ode, n. The third or last part of an ode.
Ép'o-pee', n. An epic poem.
E-qua-bíl'ty, n. Uniformity.
E'qua-ble, a. Equal and uniform. [formity].
E'qua-bly, adv. With uniformity.
E'qual, a. Like in amount or degree; uniform. — *n.* One of the same age or rank. — *v. t. or i. (8)* To make or become equal.
E-qual'ty, n. State of being equal; uniformity; likeness.
E'qual-i-zá'tion, n. Act of equalizing. [equal].
E'qual-ize, v. t. To make
E'qual-ly, adv. In the same degree. [of mind].
E'qua-ním'ty, n. Evenness.
E-quán'gu-lar, a. Consisting of equal angles.
E-quá'tion, n. An expression**

of the equality of two quantities.
E-quá'tor, n. A great circle midway between the poles, dividing the earth into two hemispheres.
E'qua-to-ri-al, a. Pertaining to the equator.
E-quér'ry, } n. One who has
**E'que-r, } the care of the
E-qués'tri-an, a. Pertaining to horses or horsemanship.
E'qui-án'gu-lar, a. Having equal angles.
E'qui-dis'tant, a. Being at the same distance.
E'qui-lát'er-al, a. Having the sides equal. [poise].
E'qui-li-brá'tion, n. Equi-
E'qui-lib'ri-ty, n. Equality of weight; equilibrium.
E'qui-lib'ri-um, n. Equi-
E'quipoise. [horses].
E'quine, a. Pertaining to
E'qui-nóct'ial, n. The celestial equator; so called because when the sun is on it the days and nights are equal. — *a.* Pertaining to the equinox.
E'qui-nóx, n. The time when the days and nights are of equal length. [arm].
E'quip, v. t. To dress; to
E'qui-page (ék'wí-pej), n. Attendance; retinue, as horses, carriages, &c.
E'quip'ment, n. Act of equipping; any apparatus furnished.
E'qui-poise, n. Equality of weight or force.
E'qui-pó'l'ence, n. Equality of power or force.
E'qui-pó'l'ent, a. Having equal force.
E'qui-pón'der-ance, n. Equality of weight.
E'qui-pón'der-ant, a. Of the same weight.
E'qui-ta-ble, a. Giving or disposed to give each his due. — *SYN.* Just; impartial; fair; upright. [ly].
E'qui-ta-bly, adv. Impartially.
E'qui-ty (ék'wí-tý), n. Justice; impartiality.
E'quív'a-lence, n. Equality of value.
E'quív'a-lent, a. Equal in**

value. — *s.* That which is equal in value or worth.
E-quív'o-cal, a. Ambiguous; doubtful. [fully].
E-quív'o-cal-ly, adv. Doubt-
E-quív'o-cá'te, v. i. To use words of double meaning.
E-quív'o-cá'tion, n. Ambiguity of speech.
E-quív'o-cá'tor, n. One who equivocates.
É'qui-vóke, } n. An am-
**É'qui-vóque, } biguous term; a quibble.
É'rá (18), n. A point or period of time from which to compute. [rays].
E-rá'di-á'te, v. i. To shoot
E-rá'di-á'tion, n. Emission of rays or beams of light.
E-rá'd'i-cá'te, v. t. To root out. [rooting out].
E-rá'd'i-cá'tion, n. Act of
E-rás'a-ble, a. Capable of being erased.
E-ráse, v. t. To blot out; to efface; to rub or scrape out; to obliterate.
E-ráse'ment, n. Obliteration.
E-rá's'ion, n. Act of erasing.
E-rá's'tre (-rá'shtr), n. Act of erasing or rubbing out.
É're (ár), adv. Before; sooner than. — *prep.* Before.
E-réct', a. Upright; perpendicular; bold. — *v. t.* To set upright; to build; to establish.
E-réct'ion, n. A setting upright; act of building.
E-réct'ly, adv. In an erect posture.
E-réct'ness, n. State of being erect.
É're'lóng (ér'lóng), adv. Before a long time.
É'r'got, n. A protuberance on a horse's leg; an excrescence on grain; a spur.
É'r'mine, n. An animal allied to the weasel; the fur of the same animal, which is taken as an emblem of judicial purity.
E-róde', v. t. To eat away.
E-ró's'ion, n. An eating; cancer.**



Ermine.

E-rō'sive, *a.* Corrosive.
Err, *v. t.* [*imp.* ERRED.] To wander; to mistake.
E-r-rand, *n.* A message. [*ing.*]
E-r-rant, *a.* Wandering; roving.
E-r-rant-ry, *n.* An errant state.
E-r-rāt'le, *a.* Wandering.
E-r-rā'tum, *n.* (*pl.* E-r-rā'tā, 25). Error or mistake in printing or writing.
E-r-r'ing, *p. pr. & p. a.* from *err*. See *Err*.
E-r-rō-ne-ōus, *a.* Wrong; false. [*mistake.*]
E-r-rō-ne-ōus-ly, *adv.* By error. *n.* A mistake; blunder; sin.
E-rst, *adv.* At first; long ago.
E-ry-bēs'cence, *n.* A blushing. [*ing.*]
E-ry-bēs'cent, *a.* Red; blushing.
E-rye-tā'tion, *n.* A belching.
E-ry-dite, *a.* Learned.
E-ry-d'ition (-dish/un), *n.* Knowledge; learning.
E-rup'tion, *n.* A breaking forth; pustules on the skin.
E-rup'tive, *a.* Bursting out; having eruption.
E-ry-sip'e-las, *n.* St. Anthony's fire, a kind of fever in which the skin is inflamed.
E-ry-si-pē'l'a-toūs, *a.* Resembling erysipelas.
E-s-ca-lāde', *n.* A scaling of walls. — *v. t.* To mount by ladders.
E-s-cāpe', *v. t.* To avoid; to shun by flight. — *v. i.* To hasten away. — *n.* Act of avoiding; flight; a getting free.
E-s-cāpe'ment, *n.* That part of a time-piece which regulates its movements.
E-s-cha-rō'tic, *a.* Caustic. — *n.* A caustic application.
E-s-cheat', *n.* A falliment. [*ing.*]
E-s-chew', *v. t.* To shun or Es'eort, *a.* A guard.



Es-cōrt', *v. t.* To attend and guard. [*writing desk.*]
Es-cri-toir' (-tō'r'), *n.* A Es'cu-lent, *a.* Good for food.
E-s-cū't'ch'e-on (-kū'tch/un), *n.* A shield or coat of arms.
Es'o-tē'rie, *a.* Secret.
Es-pā'l'ier, *n.* A frame cutch-er or trellis for fruit-trees.
Es-pē'cial (-pēsh'al), *a.* Principal; chief; peculiar. [*ly.*]
Es-pē'cial-ly, *adv.* Peculiarly.
Es-pi'al, *n.* Act of spying.
Es-pi-on-age, *n.* Practice of employing spies.
Es-pla-nāde', *n.* An open space before a fortification; a sloping grass-plot.
Es-pous'al, *n.* Act of espousing; (*pl.*) betrothal or marriage ceremony.
Es-pouse', *v. t.* To betroth; to marry; to embrace.
Es-py', *v. t.* To see; to spy.
Es-quire', *n.* A title of magistrates and gentlemen. — *v. t.* To wait on; to attend.
Es-sāy', *v. t.* To attempt.
Es-say, *n.* A trial; a short, informal treatise.
Es-sāy-ist, or **Es-sāy'ist**, *n.* A writer of essays.
Es-sence, *n.* The nature of a thing; perfume; scent. — *v. t.* To perfume.
Es-sen'tial, *a.* Necessary to existence. — *n.* Constituent principle. [*sar'ly.*]
Es-sen'tial-ly, *adv.* Necessarily.
Es-tāb'lish, *v. t.* To fix; to settle firmly.
Es-tāb'lish-ment, *n.* Settlement; confirmation; place of residence or business; income.
Es-tāte', *n.* Condition; property, especially in land.
Es-teem', *v. t.* To value; to regard; to think highly of. — *n.* High value in opinion.
Es'ti-ma-ble, *a.* Worthy of esteem; valuable.
Es'ti-māte, *v. t.* To set a value on.
Es'ti-mate, *n.* Calculation; value set.
Es'ti-mā'tion, *n.* A valuing; esteem; honor; opinion.

Es'ti-mā'tor, *n.* One who estimates. [*summer.*]
Es'ti-val, *a.* Pertaining to
Es-tōp', *v. t.* To bar; to impede; to stop the progress of.
Es-tōp'pel, *n.* A conclusive admission.
Es-trānge', *v. t.* To keep at a distance; to alienate.
Es-trānge'ment, *n.* Alienation. [*ing or lost.*]
Es-trāy', *n.* A beast wandering.
Es'tu-ā-ry, *n.* An arm of the sea; a frith. [*ed.*]
Es'tu-ā'te, *v. i.* To be agitated.
Es'tu-ā'tion, *n.* A boiling; agitation of water.
Etch, *v. t.* To engrave by drawing lines through wax and corroding them with some strong acid.
Etch'ing, *n.* Impression from etched copperplate.
E-tār'nal, *a.* Having no beginning nor end. — *n.* The Deity; God. [*ly.*]
E-tār'nal-ly, *adv.* Perpetually.
E-tār'nal-ty, *n.* Duration without beginning or end.
E-tār'nize, *v. t.* To immortalize; to make endless.
E'ther, *n.* A subtle fluid supposed to fill all space; a kind of very volatile fluid.
E-thē're-al, *a.* Consisting of ether; heavenly.
E-thē're-al-ize, *v. t.* To convert into ether.
E'th'ic, } *a.* Relating to
E'th'ic-al, } morals.
E'th'ic-al-ly, *adv.* According to ethics.
E'th'ics, *n. sing.* The science of moral philosophy.
E'thi-ōp, } *n.* A native
E'thi-ō-pi-an, } of Ethiopia; a negro.
E'th'nic, } *a.* Belonging
E'th'nic-al, } to races; heathen; pagan.
E'th-nōg'ra-phy, *n.* A description of the different races of men.
E'th-nōl'o-gy, *n.* A treatise on the natural races of men.
E'thōl'o-gy, *n.* Science of ethics or of character.
E'ti-o-lāte, (*v. i.* or *t.*) To whiten.
E'ti-quētte' (-kēt'), *n.* Forms of ceremony.

Ēty-mo-lōg'ic-al, *a.* Relating to etymology.
Ēty-mō'lō-gist, *n.* One versed in etymology.
Ēty-mō'lō-gy, *n.* Derivation of words from their originals. [word].
Ēty-mōn, *n.* A primitive.
Ēty-cha-rist, *n.* The Lord's supper.
Ēty-cha-rist'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the eucharist.
Ēty'lō-gist, *n.* One who praises or commends.
Ēty'lō-gis'tic, *a.* Relating to, or containing, praise; commendatory.
Ēty'lō-gize, *v. t.* To praise by eulogy; to commend.
Ēty-lō-gi-tum (18), *n.* Commendation; praise.
Ēty'lō-gy, *n.* Marked or studied praise. — *SYN.* Encomium; panegyric; laudation.
Ēty'nuch, *n.* A male human being who has been unmaned.
Ēty-pōe'tic, *a.* Having good digestion; easy of digestion.
Ēty-phe-migm, *n.* A delicate word or expression used for one that is offensive.
Ēty-phōn'ic, *a.* Having
Ēty-phōn'ic-al, *a.* a sound
Ēty-phō'ni-ōus, *a.* agreeable to the ear.
Ēty-pho-ny, *n.* An agreeable sound or combination of sounds.
Ēty-ro-pē'an, *a.* Pertaining to Europe. — *n.* A native of Europe.
Ēty-thān'a-sy, *n.* Easy death.
E-vāe'u-ant, *n.* A medicine that evacuates.
E-vāe'u-āte, *v. t.* To make empty; to quit.
E-vāe'u-ā-tion, *n.* Act of evacuating; withdrawal.
E-vāde, *v. t.* To avoid; to elude; to slip away.
Ēv-a-nēs'cence, *n.* A gradual vanishing.
Ēv-a-nēs'cent, *a.* Vanishing; fleeting; passing away.
Ēvan-gē'l'ic-al, *a.* According to, or contained in, the gospel.
E-vān-gel-ism, *n.* Promulgation of the gospel.
E-vān-gel-ist, *n.* One who

preaches or spreads the gospel.
E-vān-gel-ize, *v. t.* To instruct in the gospel of Christ.
E-vāp'o-rāte, *v. i.* To pass off in vapor; to waste insensibly.
E-vāp'o-rā-tion, *n.* Conversion of a fluid into vapor.
E-vā'sion, *n.* Artifice; equivocation.
E-vā'sive, *a.* Using evasion.
Ēve, *n.* Evening.
Ēven (ē'vn), *a.* Level; smooth; uniform; parallel; fair; not odd. — *v. t.* To make level or smooth. — *adv.* Exactly; at the very time; so much as.
Ēven-ing (ē'vn-), *n.* Close of the day; beginning of night. [ing].
Ēven-tide, *n.* Time of even-
E-vent, *n.* That which happens. — *SYN.* Incident; issue; end; result.
E-vent'ful, *a.* Full of incidents. [dial; final].
E-vent'u-al, *a.* Consequent.
E-vent'u-āte, *v. t.* To issue; to close. [ways].
Ēv'er, *adv.* At any time; al-
Ēv'er-glāde, *n.* A tract of land covered by water and grass.
Ēv'er-green, *a.* Always green. — *n.* A plant or shrub always green.
Ēv'er-lāst'ing, *a.* Continuing without end; eternal.
Ēv'er-mōre, *adv.* Eternally.
Ēv'er-y, *a.* Each one of a whole. [places].
Ēv'er-y-whēre, *adv.* In all
E-viet, *v. t.* To dispossess by judicial process.
E-vic'tion, *n.* Dispossession.
Ēv'l-dēnce, *n.* That which proves or shows facts; testimony; witness. — *v. t.* To show; to prove.
Ēv'l-dent, *a.* Clear; plain.
Ēv'l-dent-ly, *adv.* Clearly.
Ēv'il (ē'vi), *a.* Ill; wicked. — *n.* Calamity; wickedness. — *adv.* Injuri-ously.
E-vince, *v. t.* To prove; to show in a clear manner.
E-vin'g-l'ic, *a.* Capable of being proved.

E-vin'give, *a.* Tending to prove.
E-vis'cer-āte, *v. t.* To take out the bowels of.
Ēv'l-ta-ble, *a.* Capable of being avoided. [forth].
Ēv'o-ē's'tion, *n.* A calling.
E-vōke, *v. t.* To call forth.
Ēv'o-lū'tion, *n.* Act of unfolding; prescribed or regular movement.
E-volve, *v. t.* To unfold; to expand; to emit.
E-vul'sion, *n.* Act of plucking or tearing out.
Ewe (yū), *n.* A female sheep.
Ēwer (yū'er), *n.* A pitcher with a wide spout. [tate].
Ēw-ā-ger-bāte, *v. t.* To irritate.
Ēw-ā-ger-bā'tion, *n.* Increased violence of a disease.
Ex-āct, *a.* Minutely correct or regular; punctual. — *SYN.* Accurate; precise; methodical; careful. — *v. t.* To demand; to require; to extort. [ing].
Ex-āct'ion, *n.* Act of extorting.
Ex-āct'ly, *adv.* Accurately; nicely. [nicety].
Ex-āct'ness, *n.* Accuracy.
Ex-āct'or, *n.* One who exacts.
Ex-āg-ger-āte, *v. t.* To heighten unduly in representation.
Ex-āg-ger-ā'tion, *n.* A representation beyond the truth.
Ex-ālt, *v. t.* To lift high.
Ex-ālt-ā'tion, *n.* A raising; elevation. [lime].
Ex-ālt'ed, *a.* Dignified; sub-
Ex-ām'in-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being examined.
Ex-ām'i-nā'tion, *n.* Inquiry; inspection; search.
Ex-āmine, *v. t.* To inspect; to search into; to question.
Ex-ām'in-er, *n.* One who examines.
Ex-ām'ple, *n.* A pattern.
Ex-an-thēm'a-tōts, *a.* Efflorescent; eruptive.
Ēx-āreh, *n.* A visceroy.
Ex-ā'sper-āte, *v. t.* To make very angry; to enrage.
Ex-ā'sper-ā'tion, *n.* State of being exasperated.
Ēx-an-dēs'cence, *n.* A glowing or white heat.

-dēs'cent, *a.* White
cent. [hollow.
vite, *v. t.* To make
vā'tion, *n.* A making
v. [pass; to excel.
d', *v. t.* or *t.* To sur-
ding, *a.* Very great.
ding-ly, *adv.* To a
degree; very much.
(7), *v.* To surpass;
ced.
lence (7), *n.* Supe-
riority; eminence.
len-ty, *n.* A title of
value; eminent.
lent, *a.* Having great
lent-ly, *adv.* In an
ent degree.
ly, *v. t.* To take out;
lude. — *prep.* Not in-
g, *prep.* or *p. pr.*
g or leaving out; ex-
tion, *n.* Exclusion;
excluded; objection.
tion-a-ble, *a.* Liable
actions.
tion-al, *a.* Forming
tion. [jects.
tor, *n.* One who ob-
t', *v. t.* To emit
th the pores; to ex-
[selection.
ty, *n.* An extract; a
t', *n.* More than
h; interperence.
t'ive, *a.* Exceeding
mits; extreme. [ingly.
t'ive-ly, *adv.* Exceed-
nge', *v. t.* To give
something else. — *n.*
bartering; balance of
r; place where mer-
s meet.
nge'a-ble, *a.* Capable
exchanged.
q'uer (-chēk'er), *n.*
rt in England that has
e of the public treasu-
[excise.
a-ble, *a.* Subject to
v, *n.* A duty on
— *v. t.* To lay a duty
y'man, *n.* One who
s excised goods.
tion (-stz/un), *n.* Ut-
struction.
a-bil'i-ty, *n.* Capacity
ing easily excited.

Ex-cita-ble, *a.* Capable of
being roused into action.
Ex-ci-tā'tion, *n.* Act of ex-
citing. [rouse.
Ex-cite', *v. t.* To stir;
to **Ex-cit'ing**, *p. a.* Producing
excitement.
Ex-cite'ment, *n.* Act of ex-
citing; agitation.
Ex-elām', *v. t.* To cry out.
Ex-e-la-mā'tion, *n.* A loud
outcry; a mark [!], noting
some emotion.
Ex-elām'a-to-ry, *a.* Using
or containing exclamation.
Ex-elūde', *v. t.* To shut out;
to debar.
Ex-elū'sion, *n.* Rejection.
Ex-elū'sive, *a.* Shutting
out; not including.
Ex-elū'sive-ly, *adv.* To the
exclusion of others.
Ex-elū'sive-ness, *n.* State
of being exclusive. [out.
Ex-ēg'e-tā'te, *v. t.* To think
Ex-eom-mū'ni-cā'te, *v. t.* To
exclude from communion.
Ex-eom-mū'ni-cā'tion, *n.*
Act of excommunicating.
Ex-eō'ri-ā'te, *v. t.* To flay;
to strip off the skin of.
Ex-eō'ri-ā'tion, *n.* Act of
stripping off the skin.
Ex-ere'ment, *n.* Matter dis-
charged from the body.
Ex-ere-mēnt'al, *a.* Pertain-
ing to excrement.
Ex-erēs'cence, *n.* Preter-
natural growth or protuber-
ance. [out.
Ex-erēs'cent, *a.* Growing
Ex-erē'te, *v. t.* To discharge
through the pores.
Ex-erē'tion, *n.* Separation
of animal matters.
Ex-ere-tive, *a.* Tending to
excrete.
Ex-ere-to-ry, *n.* A little
duct for discharging a fluid.
Ex-erū'ci-ā'te (-shī-ūt), *v. t.*
to torture.
Ex-eru'ci-ā'ting (-kry/shī-),
a. Distressing; very pain-
ful.
Ex-eru'ci-ā'tion (-kry/shī-),
n. Torture. [blame.
Ex-eul'pa-ble, *a.* Cleared of
Ex-eul'pā'te, *v. t.* To clear
from fault or guilt.
Ex-eul-pā'tion, *n.* Act of
clearing from blame.

Ex-eul'pa-to-ry, *a.* Clearing
from blame.
Ex-eul'sion, *n.* A ramble.
Ex-eul'sive, *a.* Wandering.
Ex-eūg'a-ble, *a.* Capable or
worthy of being excused.
Ex-eūge' (-kūw), *v. t.* To
pardon; to judge leniently.
Ex-eūge' (-kūw), *n.* Apolo-
gy; that which excuses.
Ex'e-er-a-ble, *a.* Detestable;
hateful. [bly.
Ex'e-er-a-bly, *adv.* Detesta-
Ex'e-erā'te, *v. t.* To curse.
Ex'e-erā'tion, *n.* Imprecā-
tion of evil.
Ex'e-ē'te, *v. t.* To carry into
effect; to put to death by
law; to complete. — *SYN.*
To accomplish; effect; ful-
fill; finish. [execute.
Ex'e-ē'ter, *n.* One who ex-
Ex'e-ē'tion, *n.* Act of ex-
ecuting; a putting to death
as a legal punishment.
Ex'e-ē'tion-er, *n.* One who
puts to death by law.
Ex-ē'u-tive, *a.* Carrying
into effect. — *n.* The person
or power that executes the
law.
Ex-ē'u-tor, *n.* One who set-
tles the estate of a testator.
Ex-ē'u-tor-ship, *n.* Office
of executor.
Ex-ē'u-to-ry, *a.* Performing
official duties. [executor.
Ex-ē'u-trix, *a.* A female
Ex'e-gē'sis, *n.* Science of in-
terpretation. [ry.
Ex'e-gē'ti-e-al, *a.* Explanato-
Ex-ēm'plar, *n.* Copy; pat-
tern.
Ex-em-pla-ri-ly, *adv.* By
way of example.
Ex-em-pla-ry, *a.* Serving as
a pattern; worthy of imita-
tion.
Ex-ēm'plifi-cā'tion, *n.* Il-
lustration by example; a
copy. [exemplifies.
Ex-ēm'plifi'er, *n.* One who
Ex-ēm'plifi-y, *v. t.* To illus-
trate by example.
Ex-ē'mpt', *a.* Free. — *v. t.*
To free from. — *n.* One who
is not subject. [immunity.
Ex-ē'mption, *n.* Freedom;
Ex'e-quā'tur, *n.* A written
recognition of a person as
consul.

Êx'e-queis (êks'e-kwîs), *n. pl.* Funeral solemnities.
Êx'er-cise, *n.* Use; practice; performance; activity; a lesson. — *v. t.* To use; to practice; to keep busy. — *v. i.* To take or use exercise.
Êx-êr-ci-tâ'tion, *n.* Practice.
Êx-êr-gue' (-êrg'), *n.* A little space on a medal for the date, &c. [or effort].
Êx-êrt', *v. t.* To use strength.
Êx-êrt'ion, *n.* Act of exerting; effort.
Êx-fô'll-â-te, *v. i.* To scale off.
Êx-fô'll-â'tion, *n.* Act of scaling off.
Êx-hâ'l'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being exhaled.
Êx-hâ-lâ'tion, *n.* Vapor.
Êx-hâle', *v. t.* To send out, as vapor. — *v. i.* To emit.
Êx-hâle'ment, *n.* Matter exhaled; vapor.
Êx-haust', *v. t.* To drain to emptiness; to empty.
Êx-haust'ible, *a.* Capable of being exhausted.
Êx-haust'ion, *n.* Act of exhausting. [exhausted].
Êx-haust'less, *a.* Not to be exhausted.
Êx-hib'it, *v. t.* To display; to show. — *n.* A paper produced in proof of facts.
Êx-hib'it-er, *n.* One who exhibits.
Êx-hi-bi'tion (-bîsh'un), *n.* A setting forth; public show.
Êx-hib'it-o-ry, *a.* Showing.
Êx-hil'a-râ-te, *v. t.* To make cheerful; to enliven.
Êx-hil'a-râ'tion, *n.* Act of exhilarating.
Êx-hôrt', *v. t.* To advise.
Êx-hor-tâ'tion, *n.* Good advice. [to exhort].
Êx-hôr'ta-to-ry, *a.* Tending to exhort.
Êx-hôr't'er, *n.* One who exhorts.
Êx-hu-mâ'tion, *n.* A digging up, as from the grave.
Êx-hûme', *v. t.* To dig up, as from a grave.
Êx-i-gence, { *n.* Necessity;
Êx-i-gên-cy, { pressing want;
Êx-i-gent, *a.* Pressing.
Êx-ile, *n.* Banishment; a person banished. — *v. t.* To banish; to transport.

Êx-ist', *v. i.* To be; to live; to derive support.
Êx-ist'ence, *n.* Being; life.
Êx-ist'ent, *a.* Having being.
Êx-it, *n.* A going out; departure; death.
Êx'o-dus, *n.* Departure from a place; the second book in the Bible.
Êx-ôn'er-â-te, *v. t.* To unload; to free from a charge.
Êx-ôn'er-â'tion, *n.* Act of exonerating.
Êx'o-ra-ble, *a.* Capable of being moved by entreaty.
Êx-ôr-bi-tance, *n.* Extravagance; enormity.
Êx-ôr-bi-tant, *a.* Excessive.
Êx-ôr-bi-tant-ly, *adv.* Excessively; enormously.
Êx'or-cise, *v. t.* To expel, as evil spirits by conjuration.
Êx'or-cism, *n.* Act of exorcising. [out evil spirits].
Êx'or-cist, *n.* One who casts out evil spirits.
Êx'or-di-al, *a.* Beginning.
Êx'or-di-um, *n.* Introduction, preface, or preamble.
Êx-ô't'ic, *a.* Foreign. — *n.* A foreign plant.
Êx-pând', *v. t. or i.* To open; to spread; to dilate.
Êx-pânse', *n.* Wide extent of space or body.
Êx-pân'si-bil'i-ty, *n.* Capacity of being expanded.
Êx-pân'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being expanded.
Êx-pân'sion, *n.* Act of expanding; extent.
Êx-pân'sive, *a.* Spreading.
Êx-pâ'ti-ate (-shî-ât), *v. i.* To rove; to wander; to enlarge; to descend.
Êx-pâ'tri-â-te, *v. t.* To banish; — often used reflexively.
Êx-pâ'tri-â'tion, *n.* The quitting of one's country; banishment; exile.
Êx-pêc't, *v. t.* To look or wait for; to anticipate.
Êx-pêc'tan-cy, *n.* A state of waiting.
Êx-pêc'tant, *a.* Waiting; looking for. — *n.* One who is expecting. [ing for].
Êx-pee-tâ'tion, *n.* A waiting.
Êx-pee-to-rant, *a.* Promoting discharges from the lungs or throat. — *n.* A

medicine that promotes such discharges.
Êx-pêe-to-râ-te, *v. t.* To discharge from the lungs or throat.
Êx-pêe-to-râ'tion, *n.* Act of discharging from the lungs or throat.
Êx-pêe-to-râ'tive, *a.* Promoting expectoration.
Êx-pê-di-ence, { *n.* Fitness;
Êx-pê-di-en-cy, { propriety.
Êx-pê-di-ent, *a.* Fit; proper; advisable. — *n.* Means to an end; shift; device.
Êx-pê-di-ent-ly, *adv.* Fitly; with advantage.
Êx-pê-dite, *v. t.* To hasten forward; to render easy. — *SYN.* To dispatch; accelerate; hurry. — *a.* Free of impediment; expeditious.
Êx-pê-di'tion, *n.* Haste; dispatch; a voyage; an enterprise.
Êx-pê-di'tious (-dish'us), *a.* Done with dispatch.
Êx-pê-di'tious-ly (-dish'us), *adv.* With expedition or dispatch.
Êx-pêl' (7), *v. t.* To drive or force out; to banish. [pela].
Êx-pêl'er, *n.* One who expels.
Êx-pênd', *v. t.* To spend for an object; to lay out.
Êx-pên'di-ture, *n.* Act of spending; sum expended.
Êx-pênse', *n.* Cost; charge.
Êx-pên'sive, *a.* Costly; dear.
Êx-pêr'i-ence, *n.* Trial or repeated trial, or the instruction thus gained. — *v. t.* To try; to know by practice.
Êx-pêr'i-ençed (-enst), *p. a.* Taught by experience; practiced; versed.
Êx-pêr'i-ment, *n.* Trial; essay. — *v. i.* To make trial.
Êx-pêr'i-mên't'al, *a.* Founded on experiment.
Êx-pêr'i-mên't'al-ly, *adv.* By experiment; by trial.
Êx-pêr'i-ment-er, *n.* One who makes experiments.
Êx-pêrt, *a.* Skillful; dexterous. — *n.* One who is skillful. [being expiated].
Êx-pi-a-ble, *a.* Capable of expiation.
Êx-pi-â-te, *v. t.* To atone for, as a crime. [satisfaction].
Êx-pi-â'tion, *n.* Atonement;

Ēx-pli-a-to-ry, *a.* Making expiation.

Ēx-pli-rā'tion, *n.* Act of breathing out; end.

Ex-pire, *v. t.* [*imp.* **EXPIRED**]. To breathe out. — *v. i.* To die.

Ex-plāin', *v. t.* To illustrate; to make plain. — *v. i.* To give explanations.

Ex-plāin'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being explained.

Ēx-pla-nā'tion, *n.* Act of making plain. [*to explain*].

Ex-plān'a-to-ry, *a.* Serving

Ēx-ple-tive, *n.* A word inserted to fill a space.

Ēx-pli-ca-ble, *a.* Capable of being explained.

Ēx-pli-cāte, *v. t.* To unfold; to explain; to show.

Ēx-pli-cā'tion, *n.* An explanation.

Ēx-pli-cā'tive, *a.* Tending

Ēx-pli-cā'to-ry, *a.* To explain.

Ex-pli'cit, *a.* Clear; plain; express; not obscure.

Ex-pli'cit-ly, *adv.* Clearly.

Ex-plōde', *v. t.* To burst with a loud report. — *v. i.* To bring into disrepute.

Ex-plōit', *n.* A heroic deed.

Ēx-plo-rā'tion, *n.* Act of exploring. [*explores*].

Ēx-plo-rā'tor, *n.* One who

Ex-plōr'a-to-ry, *a.* Searching. [*examines*].

Ex-plōre', *v. t.* To search; to

Ex-plō'gion, *n.* A sudden bursting with a loud noise.

Ex-plō'sive, *a.* Driving or bursting with force.

Ex-pō'nent, *n.* The index of a power in algebra.

Ex-pōrt', *v. t.* To transport from one country to another.

Ēx-pōrt, *n.* A commodity sent abroad.

Ex-pōrt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being exported.

Ēx-pōrt-tā'tion, *n.* Act of exporting. [*ports*].

Ex-pōrt'er, *n.* One who ex-

Ex-pōge', *v. t.* To lay open or bare; to put in danger.

Exposé (Ēx'pō-ā'), *n.* A formal statement or exposition.

Ēx-pō-gi'tion (-zish'un), *n.* Explanation; interpretation.

Ex-pōg'i-tor, *n.* An interpreter; expounder. [*explain*].

Ēx-pōg'i-to-ry, *a.* Serving to

Ex-pōst'u-lāte, *v. t.* To remonstrate earnestly.

Ex-pōst'u-lā'tion, *n.* Act of expostulating; remonstrance.

Ēx-pōst'u-lā-to-ry, *a.* Containing expostulation.

Ex-pōg'ūre, *n.* Act of exposing, or state of being exposed.

Ex-pound', *v. t.* To explain.

Ex-pound'er, *n.* One who explains or interprets.

Ex-prēss', *v. t.* To press out; to utter in language; to make known. — *SYN.* To declare; indicate; exhibit.

— *a.* Plain; direct; explicit. — *n.* A special messenger or conveyance.

Ex-prēss'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being expressed.

Ex-prē'sion (-prēsh'un), *n.* A pressing out; mode of speech. [*express*].

Ex-prē'ssive, *a.* Adapted to

Ex-prē'ssive-ly, *adv.* With force. [*terms*].

Ex-prē'ss'y, *adv.* In direct

Ex-pūgn' (-pūn'), *v. t.* To take by assault.

Ex-pūg'nā-ble, or **Ex-pūgn'a-ble** (-pūn'-), *a.* Capable of being conquered.

Ex-pūl'sion, *n.* Act of expelling.

Ex-pūl'sive, *a.* Having power to expel. [*expunging*].

Ex-pūn'gion, *n.* Act of

Ex-pūnge', *v. t.* To blot out.

Ēx-pūr-gāte, or **Ex-pūr-gāte**, *v. t.* To cleanse; to purify; to expunge.

Ēx-pūr-gā'tion, *n.* Act of expurgating. [*ing*].

Ex-pūr-ga-to-ry, *a.* Purify-

Ēx-quil-si'te, *a.* Very fine; excellent; keenly felt.

Ēx-quil-si'te-ly, *adv.* Nicely.

Ex-si'e'cant, *a.* Tending to dry.

Ēx-si'e-cate, or **Ex-si'e'cāte**, *v. t.* To dry. [*ing*].

Ēx-si'e-cā'tion, *n.* Act of drying.

Ex'tant, *a.* Now in being; existing.

Ex-tē'm'pō-rā'ne-ōūs, } *a.*

Ex-tē'm'pō-rā-ry, } *Ut-*

tered without previous study.

Ex-tē'm'pō-re, *a.* or *adv.* Without previous study.

Ex-tē'm'pō-rise, *v. i.* To utter without study.

Ex-tēnd', *v.* To stretch out; to spread; to reach.

Ex-tēn'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being extended.

Ex-tēn'si-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being extensible.

Ex-tēn'sion, *n.* Act of extending; enlargement.

Ex-tēn'sive, *a.* Large; of great extent. [*largely*].

Ex-tēn'sive-ly, *adv.* Widely.

Ex-tēnt', *n.* Space; compass.

Ex-tēn'u-āte, *v. t.* To palliate.

Ex-tēn'u-ā'tion, *n.* Act of extenuating; palliation.

Ex-tē'r'i-or, *a.* Outward; foreign. — *n.* The outside; surface.

Ex-tē'rmi-nāte, *v. t.* To drive away; to root out.

Ex-tē'rmi-nā'tion, *n.* Destruction.

Ex-tē'rmi-nā'tor, *n.* One who exterminates.

Ex-tē'r'nal, *a.* Outward.

Ex-tē'r'nale, *n. pl.* Outward parts or rites; exterior form. [*ended*].

Ex-tin'et', *a.* Extinguished;

Ex-tin'gion, *n.* Destruction.

Ex-tin'guish (-ting'wish), *v. t.* To quench; to destroy.

Ex-tin'guish-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being quenched or put out.

Ex-tin'guish-er, *n.* A utensil to put out candles.

Ex-tin'guish-ment, *n.* A putting out or quenching; destruction.

Ēx'tir-pāte, or **Ex'tir'pāte**, *v. t.* To root out.

Ēx'tir-pā'tion, *n.* The act of rooting out.

Ēx'tir-pā'tor, *n.* One who extirpates.

Ex-tōl' (8), *v. t.* To praise greatly. — *SYN.* To exalt; laud; eulogize; glorify.

Ex-tōrt', *v. t.* To exact unlawfully; to wrest.

Ex-tōrtion, *n.* Unlawful exaction. [*live*].

Ex-tōrtion-ate, *a.* Oppress-

EXTORTIONER

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FACTITIOUS

Ex-tor-tion-er, *n.* One who practices extortion.
Ex-tract, *n.* A substance drawn from another; a passage from a book.
Ex-tráct, *v. t.* To draw out; to take. [out; lineage.
Ex-trác-tion, *a.* A drawing
Ex-tráct-ive, *a.* Capable of being extracted.
Ex-tráct-or, *n.* One who, or that which, extracts.
Ex-tra-dítion (-dít/un), *n.* Delivery on the part of one government to another of an accused person.
Ex-tra-ju-díc-ial (-dít/sh/ál), *a.* Out of the regular course of law. [not intrinsic.
Ex-trá-ne-ous, *a.* Foreign;
Ex-traór-di-na-ry (-trór/-tra-ór-), *a.* Uncommon; unusual.
Ex-tráv'a-gance, *n.* State of being extravagant; excess; prodigality.
Ex-tráv'a-gant, *a.* Exceeding due bounds; lavish in expenses. — **SYN.** Excessive; irregular; prodigal; wasteful; profuse.
Ex-tráv'a-sáte, *v. t.* To let out of the proper vessels, as blood.
Ex-tráv'a-sá-tion, *n.* A let-

ting out of the proper vessels.
Ex-tréme, *a.* Outermost; utmost; greatest; highest. — *n.* Utmost limit; extremity. [most degree.
Ex-tréme-ly, *adv.* In the utmost.
Ex-trém-ist (11), *n.* A supporter of extreme doctrines or practice.
Ex-trém-ity, *n.* Utmost point or degree; necessity.
Ex'tri-ca-ble, *a.* Capable of being extricated.
Ex'tri-cáte, *v. t.* To disentangle; to set free.
Ex'tri-cá-tion, *n.* Act of extricating; disentanglement.
Ex-trín'sic, *a.* Outward;
Ex-trín'sic-al, *a.* external.
Ex-trude, *v. t.* To thrust out.
Ex-trú-gion, *n.* Act of thrusting out. [ous abundance.
Ex-ú-ber-ance, *n.* Superfluous.
Ex-ú-ber-ant, *a.* Luxuriant; over-abundant.
Ex-ú-ber-ant-ly, *adv.* Abundantly; luxuriously.
Ex-u-dá-tion, *n.* The act of sweating out.
Ex-ú-de, *v. t.* To discharge through the pores. — *v. i.* To flow; to issue forth.
Ex-últ, *v. t.* To rejoice greatly.

Ex-últant, *a.* Rejoicing in triumph.
Ex-ul-tá-tion, *n.* Great joy.
Eye (1), *n.* The organ of sight. — *v. t.* To watch; to observe. [eye.
Eye-ball, *n.* The ball of the eye.
Eye-brow, *n.* Hairy arch over the eyes.
Eye-glass, *a.* A glass to assist the sight. [ltd.
Eye-lash, *n.* Hair on the eye.
Eye-less (í-less), *a.* Having no eyes; blind.
Eye-let, *n.* A hole for lace or cord.
Eye-serv'ant, *n.* A servant that requires watching.
Eye-serv'ice, *n.* Service done only under the employer's eye. [the eye.
Eye-sight (-sít), *n.* Sight of the eye.
Eye-sore, *n.* Something offensive to the sight.
Eye-tooth (21), *n.* An upper tooth next the grinders.
Eye-wá-ter, *n.* A lotion for the eyes.
Eye-wit-ness, *n.* One who saw what he testifies.
Gyre, *n.* A court of itinerant justices.
Gyrie (í-ry), *n.* A place where birds of prey build and hatch.

F.

FÁ-BI-AN, *a.* Like Fabius; cautious; dilatory.
Fá-bile, *a.* A fictitious story enforcing a useful truth. — *v. t.* To feign; to lie.
Fáb-rie, *n.* A building; a manufactured article, as cloth.
Fáb-ri-cáte, *v. t.* To construct; to manufacture; to devise falsely.
Fáb-ri-cá-tion, *n.* Act of fabricating or building; construction.
Fáb-ri-cá-tor, *n.* One who constructs or forms.
Fáb-ri-list, *n.* One who writes or invents fables.

Fáb-u-lous, *a.* Feigned; invented; unreal; false.
Fa-cáde (fa-sád' or fa-sád'), *n.* A front elevation of a building.
Fáce (16), *n.* The visage; front; principal surface; boldness. — *v. t.* To meet in front.
Fác-et, *n.* A little face; a small surface.
Fa-cétious, *a.* Humorous; witty.
Fá-cial (fa-shal), *a.* Pertaining to the face.
Fác-ile, *a.* Easy to be done, or to yield. — **SYN.** Pliant; flexible; ductile.

Fa-cíl-i-táte, *v. t.* To make easy.
Fa-cíl-i-ty, *n.* Ease; easiness; (pl.) means to render easy.
Fác-ing (11), *n.* A covering in front.
Fae-sim-ile, *n.* Exact likeness.
Fáct, *n.* An act; deed; reality; circumstance.
Fáct-ion, *n.* A small political party; a cabal; a clique.
Fáct-ion-ist, *n.* One who promotes faction. [tion.
Fáctious, *a.* Given to faction.
Fae-titious (-tít/us), *a.* Made by art; artificial.

f, f, i, o, u, y, long; f, f, i, o, u, y, short; cáre, cár, ásk, ál, whát; óre, yúll, úrrn; pique, firm;

Făc'tor, *n.* An agent in trade.
Făc'tor-age, *n.* Commission allowed to a factor.
Făc'to-ry, *n.* House of a factor; body of factors; a manufactory.
Făc'tô'turn, *n.* A servant employed in all sorts of work.
Făc'ul-ty, *n.* Power of the mind; ability; power; officers of a college; members of a profession.
Făd'dle, *v. i.* To trifle.
Făde, *v. i.* To wither or decay; to lose color.
Făf'cēg. See *Feces*.
Făg, *v. i.* To become weary. — *v. t.* To compel to drudge.
Făg'-end', *n.* Untwisted end of a rope; refuse.
Făg'ot, *n.* A bundle of twigs.
Făil, *v. i.* To decay; to perish; to miss; to become insolvent. — *v. t.* (4) To desert; to disappoint; to omit. — *n.* Omission.
Făil'ûre (fă'yûr), *n.* Defect; deficiency; act of becoming insolvent.
Făin, *a. Glad.* — *adv.* Gladly.
Făint, *a.* Weak; languid. — *v. i.* To swoon; to sink from loss of strength.
Făint'ish, *a.* Slightly faint.
Făint'ly, *adv.* Feebly; weakly. [faint; feebleness.
Făint'ness, *n.* State of being faint.
Făir, *a.* Free from blemish, perversion, &c.; of a light shade. — *SYN.* Pure; frank; honest; equitable. — *adv.* Openly; frankly; civilly; justly. — *n.* A stated market. — *The fair*, the female sex. [ly.
Făir'ly, *adv.* Openly; honestly.
Făir'ness, *n.* State of being fair.
Făir'y (19), *n.* A fabled spirit. — *a.* Belonging to the fables.
Făith, *n.* Belief; object of belief; creed; fidelity; promise given.
Făith'ful (17), *a.* Firm to the truth; loyal; exact; true.
Făith'ful'ly, *adv.* Honestly.
Făith'ful-ness, *n.* Firm adherence to truth or trust.
Făith'less, *a.* Without faith.

— *SYN.* Treacherous; unbelieving; disloyal; false.
Făl'câte, { *a.* Hooked;
Făl'căt-ed, { bent like a sickle.
Făl'chion (faw'chun), *n.* A short crooked sword.
Făl'con (faw'kn), *n.* A hawk trained for sport.
Făl'con-er (faw'kn-), *n.* A person who trains hawks for taking wild fowl.
Făl'con-ry (faw'kn-rŷ), *n.* Art of training hawks; practice of taking game by means of hawks.
Făll (1), *v. i.* [imp. **FELL**; *p. p.* **FALLEN**.] To drop; to decline; to happen; to apostatize. — *n.* Decent; degradation; decrease; cadence; a cascade or cataract; autumn.
Făl-lă'cious, *a.* Producing mistake; deceitful.
Făl-la'cy, *n.* Deceitfulness; deception; sophistry.
Făllen (fawln), *p. p.* from **Făll**. [to err.
Făl'li-bil'ity, *n.* Liableness.
Făl'li-ble, *a.* Liable to err.
Făl'li-bly, *adv.* In a fallible manner.
Făll'ing-sick'ness, *n.* A disease in which the patient falls down senseless; epilepsy.
Făl'lôw, *a.* Pale red, or yellow; plowed but not sown. — *n.* Land left untilled.
Fălse, *a.* Not true; counterfeit; not faithful; hypocritical.
Fălse'ly, *adv.* Erroneously.
Fălse'hôod, { *n.* Want of
Făls'ity, { truth or veracity; a false assertion.
Făl-săt'to, *n.* A kind of voice in man above his natural voice.
Făl'si-fi-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being falsified.
Făl'si-fi-căt'ion, { *hood*.
Făl'si-fi'er, { *n.* One who falsifies.
Făl'si-fy, *v. t.* To counter-

feit; to prove to be false. — *c. i.* To tell lies.
Făl'ter (8), *v. i.* To hesitate in speech; to waver.
Făl'ter-ing, *a.* Hesitating.
Făme, *n.* Reputation; renown.
Fămed, *a.* Celebrated.
Fă-mil'iar, *a.* Intimate; well-known; knowing intimately; common. — *n.* An intimate acquaintance; a demon.
Fă-mil-iăr'i-ty, *n.* Intimate acquaintance; ease in intercourse. [custom.
Fă-mil'iar-ize, *v. t.* To acquaint; to make intimate.
Făm'ly (19), *n.* Household; **Făm'ine**, *n.* Want of sufficient food.
Făm'ish, *v. i.* To die of hunger. — *c. t.* To destroy with hunger; to starve.
Făm'ish-ment, *n.* Extreme hunger. [ed.
Fă-môus, *a.* Renowned; not-fă-môus-ly, *adv.* With great renown.
Făn (18), *n.* An instrument to blow and cool the face; also one to winnow grain. — *v. t.* (7) To blow with a fan; to winnow.
Fă-năt'le, { *a.* Wild and
Fă-năt'le-al, { enthusiastic in opinions. [elast.
Fă-năt'le, *n.* A wild enthusiasm.
Fă-năt'le-gism, *n.* Extravagant notions; religious frenzy.
Făn'ci-ful (13), *a.* Dictated by fancy; whimsical; visionary.
Făn'cy, *n.* Imagination; notion; groundless opinion; preference; taste. — *c. t.* or *i.* To imagine; to conceive. — *a.* Pleasing the fancy; fine. [dance.
Făn-dăn'go, *n.* A Spanish făne, *n.* A temple; a church.
Făn-făr'on-ăde', *n.* A vain boasting; bluster.
Făng, *n.* Tusk of an animal; claw; talon.
Făn-tă'si-ă (-tă'se-ă), *n.* A fanciful piece of music.
Făn-tă'stic, { *a.* Fanciful;
Făn-tă'stic-al, { whimsical.

ăon, ôr, dq, wôlf, ôw, ôök; ūrn, rŷe, pull; ç, ê, soft; e, ĝ, hard; a; e; as ng; this.

Fän'ta-sy, *n.* A fancy; conceit; whimsey.

Fär, *a.* Distant; remote. — *adv.* At a great distance; very much.

Färçe, *n.* A short, ludicrous play. — *v. t.* To stuff.

Fär'ci-eal, *a.* Belonging to a farce.

Färe, *v. i.* To be in any state, good or bad; to be entertained. — *n.* Price of passage; food.

Färe'well, or **Färe-wëll**, *n.* Wish of welfare; act of taking leave. [adieu.]

Färe-wëll, *interj.* Good by;

Fa-ri'nä, or **Fa-ri'nä**, *n.* Pollen of flowers; the flour of grain, starch, &c.

Färi'nä'ceous, *a.* Consisting of meal; mealy.

Färm, *n.* Land occupied by a farmer. — *v. t.* To lease or rent for a price; to cultivate, as a farm.

Färm'er, *n.* One who cultivates a farm. [ing land.]

Färm'ing, *n.* Practice of till-fä'r'o, *n.* A game at cards.

Fär-rä'go, *n.* A melody.

Färr'i-er, *n.* A horse-shoer; one who cures the diseases of horses. [a farrier.]

Färr'i-er-y, *n.* Business of färr'öw, *n.* A litter of pigs. — *a.* Not producing a calf in the year. — *v. t.* or *i.* To bring forth, as pigs.

Färr'her, *n.* Being at a greater distance. — *adv.* Beyond, more remotely. See *Färther*.

Färr'her, *n.* The fourth of a färr'thin-gale, *n.* A hoop petticoat. [a bundle.]

Fäs-çe'u-lar, *a.* United in fäs'ci-näte, *v. t.* To charm; to captivate.

Fäs'ci-nä'tion, *n.* Act or power of charming.

Fäsh'ion, *n.* Form; custom; mode; style. — *v. t.* To form; to mold.

Fäsh'ion-a-ble, *a.* According to, or observant of, the prevailing mode.

Fäsh'ion-a-bly, *adv.* In a fashionable manner.

Fäsh'ion-er, *n.* One who fashions.

Fäst, *v. i.* To abstain from food. — *n.* Abstinence from food. — *a.* Firmly fixed; steadfast; rapid; swift; dissipated. — *adv.* With speed.

Fäst-däy, *n.* A day set apart for fasting and prayer.

Fäst'en (*fäs'n*), *v. t.* To make firm; to hold together.

Fäst'en-ing, *n.* That which confines or makes fast.

Fas-tid'i-öus, *a.* Difficult to please; squeamish.

Fas-tid'i-öus-ly, *adv.* With squeamishness.

Fäst'ness, *n.* State of being fast; a strong fort.

Fät, *n.* An oily, concrete animal substance. — *a.* Abounding in fat; plump; corpulent; gross; greasy. — *v.* To make or grow fat.

Fät'tal, *a.* Necessary; deadly; destructive.

Fät'tal-igm, *n.* The doctrine of fate or inevitable necessity. [to fatalism.]

Fät'tal-ist, *n.* One who holds fä-täl'i-ty, *n.* Invincible necessity; mortality.

Fät'tal-ly, *adv.* Necessarily; mortally.

Fäte, *n.* Inevitable necessity; final lot; (*pl.*) the destinies supposed to preside over men. — *SYN.* Destiny; fortune; doom; death.

Fät'ed, *a.* Decried by fate.

Fät'her, *n.* A male parent. — *v. t.* To adopt as one's own.

Fät'her-land, *n.* The native land of one's fathers.

Fät'her-less, *a.* Having no father.

Fät'her-ly, *a.* Like a father; paternal; tender.

Fäth'om, *n.* Six feet. — *v. t.* To sound the depth of; to penetrate.

Fäth'om-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being fathomed.

Fäth'om-less, *a.* Bottomless.

Fa-tigue' (*-teeg'*), *n.* Great weariness; toil. — *v. t.* To weary to excess; to tire.

Fät'ling, *n.* A fat animal.

Fät'ness, *n.* Fleshiness; fertility.

Fät'ten (*fät'tn*), *v. t.* To make fat. — *v. i.* To grow fat.

Fät'ty, *a.* Containing, or consisting of, fat; greasy.

Fa-tü'l-ty, *n.* Weakness of mind.

Fät'u-öus, *a.* Feeble in mind; foolish; silly; impotent.

Fau'cet, *n.* A contrivance for drawing liquors.

Fault, *n.* Want; blemish; a defect; offense; failing.

Fault'less, *a.* Free from fault.

Fault'y, *a.* Guilty of a fault; defective; imperfect.

Fäun, *n.* A rural deity.

Fäunä, *n.* The entire group of animals belonging to a country.

Fä'vor (33), *n.* Kind regard; support; mildness; a gift. — *v. t.* To countenance.

Fä'vor-a-ble, *a.* Propitious to success; kind; advantageous. [vor or affection.]

Fä'vor-a-bly, *adv.* With fä'vor-er, *n.* One who favors.

Fä'vor-ite, *n.* A particular friend. — *a.* Esteemed; preferred.

Fä'vor-it-igm, *n.* Disposition to favor a friend.

Fäwn, *n.* A young fallow deer. — *v. t.* To court, or flatter servilely.

Fäy (18), *n.* A fairy; an elf. — *v. t.* To join closely. [ty.]

Fä'al-ty, *n.* Homage; loyalty.

Fä'ar, *n.* Apprehension of evil. — *v. t.* or *i.* To be afraid; to dread.

Fä'ar'ful, *a.* Afraid; terrible.

Fä'ar'ful-ly, *adv.* In a fearful manner.

Fä'ar'less, *a.* Free from fear; undaunted; intrepid. [fear.]

Fä'ar'less-ly, *adv.* Without fear.

Fä'ar'less-ness, *n.* Freedom from fear; courage.

Fäs'gi-bil'i-ty, [*n.*] Practicability.

Fäs'gi-bil-ty, [*n.*] Capability of being performed; practicable.

Fä'st, *n.* A sumptuous entertainment; a festival; a holiday. — *v. t.* To eat sumptuously. — *v. t.* To entertain sumptuously.

Fä't, *n.* An extraordinary action; exploit; trick.

Fä't'er, *n.* A plume; that which forms the covering of

birds. — *v. t.* To cover with plumage; to adorn.
Feath'er-bed, *n.* A bed stuffed with feathers.
Feath'er-y, *a.* Covered with, or resembling, feathers.
Feat'ure, *n.* Form or appearance, especially of the face; lineament.
Féb'ri-fuge, *n.* A medicine to cure fever.
Féb'ri-le, or **Féb'ri-le**, *a.* Pertaining to fever.
Féb'ru-a-ry, *n.* The second month of the year.
Fé'cal, *a.* Containing drugs.
Fé'cès, *n. pl.* Excrement; drugs. [*part of farina.*]
Fé'e'u-lá, *n.* The starchy
Fé'e'u-lence, *n.* Foul matter in liquors; less; drugs.
Fé'e'u-lent, *a.* Foul; full of drugs. [*prolific.*]
Fé'e'un-dá-te, *v. t.* To make
Fé'e'un-dá-tion, *n.* Act of making fruitful. [*ness.*]
Fé'e'nd'i-ty, *n.* Fruitful.
Féd, *imp. & p. p. of Fed.*
Féd'er-al, *a.* Pertaining to a league or contract.
Féd'er-ate, *a.* Leagued.
Féd'er-á-tion, *n.* Act of uniting in a league; a confederacy. [*league.*]
Féd'er-a-tive, *a.* Joining in
Fee (18), *n.* A reward; recompense; perpetual right. — *v. t.* To retain by a fee.
Fee'ble, *a.* Wanting in strength or activity. — *SYN.* Infirm; imbecile; languid.
Fee'ble-ness, *n.* Infirmitude.
Fee'bly, *adv.* Weakly; faintly.
Feed, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. FED.*]
 To give food to; to supply. — *v. i.* To eat; to take food. — *n.* Food; meat; pasture.
Feed'er, *n.* One that feeds; any medium of supply.
Feel, *v. t. or i.* [*imp. & p. p. FELT.*] To perceive by the touch; to be affected; to experience. — *n.* A sensation communicated by touching.
Feel'er, *n.* One who, or that which, feels.
Feeling, *n.* Touch; sensibility. — *a.* Full of sensibility; tender.
Feeling-ly, *adv.* Tenderly.

Fé'e'-sím'ple, *n.* An absolute or unconditional fee.
Feet, *n. pl. of Foot.*
Feign (fain), *v. t.* To pretend; to counterfeit.
Feint (fant), *n.* A false show; a pretense.
Fe-líc'i-tá-te, *v. t.* To make happy; to congratulate.
Fe-líc'i-tá-tion, *n.* Kind wish. [*lightful.*]
Fe-líc'i-tó-us, *a.* Happy; de-
Fe-líc'i-ty, *n.* Great happiness. — *SYN.* Bliss; blissfulness; blessedness. [*cats.*]
Fé'line, *a.* Pertaining to
Fé'll, *a.* Ferce; savage; cruel. — *v. t.* To prostrate; to hem, as a seam. — *n.* Skin; hide of a beast. — *v., imp. of Fall.*
Fé'l'ow, *n.* An associate or equal; a person. — *v. t.* To match.
Fé'l'ow-er'sat'ure, *n.* One of the same race.
Fé'l'ow-feel'ing, *n.* A like feeling; sympathy. [*heir.*]
Fé'l'ow-héir (-ér), *n.* A joint
Fé'l'ow-ship, *n.* Society; companionship; foundation for maintaining a resident scholar. [*wheel.*]
Fé'ly, *n.* The rim of a
Fé'l'o-de-sé', *a.* A suicide.
Fé'l'on, *n.* One guilty of felony; a painful tumor.
Fé-ló'n'i-ó-us, *a.* Having the quality of felony; villainous. [*felonious manner.*]
Fé-ló'n'i-ó-us-ly, *adv.* In a
Fé'l'o-ny, *n.* A heinous or capital crime.
Félt, *imp. & p. p. of Fed.*
 — *n.* Cloth or stuff of wool.
Fé'má-le, *n.* One of the sex that bears young. — *a.* Feminine.
Fém'i-nine, *a.* Pertaining to females of the human race; tender; effeminate.
Fém'o-ral, *a.* Belonging to the thigh.
Fén, *n.* A marsh; a bog.
Fé'nce (18), *n.* A wall or other structure to inclose land. — *v. t.* To inclose with a fence. — *v. i.* To practice fencing. [*fence.*]
Fé'nce-less, *a.* Destitute of a
Fén'cing, *n.* Materials for

fences; art of self-defense with the sword.
Fé'nd, *v. t.* To repel; to keep off. — *v. i.* To parry.
Fé'nd'er, *n.* One who, or that which, fends, or wards off.
Fén'nel, *n.* An aromatic plant.
Fén'ny, *a.* Marshy; boggy.
Fé'off (fèf), *v. t.* To invest with the fee of land.
Fé'off'ment, *n.* Grant of a fee; gift in fee of land, &c., with delivery of possession.
Fé'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to holidays or week-days.
Fé'rine, *a.* Wild; savage.
Fér'ment, *n.* Tumult; agitation; that which causes agitation.
Fer-mént, *v. t.* To excite by internal motion — *v. i.* To undergo fermentation.
Fer-mént-a-ble, *a.* Susceptible of fermentation.
Fér'men-tá-tion, *n.* Act of fermenting.
Fer-mént-a-tive, *a.* Causing fermentation.
Férn, *n.* A genus of plants.
Fé-ró'cious, *a.* Savage; cruel; fierce.
Fé-ló'i-ty, *n.* Savage wildness and ferocity; cruelty.
Fé're-ó-us, *a.* Made of, or pertaining to, iron.
Fér'et (8), *v. t.* To drive from a lodge. — *n.* An animal of the weasel kind.
Fér'et-er, *n.* One who ferrets.
Fé'ri-age, *n.* Fare for passing a ferry.
Fer-ru'g-i-nó-us, *a.* Partaking of, or containing, iron.
Fér'ule (fé'ril or fé'r'ril), *n.* A ring at the end of a stick.
Fér'ry, *n.* A place for passing a river or lake; a boat. — *v. t.* To convey over water in a boat.
Fér'ry-man (21), *n.* One who attends a ferry.
Fér'tile, *a.* Fruitful; productive; prolific; rich.
Fér'ti-lize, *v. t.* To enrich, as land. [*soil.*]
Fér'til'i-ty, *n.* Richness of
Fér'ule (fé'ril or fé'r'ril), *n.* A flat piece of wood for

son, ðr, dɔ, wɒl, tɒb, tɒk; ðrn, rye, pull; ç, g, soft; e, s, hard; as; exist; u as u; this.

punishing children. — *v. t.*
To punish with a ferule.
Fér'ven-gy, *n.* Heat of mind.
Fér'vent, *a.* Warm; ardent.
Fér'vent-ly, *adv.* With fervor.
Fér'vid, *a.* Warm; vehement.
Fér'vor, *n.* Heat; ardor; warmth of mind.
Fès'eûe, *a.* A wire or straw to point out letters. [feast.
Fès'tal, *a.* Relating to a Fès'ter, *v. t.* To rankle. —
n. A sore that rankles and discharges.
Fès'ti-val, *a.* Pertaining to a feast. — *n.* A feast; a solemn or joyful anniversary.
Fès'tive, *a.* Gay; mirthful; festive. [mirth; gayety.
Fes-tiv'i-ty, *n.* Social joy or festoon.
Fes-toon, *n.* A kind of wreath.
Fê'tch, *v. t.* To go and bring; to bring; to sell for. — *n.* A Festoon.
Fête (fât), *a.* A festival. —
v. t. To feast.
Fê'tid, *a.* Ill-smelling; stinking.
Fê'tlock, *n.* Hair behind the paster joint of a horse.
Fê'tter, *n.* A chain for the feet; a restraint. — *v. t.* To chain; to shackle; to bind.
Fê'tus, *n.* (*pl.* Fê'tus-eg.) An animal in the womb or egg.
Fê'id, *n.* Quarrel; broil; a feudal tenure; a fief; a fœ.
Fê'id'al, *a.* Held of a lord; pertaining to fiefs or fœs.
Fê'id'al-ism, *n.* The system of feudal tenures.
Fê'ver, *n.* A disease marked by heat, thirst, and accelerated pulse.
Fê'ver-few (-fu), *n.* A plant allied to chamomile.
Fê'ver-ish, *a.* Affected with slight fever.
Few (fû), *a.* Not many; small in number. [number.
Few'ness, *n.* Smallness of
Fî'at, *n.* A decree; command.
Fî'b, *n.* A story; falsehood. —
v. i. To tell what is false.
Fî'ber (29), *n.* A slender
Fî'bre thread or thread-like substance.

Fî'bril, *n.* A small fiber.
Fî'brous, *a.* Containing, or consisting of, fibers. [mind.
Fî'ck'le, *a.* Changeable in Fî'ck'le-ness, *n.* Inconstancy.
Fî'e'tile, *a.* Molded into form by art.
Fî'e'tion, *n.* An invented story; a lie. — *SYN.* Fabrication; falsehood.
Fî'e'titious (-tish-us), *a.* Feigned; counterfeit.
Fî'e'titious-ly (-tish-us-), *adv.* Falsely.
Fî'd'le, *n.* A violin. — *v. i.* To play on a violin.
Fî'd'ler, *n.* One who plays on a fiddle.
Fî-dê'l'i-ty, *n.* Faithfulness; loyalty; honesty; integrity.
Fî'dg'et, *v. i.* To move by fits and starts. — *n.* Uneasy motion of the body. [easy.
Fî'dg'et-y, *a.* Restless; un-Fî-dû'cial, *a.* Confident;
Fî-dû'ci-a-ry, held in trust.
Fî-dû'ci-a-ry (-dû'sh-i-), *n.* A trustee.
Fî'e, *interj.* denoting dislike.
Fî'el, *n.* An estate held of a superior on condition of military service; a fief; feud.
Fî'eld, *n.* A piece of inclosed land; a battle-ground; compass; extent.
Fî'eld'-bô'k, *n.* A book used in surveying.
Fî'eld'-mâ'r'shal, *n.* The commander of an army; — a high military title.
Fî'eld'-ôf-fî'cer, *n.* A major, lieutenant-colonel, or colonel. [non.
Fî'eld'-pi'èce, *n.* A small cannon.
Fî'end, *n.* An implacable foe; the devil; an infernal being.
Fî'erce, *a.* Violent; eager in attack; furious; ferocious.
Fî'erce-ly, *adv.* Furiously.
Fî'erce'ness, *n.* Violence; rage.
Fî'er-i-ness, *n.* Great heat.
Fî'er-y, *a.* Consisting of, or like, fire; hot; irritable; fierce.
Fî'fe, *n.* A small musical pipe. — *v. i.* To play on a fife.
Fî'fer, *n.* One who plays on a fife.
Fî'fteen, *a.* Five and ten.
Fî'fth, *a.* The ordinal of five;

an interval of three tones and a semitone.
Fî'f'ti-eth (13), *a.* Next after the forty-ninth.
Fî'f'ty, *a.* Sum of five tens added.
Fî'g, *n.* A tree and its fruit.
Fî'ght (fit), *v. i.* [imp. & *p. p.* Fought.] To contend in battle or in single combat. — *v. t.* To war against. —
n. A battle; a combat.
Fî'ght'er (fî'er), *n.* One who fights. [tion.
Fî'gment, *n.* Invention; fiction.
Fî'g'u-ra-ble, *a.* Capable of being formed.
Fî'g'u-rate, *a.* Of a certain determinate form or figure.
Fî'g'u-ra'tion, *n.* Act of giving figure or determinate form.
Fî'g'u-ra-tive, *a.* Metaphorical; represented by figure.
Fî'g'ure, *n.* Shape; fashion; image; pattern; a character standing for a number; a type. — *v. t.* To make an image of; to symbolize. — *v. i.* To make a distinguished appearance.
Fî'l'a-ment, *n.* A slender thread; a fiber.
Fî'l'a-mê'tô'us, *a.* Consisting of filaments; like a thread.
Fî'l'a-to-ry, *n.* A machine for spinning threads.
Fî'l'a-tû're, *n.* The reeling of silk from cocoons.
Fî'l'bert, *n.* The nut of the cultivated hazel. [fer.
Fî'ch, *v. t.* To steal; to pilfer.
Fî'ch, *n.* A tool for smoothing wood, iron, &c.; a row; a series; bundle of papers. —
v. t. To smooth with a file; to place in order, as papers. — *v. i.* To march in file.
Fî'l'ial (fil'yal), *a.* Becoming a child.
Fî'l'i-â'tion, *n.* The relation of a son to a parent.
Fî'l'i-gree, *n.* Ornamental work in gold or silver like threads.
Fî'l'ings, *n. pl.* Particles rubbed off by a file.
Fî'll, *v. i.* To make or become full. — *n.* Fullness.
Fî'l'let, *n.* A head band; a

joint of meat.—*v. t.* To bind with a fillet.

Fil'l-i-bus'ter, *n.* A lawless military adventurer.

Fil'lip, *v. t.* To strike with the nail of the finger forced from the ball of the thumb.—*n.* A jerk of the finger from the thumb.

Fil'my (19), *n.* A young mare.

Film, *n.* A thin skin or pellicle. [*film*.]

Film'y, *a.* Composed of film.

Filter, *n.* A strainer for liquor.—*v. t.* To purify by passing through a strainer. [*ter*.]

Filth, *n.* Foul or dirty matter.

Filth'i-ness, *n.* Dirtiness.

Filth'y, *a.* Abounding in filth.—*SYN.* Foul; dirty; obscene; impure.

Fil'trate, *v. t. or i.* To filter; to percolate. [*log*.]

Fil'tra'tion, *n.* Act of filtering.

Fim'bri-ate, *v. t.* To fringe.

Fin, *n.* An organ of a fish.

Fin'a-ble, *a.* Deserving a fine.

Fin'al, *a.* Ending; conclusive.

Fin'al-ly, *adv.* In conclusion.

Fin-ale, *n.* Last part of a piece in music; termination.

Fin-ance, *n.* The science of raising and investing money; state income; revenue; (*pl.*) funds in the treasury.

Fin-anc'ial, *a.* Pertaining to finance.

Fin'an-c'ler, *n.* One skilled in financial matters. [*bird*.]

Finch, *n.* A small singing bird.

Find, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOUND.] To discover; to gain; to furnish; to establish.

Find'ings, *n. pl.* The tools, &c., which a journeyman provides for himself.

Fine, *a.* Elegant; showy; gay; handsome; keen; sharp; nice; exquisite.—*n.* Penalty; forfeiture.—*v. t.* To inflict a penalty on; to purify; to refine. [*ously*.]

Fine'ly, *adv.* Gayly; dexter.

Fine'ness, *n.* State or quality of being fine.

Fin'er, *n.* One who purifies metals.

Fin'er-y, *n.* Fine dress, jewels, trinkets, &c.; splendor.

Fin-esse, *n.* Art; artifice; stratagem.—*v. t.* To use stratagem.

Fin'ger, *n.* One of the five extremities of the hand.—*v. t.* To handle; to touch; to pilfer.

Fin'i-eal, *a.* Affectedly fine; fastidious. [*cion*.]

Fin'is, *n.* The end; conclusion.

Fin'ish, *v. t.* To bring to an end; to perfect.—*n.* That which finishes; last hard, smooth coat of plaster.

Fin'ish-er, *n.* One who finishes.

Fin'ish-ing, *n.* That which terminates or perfects. [*ed*.]

Fin'ite, *a.* Bounded; limited.

Finn-ed, *a.* Having fins.

Fin'ny, *a.* Furnished with fins. [*connected*.]

Fin'-t'ed, *a.* Having toes.

Fir, *n.* A tree allied to the pines, or its wood.

Fire, *n.* Heat and light; any thing burning; passion.—*v. t.* To set on fire; to kindle; to discharge.—*v. i.* To take fire.

Fire'-arms, *n. pl.* Guns, pistols, &c. [*wood on fire*.]

Fire'-brand, *n.* A piece of

Fire'-damp, *n.* An explosive gas in mines.

Fire'-en'gine, *n.* An engine to extinguish fires.

Fire'-fly, *n.* A winged, luminous insect.

Fire'lock, *n.* A musket.

Fire'man (21), *n.* A man who extinguishes fires, or who tends the fires of a steam-engine.

Fire'-place, *n.* Part of a chimney; hearth.

Fire'-plug, *n.* A plug for drawing water at fires.

Fire'-proof, *a.* Incombustible. [*others on fire*.]

Fire'-ship, *n.* A ship to set fire'ward, [*n*.] An off-

Fire'ward-en, [*cer* whose duty is to guard against fires.

Fire'wood, *n.* Wood for fuel.

Fire'-works (-wûrks), *n. pl.* Preparations of powder for exploding in the air.

Fir'ing, *n.* Act of discharging fire-arms: fuel.

Fir'kin, *n.* A vessel of eight or nine gallons.

Firm, *a.* Fixed; solid; strong; compact.—*n.* A partnership.

Firm'a-ment, *n.* The region of the air; the sky.

Firm'ly, *adv.* Strongly; steadily; with fixedness.

Firm'ness, *n.* Compactness; solidity; constancy.

Fir'st, *a.* Earliest; foremost; chief.—*adv.* Before any thing else. [*child*.]

Fir'st'-born, *n.* The eldest

Fir'st'-fruits, *n. pl.* First produce. [*est excellence*.]

Fir'st'-rate, *a.* Of the high-

Fir'st'ling, *n.* Offspring of cattle first produced.

Fis'e'al, *a.* Pertaining to a public treasury.—*n.* Public revenue; a treasurer.

Fish (18), *n.* An animal living in water, particularly one breathing by gills.—*v. t.* To search, as for fish.—*v. i.* To try to catch fish.

Fish'er-man (21), *n.* One employed in fishing.

Fish'er-y, *n.* The business or place of fishing.

Fish'h'ook, *n.* A hook for catching fish.

Fish'ing, *n.* The practice of catching fish.

Fish'-mong'ger (-mûng'ger), *n.* A dealer in fish.

Fish'y, *a.* Tasting like a fish; fish-like. [*aplt*.]

Fis'sile, *a.* Capable of being fis'sure (fish'yur), *n.* A cleft; a narrow chasm.

Fist, *n.* The hand clinched.—*v. t.* To beat with the fist.

Fist'l'-blows, *n. pl.* Blows with the fist. [*chronic abscess*.]

Fist'u-lâ, *n.* A deep, narrow,

Fist'u-lar, [*a*.] Hollow, like

Fist'u-lous, [*a*.] a pipe.

Fit, *n.* Attack of spasms, or of disease; a passing humor.—*a*. Suitable; convenient; proper.—*v. t.* (7) To suit;



Fir.

to adapt; to equip; to qualify.
Fit'ful, *a.* Varied by fits.
Fit'ly, *adv.* Suitably; conveniently.
Fit'ness, *n.* State of being fit.—*SYN.* Adaptation; justness; propriety. [*prate*].
Fitting, *p. a.* Fit; appropriate.
Five, *n.* Four and one.
Five'fold, *a.* Taken five times.
Fix, *v. t.* To set firmly; to fasten.—*v. i.* To settle.
Fix'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being fixed.
Fix'a-tion, *n.* Act of fixing; firm state. [*ling fast*].
Fix'ed-ness, *n.* State of being fix'd.
Fix'i-ty, *n.* Coherence; fixedness.
Fix'ture (fikst'yur), *n.* Fixed furniture, or appendage.
Fizz, *v. i.* To make a hissing sound; to bungle. [*state*].
Flab'bi-ness, *n.* A flabby flab'by, *a.* Soft; yielding; loose; easily shaking. [*ber*].
Flac'id, *a.* Weak and flaccid.
Flac'id'i-ty, *n.* Laxness; want of tension.
Flag, *v. i.* To become weak; to droop.—*v. t.* To lay with flags or flat stones.—*n.* Plant; a flat stone; colors, or an ensign.
Flag'el-läte, *v. t.* To scourge.
Flag'el-lä'tion, *n.* Act of whipping. [*flute*].
Flag'eo-let, *n.* A kind of flag.
Flag'gy, *a.* Weak; flexible; insipid.
Flag'i'tious (-jish'us), *a.* Extremely wicked; atrocious.
Flag'-öf-fi-er, *n.* The commander of a squadron.
Flag'on, *n.* A vessel with a narrow mouth, for liquors.
Flag'ran-cy, *n.* Heinousness; enormity.
Flag'rant, *a.* Ardent; enormous; eager; notorious.
Flag'rant-ly, *adv.* Notoriously.
Flag'-ship, *n.* The ship which bears the commander of a squadron.
Flag'-staff (20), *n.* A staff to support a flag.
Flag'-stone, *n.* A flat stone for a pavement.

Flail, *n.* An instrument for thrashing grain.



Flake, *n.* A scale of snow; a scale; a scaffold.—*v. t.* To form into flakes.—*v. i.* To break into thin layers or scales.

Flak'y, *a.* Consisting of flakes.
Fläm, *n.* A pretense; a lie.—*v. t.* To deceive; to gull.

Fläm'beau (fläm'bō), *n.* A lighted torch.

Fläme, *n.* Light emitted from fire; blaze; ardor.—*v. i.* To burn with a blaze; to shine as fire.

Fläm'ing (ll), *a.* Burning with blaze; bright; violent.

Flä-ming'o, *n.* A bird of a bright red color, with long legs and a long neck.



Flä-m'y, *a.* Burning as flamingo flame.

Flänge, *n.* A projecting edge, as on a car-wheel.

Flänk, *n.* Side of the body, or of an army or fleet.—*v. t.* To attack or turn the flank of; to border on.

Flän'nel, *n.* A soft woolen cloth of loose texture.

Fläp, *n.* A piece of cloth that flaps; noise or motion of a flap.—*v. t.* To move as wings.—*v. i.* To make a motion as with wings.

Fläp'jack, *n.* A griddle-cake.
Fläp'per, *n.* One who, or that which, flaps.

Fläre, *v. i.* To waver; to burn with an unsteady light.—*n.* A broad, unsteady light.

Fläsh, *n.* A sudden burst of light.—*v. i.* To burst suddenly, as light. [*spid*].

Fläsh'y, *a.* Gay; showy; insipid.
Fläsk, *n.* A narrow-necked bottle; a powder-horn.

Fläsk'et, *n.* A long, shallow basket.

Flät, *a.* Level; insipid; positive, in music, depressed.—*n.* A level piece of land;

a shoal; mark of depression in mud.—*v. t.* To make flat.—*v. i.* To become flat. [*peremptorily*].

Flät'ly, *adv.* Horizontally.
Flät'ness, *n.* State of being flat. (make or grow flat)
Flät'ten (flät'ten), *v. t.* To flatten.
Flät'ter, *v. t.* To praise falsely.

Flät'ter-er, *n.* One who flatters.
Flät'ter-y, *n.* Act of flattering; adulation.

Flät'u-lence, *n.* Wind in the stomach or intestines.

Flät'u-lent, *a.* Windy; producing wind in the stomach.
Fläunt, *v. t.* To display ostentatiously.

Flä'vor (38), *a.* peculiar taste or smell; relish; savor.—*v. t.* To give a pleasant taste or smell to. [*flavor*].

Flä'vor-ös, *a.* Pleasing in flavor, *n.* A break; sudden gust; defect.—*v. t.* To break; to crack; to violate.

Fläw'y, *a.* Having flaws; defective.

Fläx, *n.* A plant from the fiber of the bark of which linen is made.

Fläx'en, *a.* Like, or fläx'y, pertaining to, flax.

Fläy, *v. t.* To strip off flax the skin of.

Fläs, *n.* A troublesome insect.
Fläs'm, *n.* An instrument for opening veins.

Fläck, *v. t.* To spot; to streak or stripe.

Fläc'tion, *n.* Act of bending.

Fläd, *imp. & p. p. of Fläc*.

Flädge, *v. t.* To furnish with feathers. [*bird just fledged*].

Flädge'ling, *n.* A young fledge, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. FLED*]. To run away with rapidity.

Fleece, *n.* Coat of wool that covers a sheep.—*v. t.* To deprive of a fleece; to strip by severe exactions.

Flee'gy, *a.* Covered with wool.

Fleer, *v. i.* To grin with scorn; to deride.—*n.* Derision; mockery.
Fleet, *a.* Moving with velocity; quick in motion.—*n.*



A number of ships in company; a navy. — *v. i.* To pass swiftly; to flit.

Fleet'ing, *a.* Not durable. — *SYN.* Transient; transitory.

Fleet'ness, *n.* Swiftmess; speed.

Fleem'ish, *a.* Pertaining to Flinders or to its inhabitants.

Fleish, *n.* The softer solids of animals; animal nature; human family. — *v. t.* To feed with flesh; to glut; to accustom.

Fleish'-brush, *n.* A brush to excite action of the skin.

Fleish'-col'or (-köl'ur), *n.* The color of the flesh.

Fleish'i-ness (13), *n.* Corpulence. [real; carnal.]

Fleish'y, *a.* Animal; corpulent; *v. a.* Corpulent; fat.

Flew (flü), *imp. of Fly.*

Flëx, *r. i.* To bend.

Flëx'i-bil'i-ty, *n.* Pliancy.

Flëx'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being bent. — *SYN.* Pliant; tractable; manageable; yielding. [bent.]

Flëx'ile, *a.* Pliable; easily.

Flëx'ion (flëk'shun), *n.* Act of bending; a fold; a turn.

Flëx'or, *n.* A muscle that produces flexion.

Flëx'u-ous (flëk'shü), *a.* Bending; winding.

Flëx'üre (flëks'shür), *n.* A bending or winding.

Flick'er, *v. i.* To flutter; to flap the wings as a bat.

Flit'er, *n.* One that flies.

Flight (flit), *n.* Act of flying; flock of birds.

Flight'i-ness (flit'-) *n.* Capricious feeling; delirium.

Flight'y (flit'y), *a.* Wild; fanciful; fleeting.

Film'i-ness, *n.* Thin, weak texture. [feeble.]

Film'gy, *a.* Slight; weak;

Flinch, *v. i.* To draw back; to shrink from irresolution.

Fling, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. FLUNG.] To cast from the hand. — *v. i.* To flounce; to utter harsh language. — *n.* A gibe; a sneer.

Flint, *n.* A hard stone.

Flint'y, *a.* Made of, or resembling, flint; hard.

Flip, *n.* A drink made of beer, spirit, and sugar heated.

Flip'pan-gy, *n.* Volubility of tongue. [vulgar; pert.]

Flip'pant, *a.* Rapid in speech; Flip'pant'ly, *adv.* In a flip-pant manner.

Firt, *v. t.* To throw with a jerk. — *v. i.* To coquet. — *n.* A jerk; a coquette; a pert girl.

Fir-tä'tion, *n.* Desire of attracting notice; coquetry.

Flit (7), *v. i.* To flutter; to dart along; to remove.

Flitch, *n.* A side of pork cured.

Flöat, *n.* Something that swims; a raft. — *v. t.* or *i.* To swim on the surface.

Flöe'-eu-lence, *n.* Adhesion in small locks.

Flöe'-eu-lent, *a.* Adhering in small locks.

Flöck, *n.* A collection of small animals; a flock of wool. — *v. i.* To gather in a crowd; to assemble.

Flöck'-béd, *n.* A bed filled with locks of wool. [ice.]

Flöe, *n.* A mass of floating

Flög, *v. t.* To whip; to lash; to chastise.

Flög'ing, *n.* Chastisement.

Flood (flüd), *n.* Flow of tide; the sea; inundation. — *v. t.* To overflow; to inundate.

Flood'-gäte, *n.* A gate to stop or let out water.

Floor, *n.* The bottom of a room or of a building; a story; platform. — *v. t.* To cover with a floor; to prostrate; to silence. [floors.]

Floor'ing, *n.* Materials for

Flöpp, *v. i.* To flap.

Flö'rä, *n.* All the vegetable species native in a given locality or period. [flowers.]

Flö'ral, *a.* Pertaining to

Flö-rës'cence, *a.* A bursting into flower; a blossoming.

Flö'ret, *n.* A small or partial flower.

Flö'rid, *a.* Flushed with red.

Flö-rid'i-ty, *n.* Freshness or brightness of color.

Flö-ri'fer-ous, *a.* Producing flowers. [values.]

Flö'rin, *n.* A coin of different

Flö'ríst, *n.* One who cultivates flowers.

Flöe'-eu-lös, *a.* Composed of florets.

Flö't'ade, *n.* Act of floating; something that floats.

Flö-til'ä (18), *n.* A little fleet.

Flöt'sam, } *n.* Goods found

Flöt'son, } floating on the sea.

Flounce, *v. t.* To deck with

flounces. — *v. i.* To struggle violently; to flounder. — *n.* Trimming on apparel; a sudden jerk or dash.

Floun'der, *v. i.* To flounce; to struggle violently. — *n.* A flat fish allied to the halibut.

Flour, *n.* The fine part of Flourder.

Flour'ish (flür'ish), *v. t.* or *t.* To thrive; to embellish; to brandish. — *n.* (18) Decoration; show; parade of words; musical embellishment.

Flout, *v. t.* To treat with contempt. — *v. i.* To sneer. — *n.* Contemptuous fling.

Flow (flö), *v. i.* To move as a liquid; to rise as the tide; to hang loose and waving. — *v. t.* To cover with water; to flood. — *n.* A stream; current.

Flow'age, *n.* Act of flowing; state of being flowed.

Flow'er (flour), *n.* The blossom of a plant; choicest part. — *v. i.* To blossom forth. — *v. t.* To embellish with figures.

Flow'er-de-lüce, *n.* A plant of several species: iris.

Flow'er-y, *a.* Full of flowers; highly ornamented.

Flow'ing, *a.* Liquid; fluent.

Flöwn, *p. p. of Fly or Fly.*

Flö't'u-äte, *v. i.* To waver; to rise and fall.

Flö't'u-ä'tion, *n.* Sudden rise and fall; undulation.

Flüe, *n.* A passage for smoke.

Flü'en-gy, *n.* Facility of utterance. [copious.]

Flü'ent, *a.* Flowing; voluble;

Flü'ent'ly, *adv.* With flow of utterance; volubly.



Flú'id, *a.* Having parts which easily move, as water or air; liquid. — *n.* A fluid substance.

Flu'id-í-ty, *n.* The quality of being fluid.
Flú'ke, *n.* The part of an anchor which fastens in the ground. [*ter.*]

Flú'me, *a.* A channel for water.
Flú'm'er-y, *n.* A kind of jelly; flattery.
Flú'ng, *imp. & p. p. of Fling.*
Flú'r'y, *a.* A hasty blast; sudden commotion. — *v. t.* To agitate.

Flúsh, *a.* Fresh; full of vigor; affluent; liberal. — *n.* A flow of blood to the face. — *v. i.* To redden suddenly. — *v. t.* To make red; to start; to cause to flush.

Flú's'ter, *v. t.* To confuse. — *v. i.* To be agitated.

Flú'te, *n.* A musical pipe. — *v. i.* To play on a flute. — *v. t.* To furrow or channel.

Flú'tist, *n.* A performer on the flute.

Flú'ter (8), *v. i.* To move or flap the wings rapidly; to fluctuate. — *v. t.* To agitate; to hurry the mind. — *n.* Act of fluttering; hurry; confusion.

Flú'vi-al, *a.* Relating to.
Flú'vi-át'le, *a.* Growing in, a river.

Flúx, *n.* A flowing; a substance for melting metals; dysentery. — *v. t.* To melt or fuse.

Flux-i-bil'i-ty, *n.* Capacity of being fused.

Flúx-i-ble, *a.* Capable of being melted.

Flúx'ion (flúk'shun), *n.* A flowing; a method of mathematical analysis.

Flúx'ion-a-ry, *a.* Inconstant; variable.

Flý, *v. i.* [*imp. FLEW; p. p. FLOWN.*] To move with the wings; to move rapidly. — *n.* (19) A winged insect.

Flý-blów, *n.* The egg of a fly. — *v. t.* To lay an egg in or on, as a fly.

Flý-léaf, *n.* A blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book.

Fóal, *n.* The young of a mare. — *v. t.* To bring forth a colt.

Fóam, *v. t.* To froth; to be in a rage. — *n.* Froth; rage.

Fóam'y, *a.* Covered with foam or froth; frothy.

Fóh, *n.* A small watch-pocket. — *v. t.* To trick; to defraud.

Fó'cal, *a.* Belonging to a focus.

Fó'eus, *n.* (*pl. Fó'eus-es, Fó'ci*, 25.) The point in which rays of light meet, when reflected or refracted; a central point.

Fó'd'er, *n.* Food for cattle. — *v. t.* To feed, as cattle.

Fóe (18), *n.* An enemy; an adversary; an ill-wisher.

Fóg, *n.* A thick vapor from the earth or water.

Fóg-gi-ness (13), *n.* State of being foggy; filled with fog.

Fóg-gy, *a.* Dark with a fog.

Fó'gy, *n.* A stickler for old things; one opposed to progress. [*ness*; a falling.

Fó'ible, *n.* A moral weak-

Fóil, *v. t.* To frustrate; to defeat. — *n.* Defeat; a blunt sword; a thin leaf of metal.

Fóist, *v. t.* To insert wrongfully or secretly.

Fóld, *n.* A doubling; a plait; a pen for sheep. — *v. t.* To double over. — *v. i.* To double over another.

Fóld'er, *n.* An instrument to fold paper. [*with scales.*]

Fó'lli-á'ceous, *a.* Leafy or

Fó'lli-age, *n.* Leaves of trees.

Fó'lli-á'te, *v. t.* To beat into a thin plate. [*plates.*]

Fó'lli-á'tion, *n.* A beating into

Fó'lli-o (fó'lli-o or fó'll-yo), *n.* (*pl. Fóllös* (fó'll-ös or fó'll-yös) 18.) A book of two leaves to a sheet; a page.

Fó'lk (fók), or **Fó'lks** (fó'ks), *n. pl.* People in general.

Fó'lli-ele, *n.* A simple pod opening down the inner suture.

Fó'llów, *v.* To go or come after; to copy or imitate; to succeed; to result.

Fó'llów-er, *n.* One who follows; a disciple.

Fó'll'y, *n.* Want of sense; absurd action; criminal weakness.

Fó-mént, *v. t.* To apply lotions to; to encourage or abet.

Fó'men-tá'tion, *n.* A bathing with warm lotions.

Fónd, *a.* Foolish; silly; loving. [*careless.*]

Fónd'le, *v. t.* To doat on; to

Fónd'ling, *n.* One fondled or caressed much.

Fónd'ly, *adv.* Lovingly.

Fónd'ness, *n.* Affection; love.

Fónt, *n.* A baptismal basin; an assortment of type.

Fóod, *n.* That which supplies nutriment. — *syn.* Sustenance; provisions; aliment; fare.

Fóol, *n.* One destitute of reason; a buffoon. — *v. t.* To impose on.

Fóol'er-y, *n.* Acts of folly.

Fóol'hárd'y, *a.* Madly rash or adventurous.

Fóol'ish, *a.* Silly; indiscreet.

Fóol'ish-ly, *adv.* Weakly; absurdly.

Fóol'ish-ness, *n.* Want of understanding; folly.

Fóol'scap, *n.* A long folio writing paper.

Fóot (21), *n.* That on which a thing stands; the bottom of the leg; 12 inches; measure in poetry; infantry. — *v. i.* To dance; to walk. — *v. t.* To kick; to tread; to sum up.

Fóot'-ball, *n.* An inflated ball for kicking about.

Fóot'-boy, *n.* A boy in livery.

Fóot'ing, *n.* Ground for the foot; firm position.

Fóot'man (21), *n.* A man-servant.

Fóot'-páce, *n.* A slow walk.

Fóot'-pád, *n.* A highwayman.

Fóot'-páth, *n.* A way for foot-passengers.

Fóot'step, *n.* Mark of a foot; track; mark; way. [*set.*]

Fóot'stöl, *n.* A stool for the

Fóp, *n.* A vain, trifling fellow; a coxcomb; a dandy.

Fóp'per-y, *n.* Foolish vanity in dress or manners.

Fóp'plish, *a.* Fop-like; vain; gaudy; affected.

Fóp'plish-ness, *n.* Foppish dress or manners.

Fór, *prep.* In the place of;

because of. — *conj.* Because; since.

För'age, *n.* Food for horses or cattle; provisions. — *v. t.* To go in search of provision for horses.

För'ag-müch', *adv.* or *conj.* Since; seeing.

Fö-räy', or **För'äy'**, *n.* A pillaging excursion.

För'bäde', *imp.* of **Forbid**.

For-beär', *v. t.* or *t.* [*imp.* **FORBARE**; *p. p.* **FORBORNE**.] To cease; to abstain; to delay.

For-beär'ance, *n.* Long-suffering; abstinence.

For-bid', *v. t.* [*imp.* **FORBID**; *p. p.* **FORBIDDEN**.] To command not to do; to prohibit.

For-bid'ding, *a.* Repulsive.

For-börne', *p. p.* from **Forbear**.

Force, *n.* Strength; active power; vigor; efficacy; armament. — *v. t.* To compel; to urge; to ravish.

Force'-meat, *n.* Spiced meat chopped fine.

For-ci-ble (11), *a.* Manifesting force; violent; mighty.

For-ci-bly, *adv.* With violence.

Förd, *n.* A shallow place where water is passed on foot. — *v. t.* To pass by wading.

Förd'a-ble, *a.* Passable on foot. [*foot.*]

Före, *a.* Coming or going first. — *adv.* Before; in the forefront. [*forehand.*]

Före-arm', *v. t.* To arm before.

Före-böde', *v. t.* To prognosticate; to predict.

Före-böd'ing, *n.* Prognostication. [*beforehand.*]

Före-cast', *v. t.* or *i.* To plan first. — *adv.* Before; in the forefront. [*forehand.*]

Före-cast, *n.* Contrivance beforehand; foresight.

Före-cäs-tle (käs-l), *n.* The forepart of a ship, under deck, where the sailors live.

Före-elöge', *v. t.* To shut up; to preclude; to cut off from right of redemption.

Före-elög'üre (klö'zhür), *n.* Act of precluding.

Före-döom', *v. t.* To doom beforehand.

Före-fä-ther, *n.* An ancestor.

Före-fing-er, *n.* The finger next to the thumb.

Före-gö', *v. t.* [*p. p.* **FORGONE**.] To forgo; to possess; to give up. [*hand.*]

Före-göne', *a.* Formed before.

Före-ground, *n.* The front part of a picture.

Före-hand-ed, *a.* Early; timely; easy in property.

Före-head (fö'ed), *n.* Upper part of the face.

För'eign (fö'rin), *a.* Belonging to another country; not to the purpose. — *SYN.* Alien; remote; extrinsic.

För'eign-er (fö'rin-), *n.* An alien, or one from another country. [*beforehand.*]

Fore-judge', *v. t.* To judge.

Fore-know' (nö'), *v. t.* To know before.

Fore-knowl'edge (nöl'ej), *n.* Knowledge of future events. [*or cape.*]

Före-land, *n.* A promontory.

Före-löck, *n.* A lock of hair on the forehead.

Före-man (21), *n.* The chief man of a jury, or in a shop.

Före-möst, *a.* First in order.

Före-nöön, *n.* First half of the day.

For-rän'sie, *a.* Relating to courts of law.

Före-or-däin', *v. t.* To ordain beforehand.

Före-ör-di-nä'tion, *n.* Previous ordination or appointment. [*fore.*]

Före-pärt, *n.* The part before.

Före-rank, *n.* The first or front rank.

Före-rün', *v. t.* To precede.

Före-rün'ner, *n.* One sent before; a precursor.

Före-see', *v. t.* [*p. p.* **FORSEEN**.] To see beforehand.

Före-show', *v. t.* [*p. p.* **FORSHOWN**.] To indicate beforehand. [*beforehand.*]

Före-sight (-ätt), *n.* A seeing.

Före-skin, *n.* The skin that covers the *glans penis*.

För'est, *n.* An extensive wood.

Före-stall', *v. t.* To buy, as goods, before they reach the market.

För'est-er, *n.* One who guards, or who lives in, a forest.

Före-täte, *n.* Anticipation. — *v. t.* To anticipate.

Före-täll', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **FORETOLD**.] To predict.

— *v. t.* To utter prediction.

Före-thought (-thawt), *n.* Previous thought; provident care. [*show.*]

Före-tö'ken, *v. t.* To foretell.

Före-top, *n.* Hair on the forehead; platform at the head of a mast.

For-äver, *adv.* Through endless ages; to eternity.

Före-wärn', *v. t.* To warn beforehand. [*admonition.*]

Före-wärning, *n.* Previous warning.

För-feit (fö'füt), *v. t.* To lose by an offense. — *n.* What is lost by an offense.

För-feit-a-ble, *a.* Subject to forfeiture.

För-feit-dre, *n.* Act of forfeiting; thing forfeited.

For-gäve', *imp.* of **Forgive**.

Förge, *n.* A place where iron is beaten into form. — *v. t.* To form by hammering; to counterfeit.

För'ger, *n.* One who forges.

För'ger-y, *n.* Act of counterfeiting or falsifying.

För-göt', *v. t.* [*imp.* **FORGOT**; *p. p.* **FORGOTTEN**.] To lose the remembrance of.

For-gét'ful, *a.* Apt to forget.

For-gét'ful-ness, *n.* Aptness to forget; neglect.

For-giv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being forgiven; pardonable.

For-give', *v. t.* [*imp.* **FORGAVE**; *p. p.* **FORGIVEN**.] To pardon.

For-give'ness, *n.* Pardon.

For-göt', imp. and *p. p.* from **Forget**. [*get.*]

For-göt'ten, *p. p.* from **Forget**, *v. i.* or *t.* To shoot into branches; to divide. — *n.* An instrument with prongs.

Förked (fö'küt), *a.* Divided into branches or prongs.


Förk'y, *a.* Divided into shoots or branches.

For-lörn', *a.* Forsaken and wretched; helpless.

För'm, *n.* Shape; figure; method; manner; model; order; show. — *v. t.* To give shape to; to model; to plan;

to make. — *n.* A long bench or seat.
Förm'al, *a.* According to form; stiff; exact. — *SYN.* Precise; ceremonious.
Förm'al-ist, *n.* An observer of forms.
For-mäl'i-ty, *n.* Observance of ceremony. [to forms]
Förm'al-ly, *adv.* According to form.
Förm'a-tion, *n.* Act of forming; creation; production.
Förm'a-tive, *a.* Forming or tending to form. — *n.* Part of a word that gives it form and is distinct from the root; a word formed agreeably to some analogy.
Förm'er, *n.* One who forms.
För'mer, *a.* First of two; preceding; previous.
För'mer-ly, *adv.* In time past; of old; heretofore.
För'mi-da-ble, *a.* Adapted to excite fear; tremendous.
För'mi-da-bly, *adv.* In a manner to excite fear.
Förm'less, *a.* Having no regular form. [form]
Förm'u-lä (25), *n.* Prescribed form.
Förm'u-la-ry, *n.* A book of stated forms. — *a.* Stated.
För'ni-cä'tion, *n.* Incontinence of unmarried persons.
För'ni-cä'tor, *n.* One guilty of fornication.
För'träy. See *Foray*.
For-säke', *v. t.* [imp. FOR-SOOK; *p. p.* FORSAKEN.] To quit entirely. — *SYN.* To abandon; relinquish; renounce.
For-säk'en, *a.* Abandoned.
For-soöth', *adv.* In truth; verily.
For-sweär', *v. t. or i.* [imp. FOR-SWORE; *p. p.* FOR-SWORN.] To renounce or deny upon oath; to swear falsely.
Fört, *n.* A fortress; castle.
För'te, *n.* That in which one excels.
Förth, *adv.* Forward; abroad.
Förth-cöm'ing (-kü'm'ing), *a.* Ready to appear.
Förth-with' or **Förth-with'**, *adv.* Immediately.
Fört'i-fi-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being fortified.
Fört'i-fi-cä'tion, *n.* Military

architecture; a work for defense; a fortified place.
Fört'i-fy, *v. t.* To erect works for the defense of; to confirm.
Fört'i-tüde, *n.* Firmness of mind to endure. — *SYN.* Resolution; endurance; resoluteness.
Fört'night (-nit), *n.* The space of two weeks.
Fört'ress, *n.* A fortified place.
For-tü'i-tüs, *a.* Accidental.
For-tü'i-ty, *n.* Any thing occurring by chance.
Fört'u-nate, *a.* Lucky; successful. [fully]
Fört'u-nate-ly, *adv.* Successfully.
Fört'üne (fört'yün), *n.* The good or ill that befalls man; luck; riches. — *v. i.* To happen; to befall.
Fört'y, *a.* Four tens added.
För'um (18), *n.* A public place in Rome; court of justice; tribunal.
För'ward, *a.* Being before; prompt; bold. — *v. t.* To advance; to promote. — *adv.* In front; onward.
För'ward-ness, *n.* Eagerness; promptness; boldness.
Fösse, *n.* A ditch; a moat.
Fös'sil, *a.* Dug from the earth. — *n.* A petrified plant or animal dug from the earth.
Fös'sil-if'er-ös, *a.* Containing fossil remains.
Fös'sil-ist (8), *n.* One versed in the knowledge of fossils.
Fös'ter, *v. t.* To nurse; to feed; to cherish.
Fös'ter-age, *n.* Charge of nursing a child.
Fös'ter-bröth'er, *n.* One nursed at the same breast.
Fös'ter-child, *n.* A child nursed by another than its parent. [ters]
Fös'ter-er, *a.* One who fosters.
Föth'er, *n.* A weight of lead.
Fought (fawt), *imp. and p. p.* of *Fight*.
Foul, *a.* Turbid; impure; defiled; not clear or fair. — *v. t.* To make foul.
Foul'ly, *adv.* Filthily.
Foul'ness, *n.* Filthiness.
Found, *imp. and p. p.* of *Find*.

— *v. t.* To lay a bank; to cast of metal.
Found-dä'tion, *n.* Settlement; bottom; support.
Found'er, *n.* One who founds or builds; a caster of wares. — *v. i.* To fill and sink. — *v. t.* To make lame.
Found'er-y, *n.* A place for found'ry, } casting metals.
Found'ling, *n.* A deserted or exposed child.
Fount, } *n.* A spring;
Fountain, } source; jet;
 head of a river; first cause.
Four, *a.* Two and two added.
Four-fold, *a.* Four times as much. [feet]
Four-foot-ed, *a.* Having four
Four'i-er-ism, *n.* The scheme of Fourier for the reorganization of society.
Four'score, *a.* Eighty.
Four'square, *a.* Having four equal sides.
Fourteen, *n.* Four and ten.
Fourth, *a.* Next after the third. [place]
Fourth'y, *adv.* In the fourth
Fowl, *n.* A winged animal; a bird. — *v. i.* To catch or kill wild fowl.
Fowl'er, *n.* A sportsman who catches birds.
Fowl'ing-piöce, *n.* A gun for shooting birds.
Föx, *n.* A wild animal remarkable for its cunning.  *Fox*.
Frä'cas (18), *n.* A noisy quarrel.
Frä'ction, *n.* A fragment; part of an integer or whole number.
Frä'ction-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, fractions.
Frä'tious (fräk'shüs), *a.* Apt to quarrel; cross; fretful.
Frä'türe (fräkt'yür), *n.* A breach of a solid. — *v. t.* To break or crack, as a bone.
Frä'g'ile, *a.* Easily broken; brittle; weak.
Fra-gil'i-ty, *n.* Brittleness; frailty; weakness.
Frä'gment, *n.* A piece broken off; a small portion.

ä, ö, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ö, i, ö, ü, y, short; cäre, cär, äsk, all, whät; öre, vell, tärn; piöque, firm;

Frág'ment-a-ry, *a.* Composed of fragments. [small.]
Frá'grance, *n.* Sweetness of Frá'grant, *a.* Sweet-smelling.
Frá'il, *a.* Weak; liable to error; of easy virtue.
Frá'il'ty, *n.* Weakness; infirmity; foible.
Frá'me, *v. t.* To construct; to adjust and put together; to form. — *n.* Fabric; structure; timbers of an edifice; form; humor.
Frá'me'-work (-wúrk), *n.* The frame.
Frá'pe, *n.* A French coin, value of 18 cents, 6 mills.
Frán'chise (frán'chis), *n.* A privilege; immunity. — *v. t.* To make free. [lease.]
Frán'chise-ment, *n.* Re-frán'gi-bil'i-ty, *n.* State of being frangible. [break.]
Frán'gi-ble, *a.* Liable to Frá'nk, *a.* Free in uttering sentiments; without disguise. — *SYN.* Open; candid; ingenuous; undisguised. — *n.* A free letter. — *v. t.* To exempt from postage.
Frá'nk-in'cense, or **Frá'nk-in'gá'nce**, *n.* A fragrant resinous substance. [ly.]
Frá'nk'ly, *adv.* Freely; openness; openness.
Frán'tic, *a.* Transported with passion; wild.
Frá'tér'nal, *a.* Brotherly.
Frá'tér'ní-ty, *n.* A brotherhood.
Frá'ter-ní-ze, or **Frá'tér-ní-ze**, *v. i.* To associate as brothers.
Frá'trí-cide, *n.* Murder, or the murderer, of a brother.
Fraud, *n.* Deception; deceit; trick.
Fraud'ful, *a.* Trickish.
Fraud'u-lence, *n.* Fraud; deceitfulness.
Fraud'u-lent, *a.* Deceitful; crafty; trickish.
Fraught (frawt), *a.* Loaded; laden; filled; full.
Frá'y, *n.* A quarrel; a riot.
Fréak, *n.* A whim; a notion. [odd.]
Fréak'ish, *a.* Whimsical;


Fréck'le (frék'l), *n.* A yellowish spot on the skin. [les.]
Fréck'led, *a.* Full of freckles.
Fréck'ly, *a.* Marked with freckles.
Free, *a.* Being at liberty; candid; liberal; easy; licentious. — *v. t.* To deliver from restraint.
Free'bó't-er, *n.* A robber.
Free'bórn, *a.* Born free.
Freed'man (21), *n.* A man freed from slavery.
Free'dóm, *n.* Exemption from the control of another; liberty; familiarity.
Free'hóld, *n.* Land held by free tenure.
Free'hóld-er, *n.* The owner of a freehold.
Free'ly, *adv.* At liberty; liberally; in abundance.
Free'man (21), *n.* One who enjoys liberty, or is entitled to the privileges of citizenship.
Free'ness, *n.* The quality of being free.
Free'schóol (-skool), *n.* A school open to all.
Free'stóné, *n.* A stone composed of sand, and hence easily cut.
Free'think-er, *n.* One who disbelieves revelation.
Free-will, *n.* Power of acting at pleasure.
Freeze, *v. t. or i.* [imp. FROZE; *p. p.* FROZEN.] To congeal with cold; to die by cold.
Freight (frät), *n.* Lading of a ship. — *v. t.* To load, as a vessel.
Freight'er (frät'-), *n.* One who receives and forwards freight.
Frénch, *a.* Belonging to France. — *n.* The language of France.
French'-hórn, *n.* A wind-instrument of music.
Fre-nét'ic, *a.* Frantic. See *Phrenetic*.
Frén'zy, *n.* Distraction of mind.
Fré'quen-cy, *n.* Occurrence often repeated.
Fré'quent, *a.* Often done, or happening. [often.]
Fre-quén't, *v. t.* To visit

Fre-quén't-a-tive, *a.* Denoting frequent repetition.
Fré'quent-ly, *adv.* Often.
Frée'eo, *n.* A kind of painting on fresh plaster.
Fresh, *a.* New and strong; recently made, or obtained; raw; green; cool; brisk; not salt. — *n.* A freshet.
Fresh'en (frésh'n), *v. t.* To make fresh; to revive.
Fresh'et, *n.* A flood in rivers.
Fresh'ly, *adv.* In a fresh manner; newly.
Fresh'man (21), *n.* One of the youngest class in an American college.
Fresh'ness, *n.* State of being fresh; newness; coolness.
Fret (7), *v. t. or i.* To irritate; to be peevish; to corrode. — *n.* Agitation of liquor; irritation of mind.
Fret'ful (17), *a.* Disposed to fret. — *SYN.* Peevish; cross.
Fret'ful-ly, *adv.* In a fretful manner; peevishly.
Fret'ful-ness, *n.* Peevishness.
Fret'work (-wúrk), *n.* Raised work.
Frí'a-bil'i-ty, } *n.* The qual-
Frí'a-ble-ness, } ity of be-
ing easily reduced to powder.
Frí'a-ble, *a.* Easily crumbled.
Frí'ar, *n.* A member of any religious order; a monk.
Frí'ar-y, *n.* A monastery.
Frí'b'le, *a.* Frivolous; silly. — *n.* A trifling fellow.
Frí'e-as-see', *n.* Dish of stewed or fried fowls. — *v. t.* To dress in fricassee.
Frí'et-ion, *n.* A rubbing; attrition.
Frí'day, *n.* The sixth day of the week.
Frí'end, *n.* A person attached to another by affection; a Quaker. [friends.]
Frí'end-less, *a.* Without Frí'end-li-ness, *n.* State of being friendly.
Frí'end'ly, *a.* Klud; amicable; favorable.
Frí'end'ship, *n.* Intimacy based on mutual esteem.
Frí'eze, *n.* A coarse woollen cloth, with a nap; part of an entablature of a column.

són, ór, dō, wólφ, tōb, tōók; úrn, rye, pull; ç, é, soft; e, ē, hard; ag; exist; ŋ as ng; this.

Frigate, *n.* A ship of war, carrying from 28 to 50 guns.
Fright (*frit*), *n.* Sudden terror; panic. — *v. t.* To disturb with sudden terror.
Fright/en (*frit/en*), *v. t.* To affect with sudden terror.
Fright'ful (*frit'v*), *a.* Adapted to excite sudden terror.
Fright'ful-ly (*frit'v*), *adv.* Dreadfully.
Fright'ful-ness (*frit'v*), *n.* The quality of impressing sudden terror.
Frig'id, *a.* Cold; dull; insensible; impotent.
Frig'id'i-ty, *n.* Coldness; dullness.
Frig'il (*i*), *n.* An edging or ruffle. — *v. i.* To shiver with cold.
Fringe, *n.* A kind of trimming. — *v. t.* To adorn with fringe.
Frip'per-y, *n.* Old clothes; useless matter.
Frisk, *v. i.* To leap; to dance.
Frisk'et, *n.* A frame to confine sheets of paper in printing.
Frisk'i-ness (*l*), *n.* Liveliness; airiness; gaiety.
Frisk'y, *a.* Lively; frolicsome.
Frit, *n.* Materials of which glass is made after being baked, but before fusion.
Frith, *n.* Narrow arm of a sea.
Frit'ter, *n.* A kind of pancake. — *v. t.* To break into fragments. — *To fritter away*, to diminish gradually.
Frit-völ'i-ty, } *n.* Acts
Frit'v'o-lu's-ness, } or habits
of trifling. [sing.]
Frit'v'o-lu's, *a.* Light; trifling.
Frizz, *v. t.* To curl or crisp.
Friz'zle (*frit'z*), *v. t.* To crisp in short curls. — *n.* A little crisp curl.
Frö, *adv.* From: back.
Fröck, *n.* An outer garment.
Frög, *n.* A well-known amphibious animal.
Fröl'ie (*f*), *a.* Gay; full of pranks; playful. — *n.* A wild prank; merriment. — *v. i.* (*f*) To be merry.
Fröl'ie-some, *a.* Full of gaiety and mirth.


Fröm, *prep.* Out of; by reason of; by aid of.
Frönd, *n.* The leaf peculiar to palms and ferns.
Fron-dés'gence, *n.* The time of the year when a plant puts forth its leaves.
Frönt (*frint*), *n.* The front; forehead; face; impudence. — *v. t.* To stand before; to stand or oppose face to face. — *v. i.* To stand foremost or opposite.
Frönt'age, *n.* The front part of an edifice or lot.
Frönt'al, *a.* Belonging to the forehead or front. — *n.* A pediment over a small door or window.
Frönt'iër, *n.* The utmost verge of a country. — *a.* Bordering.
Frönt'i's-plège, *n.* A picture facing the first page of a book.
Frönt'less, *a.* Void of shame; impudent.
Frönt'let (*frint'let*), *n.* A bandage worn on the forehead.
Fröst, *n.* Frozen dew. — *v. t.* To cover with frost, or something like frost.
Fröst-work (*-wörk*), *n.* Work resembling hoar-frost.
Fröst'y, *a.* Like frost; freezing. [of wit.]
Fröth, *n.* Foam; empty show.
Fröth'y, *a.* Full of foam; empty.
Frounce, *v. t.* To curl or frizzle. — *n.* A wrinkle or curl.
Frou'zy, *a.* Musty; fetid.
Frö'ward, *a.* Perversely disobedient. — *SYN.* Refractory; disobedient; wayward; cross.
Frö'ward-ly, *adv.* In a forward manner.
Frö'ward-ness, *n.* Perverseness; waywardness.
Frown, *n.* A wrinkled look; a scowl. — *v. i.* To express displeasure by contracting the brow; to scowl. — *v. t.* To rebuke with a look.
Frown'ing-ly, *adv.* With a frown. [Freeze.]
Fröze, *imp.* and *p. p.* of **Frö'zen**, *p. p.* of **Freeze**.

Frue-tés'gence, *n.* The time when fruit ripens.
Frue-tifer-ous, *a.* Producing fruit.
Frü'e-ti-fi-cä'tion, *n.* Act of fructifying.
Frü'e-ti-fy, *v. t.* To make fruitful; to fertilize.
Frug'al, *a.* Saving of expenses; economical.
Frug'al-i-ty, *n.* Prudent economy; thrift. [only.]
Frug'al-ly, *adv.* With economy or producing fruit.
Fruit, *n.* Produce of the earth, of trees, or animals; effect or consequence. [eral.]
Fruit'age, *n.* Fruit in general.
Fruit'er-ar, *n.* One who deals in fruit.
Fruit'er-y, *n.* A fruit-loft.
Fruit'ful, *a.* Producing fruit; fertile; prolific.
Fruit'ful-ness, *n.* Productiveness; fertility.
Fru-it'ion (*-ish/un*), *n.* Enjoyment; realization.
Fruit'less, *a.* Destitute of fruit.
Fruit-tree, *n.* A tree cultivated for its fruit.
Fry-men-té'ceous, *a.* Made of, or resembling, grain.
Fry-men'ty, *n.* Food made of wheat boiled in milk.
Frysh, *n.* A tender born in the sole of a horse.
Früs'träte, *v. t.* To disappoint; to defeat; to nullify.
Frus-trä'tion, *n.* Disappointment; defeat.
Früs'tum, *n.* (pl. **Früs'tä** or **Früs'tums**.) Part of a solid left after cutting off the top. 
Frÿ, *v. t.* To cook with fat in a frying-pan. — *v. i.* To be heated, as meat in a pan over the fire. — *n.* A crowd of small fish.
Fry'ing-pän, *n.* A kitchen utensil to fry food in.
Füd'dle, *v. t.* To make drunk.
Fü'del, *n.* Any substance that feeds fire.
Fu-gä'clous, *a.* Fleeing away; volatile.
Fu-gä'cl-ty, *n.* Volatility.

Fū'ti-tive, *a.* Flying; wandering. — *n.* A runaway; a deserter.

Fū'gle-man (21), *n.* One who stands in front of soldiers at drill to show them the movements; a director.

Figue (13g), *n.* A repetition of parts in music.

Fū'lerum, *n.* 
 (*pl.* Fū'lerà or Fū'lerums.)

Fū'lerum, *n.* A lever; a lever rest.

Ful-fill' (18), *v.* weight. *i.* To accomplish; to carry into effect; to complete.

Ful-fill'ment, *n.* Performance.

Fū'gen-cy, *n.* Brightness.

Fū'gent, *a.* Shining.

Full, *a.* Having all it can contain; complete; ample. — *n.* Complete measure. — *adv.* Fully; quite. — *v. t.* To thicken and scour, as cloth, in a mill. [*cloth.*]

Ful'ler, *n.* One who fuls.

Full'ness, *n.* State of being full; repetition; plenty.

Fully, *adv.* To the full; entirely.

Fū'lmī-nāte, *v. t. or i.* To explode; to utter denunciation; to denounce.

Fū'lmī-nā'tion, *n.* Explosion; denunciation of censure.

Fū'some, *a.* Gross; disgusting; nauseous.

Fū'm'ble, *v. i.* To attempt awkwardly; to grope about.

Fū'm'bler, *n.* One who fumbles.

Fū'me, *n.* Smoke; vapor; rage. — *v. i.* To smoke; to rage.

Fū'mī-gāte, *v. t.* To smoke.

Fū'mī-gā'tion, *n.* Diffusion of smoke or vapors.

Fū'm'y, *a.* Producing fumes.

Fū'n, *n.* Sport; merriment.

Fu-nām'bu-list, *n.* A rope-dancer. [*playment.*]

Fū'ne'tion, *n.* Office; employment.

Fū'ne'tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to some office.

Fū'ne'tion-ary, *n.* One who holds an office; an official.

Fū'nd, *n.* A stock; capital;

(*pl.*) money she supplies. — *v. t.* To invest in funds.

Fū'n'da-mēnt, *n.* The seat.

Fū'n'da-mēnt'al, *a.* Pertaining to the foundation; essential.

Fū'n'da-mēnt'al-ly, *adv.* Primarily; essentially.

Fū'n'er-al, *n.* A burial. — *a.* Used at the interment of the dead. [*neral.*]

Fu-nē're-al, *a.* Suited to a funeral.

Fū'n-gō'e'ty, *n.* Fungous excrescences.

Fū'n'gō's, *a.* Like a mushroom; spongy.

Fū'n'gus, *n.* An order of plants including mushrooms, toadstools, mold, mildew, &c.; proud flesh.

Fū'nī-ele, *n.* A small cord; a fiber.

Fu-nī'e-u-lar, *a.* Consisting of a small fiber.

Fū'n'nel, *n.* Passage for smoke; a tunnel for pouring liquors into bottles.

Fū'n'ny, *a.* Droll; comical.

Fū'r, *n.* Fine, soft hair; skins. — *v. t.* To line with fur.

Fū'r-be-lōw, *n.* Fur or fringe round the lower part of a lady's dress. — *v. t.* To adorn with furbelows.

Fū'r'blush, *v. t.* To polish; to scour.

Fū'r'cate, *a.* Forked.

Fū'rī-ōus, *a.* Rushing violently; transported with passion. — *SYN.* Vehement; boisterous; fierce; mad.

Fū'rī-ōus-ly, *adv.* With great vehemence; madly.

Fū'rl, *v. t.* To fold and fasten to a yard, &c. [*mile.*]

Fū'r'long, *n.* The eighth of a furlough (fū'r'lō).

Fū'r'lough (fū'r'lō), *n.* Temporary leave of absence. — *v. t.* To furnish with a furlough.

Fū'r'nace, *n.* A place for melting metals, or for heating water; inclosed fireplace.

Fū'r'nish, *v. t.* To supply; to provide; to equip.

Fū'r'nish-er, *n.* One who supplies. [*goods.*]

Fū'r'nī-ture, *n.* Movable

Fū'r'i-er, *n.* A dealer in furs.

Fū'r'row, *n.* A trench made

by a plow; a wrinkle. — *v. t.* To cut in furrows; to wrinkle.

Fū'r'ry, *a.* Covered with fur.

Fū'r'ther, *a.* More distant; additional. — *adv.* To a greater distance. — *v. t.* To assist; to promote; to advance. [*tion.*]

Fū'r'ther-ance, *n.* Promotion.

Fū'r'ther-er, *n.* A promoter.

Fū'r'ther-mōre, *adv.* Moreover; besides.

Fū'r'ther-mōst, *a.* Most distant or remote.

Fū'r'tive, *a.* Gotten by stealth; secret; sly.

Fū'r'ne, *n.* A thorny evergreen shrub. [*furze.*]

Fū'r'ry, *a.* Abounding with furs.

Fū'r'y, *n.* Madness; passion; a raging woman.

Fū'ge, *v. t.* To liquefy by heat. — *v. i.* To be melted.

Fu-gee, *n.* A firelock.

Fū'gī-bī'l'ty, *n.* The quality of being fusible. [*melted.*]

Fū'gī-ble, *a.* Capable of being melted. — *n.* A light musket.

Fū'al-lear', *n.* An infantry soldier wearing a bear-skin cap.

Fū'gion (fū'shun), *n.* The operation of converting a solid into a liquid by heat; union, as of parties.

Fū'ss, *n.* A tumult; a bustle.

Fū'ssy, *a.* Bustling in small matters.

Fū's'tian (fū's'tyan), *n.* A kind of coarse cotton stuff; a swelling style; bombast. — *a.* Made of fustian.

Fū's'tie, *n.* A West India wood used for dyeing.

Fū's'ty, *a.* Moldy; musty.

Fū'tile, *a.* Useless; vain; worthless; ineffectual.

Fu-tīl'i-ty, *n.* Want of importance or effect; uselessness.

Fū't'ock, *n.* One of the timbers raised over the keel, which form the breadth of the ship.

Fū't'ure (fū't'yūr), *a.* Liable to come or be hereafter. — *n.* Time to come.

Fu-tū'rī-ty, *n.* State of being yet to come; future time or event; the future.
Fūzz (3), *v. i.* To fly off in

small particles. — *n.* Fine, light particles.
Fūzzy, *a.* Light and loose.
Fy, *interj.* Expressing dis-

like, contempt, or adherence.
Fyke, *n.* A kind of bag-net for catching fish.

G.

GĀB, *n.* The mouth; loquacity. — *v. i.* To prate. [coarse frock.
Gāb'ar-dine, *n.* A kind of Gāb'ble, *v. i.* To talk fast or without meaning. — *s.* Loud or rapid and senseless talk.
Gāb'bi-on, *n.* A wicker cylinder filled with earth, used in hasty defenses.

Gāb'le, *n.* Triangular end of a building from the eaves to the top.

Gād, *n.* A wedge; a road; a spear-point. — *v. i.* To ramble or rove.

Gād'a-bout, } *n.* One who roves about idly. [stings cattle.

Gād'fly, *n.* An insect which Gāff (1), *n.* A light spear; a sort of boom or yard.

Gāf'fle, *n.* A spur for cocks. Gāg, *v. t.* To stop the mouth of. — *v. i.* To heave with nausea. — *n.* Something thrust into the mouth, to hinder speaking.

Gāge, *n.* A pledge, or pawn; a measure. — *v. t.* To pledge; to measure, as a cask.

Gā'ly. See Gayly.

Gāin, *n.* Profit; advantage. — *v. t.* To obtain; to reach. — *v. i.* To advance.

Gāin'ful (17), *om.* Producing profit; lucrative.

Gāin'less, *a.* Unprofitable; useless; without gain.

Gāin-sāy', or Gāin'sāy, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. GAINSAID.] To deny; to oppose; to contradict.

Gāin-sāy'er, or Gāin'sāy-er, *n.* One who gainsays.

Gāir'ish, *a.* Gaudy; showy.

Gāit, *n.* Manner of walking. Gāit'er, *n.* A covering for the leg or foot.

Gā'lā, *n.* Show; festivity. Gā'lāx-y, *n.* The milky way; a splendid assemblage.

Gāle, *n.* Strong wind; breeze.

Gall (1), *n.* Bitter animal fluid; the bile; rancor; an excrescence on the oak. — *v. t.* To hurt the skin of; to fret; to vex.

Gal-lānt', *n.* A man attentive to ladies; a lover. — *v. t.* To wait on, as a lady. — *a.* Polite and attentive to ladies.

Gāl'tant, *a.* High-spirited; daring in fight; brave.

Gāl'tant-ly, *adv.* Bravely. Gal-lānt'ly, *adv.* In the manner of a gallant.

Gāl'tant-ry, *n.* Bravery; nobleness; politeness to ladies.

Gāl'te-on, *n.* A large Spanish ship formerly in use.

Gāl'ter-y (19), *n.* A covered walk; a kind of platform, with seats, on brackets or columns.

Gāl'tey (19), *n.* A kind of low flat-built vessel: cook-room of a ship-of-war; a frame for holding type that has been set up.

Gāl'tey-slāve, *n.* A slave who works in the galleys.

Gāl'tie, *a.* French.

Gāl'tie, *a.* Belonging to galleys. [om.]

Gāl'ti-cism, *a.* A French idiom. Gāl'ti-gās'king, *n. pl.* Large, open hose or trousers; leather guards for the legs.

Gāl'ti-nā'ceōūs, *a.* Pertaining to fowls of the barn-door or pheasant kind.

Gāl'ti-pōt, *n.* A small pot painted and glazed, used by apothecaries.

Gāl't-nut, *n.* An excrescence on the oak, used in dyeing, &c. [quart.]

Gāl'tion, *n.* A measure of four Gal-loon', *n.* A kind of ribbon of silk, cotton, &c., for binding.

Gāl'top (8), *v. i.* To move by leaps, as a horse. — *n.* A running by leaps, of a quadruped.

Gāl'tows (gāl'tus), *n.* A frame for the execution of criminals.

Gal-lōche' (-lōch'), *n.* An over-shoe.

Gal-vān'le, *a.* Gallows. Pertaining to galvanism.

Gāl'van-ism, *n.* A species of electricity. [galvanism.]

Gāl'van-ize, *v. t.* To affect by galvanism.

Gām'bit, *n.* A mode of opening the game, in chess-playing. [money.]

Gām'ble, *v. i.* To play for Gām'bler, *n.* One who gambles.

Gām-boge', or Gām-bōge', *n.* A reddish-yellow gum-resin.

Gām'bol, *n.* A skipping and leaping. — *v. i.* To leap and skip. [a horse.]

Gām'brel, *n.* The hind leg of Gāme, *n.* Sport; play; scheme; animals hunted. — *v. t.* To play for money; to sport. [ive.]

Gāme'sōme, *a.* Gay; sport-Gāme'ster, *n.* One addicted to gaming.

Gām'mon, *n.* Thigh of a hog smoked; a hoax; humbug. — *v. t.* To pickle and smoke; to impose upon.

Gām'ut, *n.* The scale of notes in music.

Gān'der, *n.* Male of the goose.



Gāng, *n.* A crew; a band.
Gāng-gil-on, *n.* A tumor in the tendinous parts.
Gāng'grēne, *n.* Mortification of flesh. — *v.* To mortify.
Gāng'gro-noŭs, *a.* Mortified.
Gāngue (*gang*), *n.* The mineral substance inclosing a vein of metallic ore.
Gāng'wāy, *n.* A passage.
Gān'net, *n.* A sea-fowl allied to the pelican.
Gānt'let, *n.* A kind of military punishment.
Gāol (*gail*), *n.* A jail.
Gāol'er, *n.* A jailer.
Gāp, *n.* A breach; opening.
Gāpe, *v. i.* To open the mouth wide. [*pearance*.]
Gārġ, *n.* Clothes; dress; apparel.
Gārġ'age, *n.* Offals of animals.
Gārġ'ble, *v. t.* To pick out or sift; to mutilate.
Gārġ'den (*gar'dn*), *n.* A place for the cultivation of plants, fruits, flowers, &c. — *v. i.* To cultivate a garden. [*a garden*.]
Gārġ'den-er, *n.* One who tills.
Gārġ'et, *n.* A disease in the udders of cows.
Gārġ'le, *v. t.* To wash or rinse, as the throat. — *n.* A liquid for washing the throat. [*flowers*.]
Gārġ'land (18), *n.* A wreath of Gārġ'le, *n.* A plant having a strong smell and taste.
Gārġ'ment, *n.* An article of clothing.
Gārġ'ner, *n.* A store-house for grain. — *v. t.* To store in a granary. [*or gem*.]
Gārġ'net, *n.* A red mineral.
Gārġ'nish, *v. t.* To adorn; to decorate. — *n.* Decoration.
Gārġ'nish-ee', *n.* One in whose hands property of another is attached.
Gārġ'nish-ment, } *n.* Furni-
Gārġ'ni-tūre, } ture; or-
Gārġ'ni-tūre, } nament; decoration.
Gārġ'ret, *n.* Part of a house directly under the roof.
Gārġ'ret-er, *n.* One who lives in a garret.
Gārġ'ri-son (*gar'ri-sun*), *n.* A body of troops in a fort. — *v. t.* To place soldiers in for defense.

Gar-rōte', *v. t.* To seize by the throat from behind, so as to strangle and rob. [*sees*.]
Gar-rū'li-ty, *n.* Talkative.
Gārġ'ru-lōus, *a.* Deposed to talk much. — *SYN.* Talkative; loquacious.
Gārġ'ter, *n.* A band to hold up a stocking. — *v. t.* To fasten with a garter.
Gās (*by some pros. gās*), *n.* (*pl. Gās'eg*, 7, 18) An aëri-form, elastic fluid.
Gās'eon-ēde', *n.* A boasting. — *v. i.* To boast; to bluster. [*gas*.]
Gās'e-ōs, *a.* In the form of Gāsh, *n.* A deep and long cut. — *v. t.* To make a long, deep cut in.
Gās'-light (-lit), *n.* Light produced by gas.
Gās-ōm'e-ter, *n.* A reservoir for collecting gases.
Gāsp, *v. i.* To labor for breath; to pant. — *v. t.* To emit convulsively. — *n.* A painful catching of the breath.
Gās'trie, *a.* Belonging to the stomach. [*quism*.]
Gas-tril'o-quy, *n.* Ventrilo-
Gas-trōn'o-mer, *n.* One who likes good living.
Gās'tro-nōm'ie, *a.* Pertaining to gastronomy.
Gas-trōn'o-my, *n.* Art of good living; epicurism.
Gāte, *n.* Passage-way; a large door or frame-work for closing a passage. [*a gate*.]
Gāte'way, *n.* A way through.
Gāth'er, *v. t. or i.* To collect. — *n.* A plait or fold.
Gāth'er-er, *n.* One who gathers.
Gau'di-ness, *n.* Showiness.
Gaud'y (18), *a.* Showy; ostentatiously fine.
Gāuge (*gā*), *v. t.* To measure the contents of, as of a cask. — *n.* A measure; a rod for measuring. [*gauges*.]
Gāug'er (*gā'er*), *n.* One who gaunt (*gānt*), *a.* Lean; thin.
Gāunt'let, *n.* A glove with metal plates on the back; a long glove.
Gauze, *n.* A thin silk or linen.
Gāve, *imp. of Give*.
Gāv'el, *n.* A small heap or

parcel of grain; mallet of a presiding officer.
Gāwk, *n.* A cuckoo; a fool.
Gāwk'y, *a.* Foolish; awkward. — *n.* An awkward and overgrown or stupid person.
Gāy, *a.* Cheerful; merry; joyous; fine; showy.
Gāy'e-ty, *n.* Merriment.
Gāy'ly (14), *adv.* Finely; merrily.
Gāze, *v. i.* To look intently. — *n.* A fixed or eager look.
Ga-sā'le', *n.* A species of antelope.
Ga-sā'te', *n.* A newspaper. — *v. t.* To announce officially. [*Gazelle*.]
Gāz'et-tear', *n.* A geographical dictionary; a writer for a gazette. [*at with scorn*.]
Gāz'ing-stōck, *n.* One gamed.
Gēar, *n.* Goods; dress; apparatus; harness. — *v. i.* To put gear on.
Geese, *n. pl. of Goose*.
Gēl'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being coagulated.
Gēl'a-tine (80), *n.* An animal substance that forms jelly.
Ge-lāt'i-nōus, *a.* Of the nature of gelatine.
Gēld, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. GELDED or GELT*.] To deprive of an essential part; to castrate.
Gēl'id, *a.* Cold, or very cold.
Gēm, *n.* A bud; a jewel; a precious stone. — *v. t.* (7) To adorn with jewels. — *v. i.* To bud.
Gēm'i-ni, *n. pl.* The Twins, — a constellation.
Gēm-mā'tion, *n.* Form of budding in plants.
Gēm'me-ōs, *a.* Of the nature of gems. [*gems*.]
Gēm'my, *a.* Resembling.
Gēn'der, *n.* Sex, male or female. — *v.* To beget; to engender. [*ing to genealogy*.]
Gēn'e-a-lōg'ie-al, *a.* Pertaining.
Gēn'e-āl'o-gist, *n.* One skilled in genealogy or pedigrees.
Gēn'e-āl'o-gy, *n.* History of descents; lineage; pedigree.
Gēn'er-ā, *n. pl.* of Genus.



Gén'er-al, *a.* Common; public. — *n.* Commander of an army.
Gén'er-al-is'ti-mo (18), *n.* Commander in chief.
Gén'er-ál-i-ty, *n.* State of being general; the greatest part. [generalizing.]
Gén'er-al-iz-a'tion, *n.* Act of Gén'er-al-ize, *v. t.* To arrange under general heads.
Gén'er-al-ly, *adv.* Commonly.
Gén'er-al-ship, *n.* The skill or conduct of a general.
Gén'er-á-te, *v. t.* To beget.
Gén'er-á-tion, *n.* A race; family; an age. [duce.]
Gén'er-a-tive, *a.* Able to produce or begets.
Gén'er-á-tor, *n.* One who produces or begets.
Ge-nér'ie, *a.* Compre-
Ge-nér'ie-al, *a.* Comprehending, or pertaining to, a genus.
Gén'er-ús'i-ty, *n.* Liberty of soul; magnanimity.
Gén'er-ús, *a.* Liberal; free.
Gén'er-ús-ly, *adv.* With liberality; magnanimously.
Gén'e-sis, *n.* Origin; the first book of Scripture.
Gén'et, *n.* A small horse.
Ge-nét'ie, *a.* Relating to origin or production.
Ge'ni-al, *a.* Contributing to production; enlivening; natural.
Ge'nie, *n.* A fabulous being in Arabian mythology.
Gén'i-tive, *a.* Noting the second case of Greek and Latin nouns.
Gén'i-tor, *n.* A sire; a father.
Ge'ni-us, *n.* (*pl.* **Ge'ni-i**, 28.) A good or evil spirit.
Gén'yus (*Gen'yus*), *n.* (*pl.* **Gén'yus-es**.) Nature; special disposition; mental superiority; a man of remarkable mental vigor.
Géns-d'ármes (*zhóng-dárm*), *n. pl.* Armed police in France.
Gén-teel, *a.* Polished in manners; polite.
Gén-teel'y, *adv.* With polite manners. [bitter root.]
Gén'tian, *n.* A plant with a Gé'tile, *n.* Any one not a Jew; a heathen. — *a.* Pertaining to heathen.

Gen-tíl'i-ty, *n.* Politeness.
Gén'tile, *a.* Well-born; refined; not rough or coarse; not wild. — *SYN.* Tame; mild; meek; quiet.
Gén'tile-fólk (-fók), *n. pl.*
Gén'tile-fólk-s (-fók-s), *n. pl.* People of good birth and breeding.
Gén'tile-man (21), *n.* A man of good breeding and education.
Gén'tile-man-like, *a.* Be-
Gén'tile-man-ly, *a.* coming a gentleman; polite; refined.
Gén'tile-ness, *n.* Softness of manners; mildness. [care.]
Gén'tly, *adv.* Softly; with
Gén'try, *n.* People of education and good breeding.
Ge'nu-flé-e'tion, or **Gén'u-flé-e'tion**, *n.* Act of bending the knee.
Gén'u-ine, *a.* Free from adulteration; real; true; pure.
Gén'u-ine-ly, *adv.* Really; truly.
Gén'u-ine-ness, *n.* A genuine quality; purity.
Ge'nus (25), *n.* A class embracing many species.
Ge'o-gén'trie, *a.* Having the same center as the earth.
Ge-ód'e-sy, *n.* Art of measuring the earth.
Ge-óg'o-ny, *n.* Doctrine of the formation of the earth.
Ge-óg'ra-pher, *n.* One skilled in geography.
Ge'o-gráph'ic-al, *a.* Relating to geography.
Ge-óg'ra-phy, *n.* Description of the world and its inhabitants.
Ge'o-lóg'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to geology.
Ge-ól'o-gist, *n.* One versed in geology.
Ge-ól'o-gy, *n.* The science that treats of the interior structure of the earth.
Ge-óm'e-ter, *n.* A geometer.
Ge'o-mét'ric-al, *a.* Pertaining or according to geometry.
Ge'o-mét'ric-al-ly, *adv.* According to geometry.
Ge-óm'e-tri'cian (-trish'an), *n.* One skilled in geometry.

Ge-óm'e-try, *n.* The science of quantity and measurement.
Ge'o-pún'ie, *a.* Pertaining to tillage; agricultural.
Ge'o-pún'ies, *n. sing.* Science of cultivating the earth.
Geór'gic, *n.* A rural poem.
Ge-rá'ni-úm, *n.* A plant with showy flowers.
Gérm, *n.* A seed-bud of a plant; first principle. [blood.]
Gér'man, *a.* Related by Ger-máne', *a.* Entirely appropriate.
Gér'mi-nal, *a.* Pertaining to the germ, or seed-bud.
Gér'mi-ná-te, *v. i.* To bud; to sprout; to shoot.
Gér'mi-ná'tion, *n.* Act of sprouting.
Gér'mund, *n.* A verbal noun.
Ges-tá'tion, *n.* Act of carrying young in the womb.
Ges-tié'u-lá-te, *v. i.* To use gestures. [making gestures.]
Ges-tié'u-lá'tion, *n.* Act of Gest'üre, *n.* Action; motion. — *v. i.* To make gestures; to gesticulate.
Get, *v. t.* [*imp.* **GET**; *p. p.* **GOTTEN**.] To gain; to obtain; to win; to procure; to persuade; to learn. — *v. i.* To gain; to become.
Gew'gaw, *n.* A showy trifle.
Ghást'li-ness (*ghást'-*), *n.* A death-like look; paleness.
Ghást'ly (*ghást'ly*), *a.* Deathly pale.
Ghér'kin (*ghér'kin*), *n.* A small pickled cucumber.
Ghóet (*ghóet*), *n.* A spirit; an apparition.
Ghóet'ly, *a.* Like a ghost; pale; spiritual.
Gi'ant, *n.* A man of extraordinary stature. — *a.* Like a giant; unusually large.
Gi'ant-ess, *n.* A female giant.
Gi'ant-like, *a.* Like a gi-
Gi'ant-ly, *a.* ant; gigant-
ic; huge.
Giaour (*giour*), *n.* An infidel, as applied by the Turks to Christians.
Gib'ber, *v. t.* To speak rapidly and inarticulately.
Gib'ber-ish, *n.* Rapid, inarticulate speech.

Gibbet, *n.* A kind of gallows. — *v. t.* (8) To hang on a gibbet.

Gibbosity, *n.*  Gibbet. Convexity; protuberance; roundness.

Gibbous, *a.* Convex; swelling; protuberant.

Gibe, *v. i. or t.* To rail at sneeringly. — *n.* A sneer; taunt; scoff.

Giblets, *n. pl.* Heart, liver, gizzard, &c., of a fowl.

Giddiness, *n.* A swimming of the head; dizziness.

Giddy, *a.* Reeling; dizzy; wild; volatile.

Gift, *n.* Any thing given; an offering; faculty; power.

Gifted, *a.* Endowed with a faculty; talented.

Gig, *n.* A thing that whirls; a light kind of chaise.

Gigantism, *n.* Like a giant; huge; enormous; mighty.

Giggle, *n.* A laugh with short catches of breath. — *v. i.* To laugh; to titter.

Gild, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GILDED, GILT.] To overlay with gold.

Gilding, *n.* Art of overlaying with gold. [*a plant.*]

Gill (jil), *n.* Fourth of a pint;

Gill (l), *n.* Organ of respiration in fishes.

Gillyflower, *n.* A plant called also stock.

Gilt, *a.* Overlaid with gold.

Gimbals, *n. pl.*  A combination of rings to suspend a compass, so that it may always keep the same position. [*toy.*]

Gimcrack, *n.* A device; a gimlet.

Gimlet, *n.* A small implement for boring.

Gimp, *n.* A kind of edging or trimming for dresses.

Gin, *n.* Spirits distilled from rye and barley, and flavored with juniper berries or hops; a machine; trap; snare. — *v. t.* To clear of its seed, as cotton.

Ginger, *n.* A plant and its spicy root.

Gingerbread, *n.* A sweet cake flavored with ginger.


Gingerly, *adv.* Cautiously.

Gingham (ging'am), *n.* A kind of cotton cloth.

Gingie. See *Jingle*.

Ginseng, *n.* A plant used in medicine.

Gipsy, *n.* See *Gypsy*.

Giraffe, *n.*  An African quadruped; the camelopard.

Girandole, *n.* A chandelier.

Gird, *n.* A twitch; a pang; a gibe. — *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GIRD, GIRT.] To bind; to tie round. [*in a floor.*]

Girdler, *n.* The chief timber

Girdle, *n.* A band round the waist. — *v. t.* To bind; to cut a ring round in order to kill, as a tree.

Girl, *n.* A young woman.

Girlhood, *n.* The state or time of being a girl.

Girlish, *a.* Like a girl; giddy.

Girlishness, *n.* Girlish manners; youthfulness.

Girth, *n.* A strap for a saddle; a circular bandage; measure round the waist; circumference.

Gist, *n.* Main point; pith.

Give, *v. t. or i.* [*imp. GAVE; p. p. GIVEN.*] To bestow; to yield; to grant; to utter.

Giver, *n.* One who gives.

Gizzard, *n.* The muscular stomach of a fowl.

Glacial, *a.* Like ice; icy; pertaining to glaciers.

Glaciète (shi-ät), *v. t.* To become ice.

Glacier (gli'seer or gli'ster), *n.* A great mass of ice moving slowly down mountain slopes or valleys.

Glacis, or **Glacis**, *n.* A sloping bank.

Gläd, *a.* Affected with pleasure. *SYN.* Delighted; gratified. — *v. t.* To make glad.

Gladden, *v. t.* [*glad.*]

Glädde, *n.* An opening through or in a wood.

Gladiator, *n.* A sword-player; a prize-fighter.

Glädly, *adv.* With gladness; joyfully.

Glädness, *n.* Joy; pleasure.

Glädsome, *a.* Pleased; gay; causing joy.

Glair, *n.* The white of an egg.

Glance, *n.* A sudden shoot of light; a cast of the sight. — *v. i. or t.* To dart; to fly off.

Gland, *n.* A soft, fleshy organ of secretion in animals and plants.

Glanderg, *n. pl.* A contagious disease of horses.

Glänform, *a.* Resembling a gland or nut.

Glänfferous, *a.* Bearing acorns or other nuts.

Gländular, [*a.* Consist-

Gländular, [*ing of* glands.]

Glänule, *n.* A small gland.

Gläre, *n.* A bright dazzling light. — *v. i.* To dazzle the sight; to look fiercely.

Gläring, *a.* Open aud bold; clear; notorious.

Glass, *n.* A transparent substance; a mirror; telescope; (*pl.*) spectacles. — *v. t.* To cover with glass. [*like glass.*]

Glassiness, *n.* Smoothness.

Glassy, *a.* Made of, or like, glass. [*color.*]

Glänecous, *a.* Of a sea-green

Gläve, *n.* A broadsword.

Gläze, *v. t.* To furnish with glass; to cover with a vitreous substance.

Gläzier (gli'shur), *n.* One who sets window glass.

Gläzing, *n.* The vitreous substance on potters' ware; art of setting glass.

Glänx, *n.* A faint shooting forth of light. — *v. i.* To shine with flashes of light.

Glänxy, *a.* Darting light.

Glänx, *v. t.* To gather after a resper; to collect with patient and minute labor.

Glän'er, *n.* One who gläns.

Gläbe, *n.* Turf; soil; land belonging to a parish church.

Gläce, *n.* Joy; merriment; a song in three or more parts.


Gläeful, *a.* Merry; gay.

Glän, *n.* A narrow valley.

sön, ör, dg, wöl, wöl, wöl; ün, rye, püll; g, g, soft; e, ü, hard; ag; exlat; u as ng; this.

to make. — *n.* A long bench or seat.
Fórm'al, *a.* According to form; stiff; exact. — *SYN.* Precise; ceremonious.
Fórm'al-ist, *n.* An observer of forms.
Fór-mál'i-ty, *n.* Observance of ceremony. [to forms]
Fórm'al-ly, *adv.* According to form.
Fórm'a-tion, *n.* Act of forming; creation; production.
Fórm'a-tive, *a.* Forming or tending to form. — *n.* Part of a word that gives it form and is distinct from the root; a word formed agreeably to some analogy.
Fórm'er, *n.* One who forms.
Fórm'er, *a.* First of two; preceding; previous.
Fórm'er-ly, *adv.* In time past; of old; heretofore.
Fórm'l-da-ble, *a.* Adapted to excite fear; tremendous.
Fórm'l-da-ble, *adv.* In a manner to excite fear.
Fórm'less, *a.* Having no regular form.
Fórm'u-lá (25), *n.* Prescribed form.
Fórm'u-lá-ry, *n.* A book of stated forms. — *a.* Stated.
Fórn-i-cá-tion, *n.* Incontinence of unmarried persons.
Fórn-i-cá-tor, *n.* One guilty of fornication.
Fórn-í-y. See *Foray*.
Fór-sáke', *v. t.* [*imp.* **FÓR-SOOK**; *p. p.* **FORSAKEN**.] To quit entirely. — *SYN.* To abandon; relinquish; renounce.
Fór-sák'en, *a.* Abandoned.
Fór-soóth', *adv.* In truth; verily.
Fór-sweár' *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* **FORSWARE**; *p. p.* **FORSWORN**.] To renounce or deny upon oath; to swear falsely.
Fórt, *n.* A fortress; castle.
Fórt, *n.* That in which one excels.
Fórt'h, *adv.* Forward; abroad.
Fórt'h-cóm'ing (-kúm'ing), *a.* Ready to appear.
Fórt'h-with' or **Fórt'h-with'**, *adv.* Immediately.
Fórt'i-fi-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being fortified.
Fórt'i-fi-cá-tion, *n.* Military

architecture; a work for defense; a fortified place.
Fórt'i-fy, *v. t.* To erect works for the defense of; to confirm.
Fórt'i-túde, *n.* Firmness of mind to endure. — *SYN.* Resolution; endurance; resoluteness.
Fórt'night (-nít), *n.* The space of two weeks.
Fórt'ress, *n.* A fortified place.
Fórt-tú-toús, *a.* Accidental.
Fórt-tú-ty, *n.* Any thing occurring by chance.
Fórt'u-nate, *a.* Lucky; successful. [fully]
Fórt'u-nate-ly, *adv.* Successfully.
Fórt'úne (fórt'yún), *n.* The good or ill that befalls man; luck; riches. — *v. t.* To happen; to befall.
Fórt'y, *a.* Four tens added.
Fórum (18), *n.* A public place in Rome; court of justice; tribunal.
Fórw'ard, *a.* Being before; prompt; bold. — *v. t.* To advance; to promote. — *adv.* In front; onward.
Fórw'ard-ness, *n.* Eagerness; promptness; boldness.
Fóse, *n.* A ditch; a moat.
Fós'il, *a.* Dug from the earth. — *n.* A petrified plant or animal dug from the earth.
Fós'il-if-er-óus, *a.* Containing fossil remains.
Fós'il-ist (8), *n.* One versed in the knowledge of fossils.
Fós'ter, *v. t.* To nurse; to feed; to cherish.
Fós'ter-age, *n.* Charge of nursing a child.
Fós'ter-bróth'er, *n.* One nursed at the same breast.
Fós'ter-child, *n.* A child nursed by another than its parent. [ters]
Fós'ter-er, *a.* One who fosters.
Fóth'er, *n.* A weight of lead.
Fóught (fawt), *imp.* and *p. p.* of *Fight*.
Foul, *a.* Turbid; impure; defiled; not clear or fair. — *v. t.* To make foul.
Fóul'y, *adv.* Filthily.
Fóul'ness, *n.* Filthiness.
Found, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Find*.

— *v. t.* To lay a basis; to cast of metal.
Foun-dá'tion, *n.* Settlement; bottom; support.
Found'er, *n.* One who founds or builds; a caster of wares. — *v. t.* To fill and sink. — *v. t.* To make lame.
Found'ry, *n.* A place for casting metals.
Found'ling, *n.* A deserted or exposed child.
Fount, *n.* A spring.
Fount'ain, *n.* source; jet; head of a river; first cause.
Four, *a.* Two and two added.
Fóur'hóld, *a.* Four times as much. [feet]
Fóur'fóot-ed, *a.* Having four feet.
Fóur'l-er-ism, *n.* The scheme of Fourier for the reorganization of society.
Fóur'score, *a.* Eighty.
Fóur'square, *a.* Having four equal sides.
Fóur'teen, *n.* Four and ten.
Fóurth, *a.* Next after the third. [place]
Fóurth'y, *adv.* In the fourth.
Fowl, *n.* A winged animal; a bird. — *v. t.* To catch or kill wild fowl.
Fowl'er, *n.* A sportsman who catches birds.
Fówl'ing-piáce, *n.* A gun for shooting birds.
Fóx, *n.* A wild animal remarkable for its cunning.  *Fox*.
Frés'cas (18), *n.* A noisy quarrel.
Frác-tion, *n.* A fragment; part of an integer or whole number.
Frác-tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, fractions.
Frác'tious (frák'shuns), *a.* Apt to quarrel; cross; fractful.
Fráct'ure (frákt'yúr), *n.* A breach of a solid. — *v. t.* To break or crack, as a bone.
Frág'ile, *a.* Easily broken; brittle; weak.
Fra-gil'i-ty, *n.* Brittleness; frailty; weakness.
Frág'ment, *n.* A piece broken off; a small portion.

á, ä, î, ð, ù, ý, long; ä, ö, î, ð, ù, ý, short; cäre, car, ásk, all, what; öre, vell, tärn; pique, firm;

b-ary, a. Com- fragments. [smell.
a, n. Sweetness of
a. Sweet-smell-

Weak; liable to er-
 my virtue.

s. Weakness; in-
 fible.

t. To construct;
 and put together;

— a. Fabrie;
 ; timbers of an

ork (-wûrk), n.

a. A French coin,
 18 cents, 6 mills.

3 (frân'chis), n. A
 immunity. — **v. t.**

free. [lease.
b-ment, n. Re-

14-ty, n. State
 frangible. [break

e, a. Liable to
 Free in uttering

la; without dis-
 SYN. Open; can-

aneous; undis-
a. A free letter. —

exempt from post-

ense, or Frânk-
n. A fragrant

substance. [ly.
adv. Freely; open-

s, n. Ingenuous-
 ness.

a. Transported
 don; wild.

l, a. Brotherly.

-ty, n. A brother-

ze, or Fra-tër'-
i. To associate as

le, n. Murder, or
 lerer, of a brother.

Deception; deceit;

a. Trickish.

ance, n. Fraud;
 ness.

ant, a. Deceitful;
 rickish.

(fawt), a. Loaded;
 lled; full.

A quarrel; a riot.

A whim; a no-
 [odd.

a. Whimsical;

Frëck'le (frëk'l), n. A yellow-
 ish spot on the skin. [les.

Frëck'led, a. Full of frëck-
Frëck'ly, a. Marked with
 freckles.

Free, a. Being at liberty;
 candid; liberal; easy; licen-

tious. — v. t. To deliver
 from restraint.

Free'boot-er, n. A robber.

Free'börn, a. Born free.

Free'd'man (21), n. A man
 freed from slavery.

Free'döm, n. Exemption
 from the control of another;
 liberty; familiarity.

Free'höld, n. Land held by
 free tenure.

Free'höld-er, n. The owner
 of a freehold.

Free'ly, adv. At liberty;
 liberally; in abundance.

Free'man (21), n. One who
 enjoys liberty, or is entitled to
 the privileges of citizen-

ship.

Free'ness, n. The quality
 of being free.

Free'-schööl (-sköl), n. A
 school open to all.

Free'stöne, n. A stone com-
 posed of sand, and hence
 easily cut.

Free'think-er, n. One who
 disbelieves revelation.

Free-will', n. Power of act-
 ing at pleasure.

Freeze, v. t. or i. [imp.
FROZE; p. p. FROZEN.]

To congeal with cold;
 to die by cold.

Freight (frät), n. Lading of
 a ship. — **v. t.** To load, as
 a vessel.

Freight'er (frät'-), n. One
 who receives and forwards
 freight.

Frësch, a. Belonging to
 France. — **n.** The language
 of France.

Frësch'-hörn, n. A wind-
 instrument of music.

Frë-nët'tie, a. Frantic. See
Phrenetic.

Frën'zy, n. Distraction of
 mind.

Frë'quen-cy, n. Occurrence
 often repeated.

Frë'quent, a. Often done,
 or happening. [often.

Frë-quënt', v. t. To visit

Frë-quënt'a-tive, a. Denot-
 ing frequent repetition.

Frë'quent-ly, adv. Often.

Frës'eo, n. A kind of paint-
 ing on fresh plaster.

Frësh, a. New and strong;
 recently made, or obtained;
 raw; green; cool; brisk;
 not salt. — **n.** A freshet.

Frësh'en (frësh'n), v. t. To
 make fresh; to revive.

Frësh'et, n. A flood in rivers.

Frësh'ly, adv. In a fresh
 manner; newly.

Frësh'man (21), n. One of
 the youngest class in an
 American college.

Frësh'ness, n. State of be-
 ing fresh; newness; cool-

ness.

Frët (7), v. t. or i. To irri-
 tate; to be peevish; to cor-
 rode. — **n.** Agitation of
 liquor; irritation of mind.

Frët'ful (17), a. Disposed to
 fret. — **SYN.** Peevish; cross.

Frët'ful-ly, adv. In a fretful
 manner; peevishly.

Frët'ful-ness, n. Peevish-

ness.

Frët'work (-wûrk), n. Raised
 work.

Frï'a-bil'i-ty, } n. The qual-

Frï'a-ble-ness, } ity of be-
 ing easily reduced to powder.

Frï'a-ble, a. Easily crumbled.

Frï'ar, n. A member of any
 religious order; a monk.

Frï'ar-y, n. A monastery.

Frïb'ble, a. Frivolous; silly.
 — **n.** A trifling fellow.

Frïe'-as-see', n. Dish of
 stewed or fried fowl. — **v. t.**
 To dress in fricassee.

Frïe'tion, n. A rubbing;
 attrition.

Frï'day, n. The sixth day
 of the week.

Frïend, n. A person attached
 to another by affection;
 a Quaker. [friends.

Frïend'less, a. Without

Frïend'lli-ness, n. State of
 being friendly.

Frïend'ly, a. Kind; amica-
 ble; favorable.


Frïend'ship, n. Intimacy
 based on mutual esteem.

Frïëze, n. A coarse woolen
 cloth, with a nap; part of
 an entablature of a column.

, wôlf, tûð, kûk; ûrn, rye, pûll; ç, è, soft; e, è, hard; æ; exist; u as ng; this.

Frigate, *n.* A ship of war, carrying from 28 to 50 guns.
Fright (*frit*), *n.* Sudden terror; panic. — *v. t.* To disturb with sudden terror.
Frighten (*frit/n*), *v. t.* To affect with sudden terror.
Frightful (*frit/-*), *a.* Adapted to excite sudden terror.
Frightfully (*frit/-*), *adv.* Dreadfully.
Frightfulness (*frit/-*), *n.* The quality of impressing sudden terror.
Frigid, *a.* Cold; dull; insensible; impotent.
Frigidity, *n.* Coldness; dullness.
Frill (*l*), *n.* An edging or ruffle. — *v. i.* To shiver with cold.
Fringe, *n.* A kind of trimming. — *v. t.* To adorn with fringe.
Frip/pey, *n.* Old clothes; useless matter.
Frisk, *v. i.* To leap; to dance.
Frisket, *n.* A frame to confine sheets of paper in printing.
Friskiness (*l*), *n.* Liveliness; aliveness; gaiety.
Frisk'y, *a.* Lively; frolicsome.
Frit, *n.* Materials of which glass is made after being baked, but before fusion.
Frith, *n.* Narrow arm of a sea.
Fritter, *n.* A kind of pancake. — *v. t.* To break into fragments. — *To fritter away*, to diminish gradually.
Frit-völ'ty, } *n.* Acts
Fritvo-lotus-ness, } or habits
 of trilling. [sing.]
Fritvo-lotus, *a.* Light; trifling.
Frizz, *v. t.* To curl or crisp.
Frizzle (*frit/zl*), *v. t.* To crisp in short curls. — *n.* A little crisp curl.
Frö, *adv.* From: back.
Frock, *n.* An outer garment.
Frög, *n.* A well-known amphibious animal.
Fröl'ie (*ö*), *a.* Gay; full of pranks; playful. — *n.* A wild prank; merriment. — *v. i.* (*ö*) To be merry.
Fröl'ie-some, *a.* Full of gaiety and mirth.


Fröm, *prep.* Out of; by reason of; by aid of.
Frönd, *n.* The leaf peculiar to palms and ferns.
Frön-dés'cence, *n.* The time of the year when a plant puts forth its leaves.
Frönt (*frünt*), *n.* The forehead; face; impudence. — *v. t.* To stand before; to stand or oppose face to face. — *v. i.* To stand foremost or opposite.
Frönt'age, *n.* The front part of an edifice or lot.
Frönt'al, *a.* Belonging to the forehead or front. — *n.* A pediment over a small door or window.
Frönt'ier, *n.* The utmost verge of a country. — *a.* Bordering.
Frönt'is-pièce, *n.* A picture facing the first page of a book.
Frönt'less, *a.* Void of shame; impudent.
Frönt'let (*frünt/let*), *n.* A bandage worn on the forehead.
Frost, *n.* Frozen dew. — *v. t.* To cover with frost, or something like frost.
Frost-work (*-würk*), *n.* Work resembling hoar-frost.
Frost'y, *a.* Like frost; freezing. [of wit.]
Fröth, *n.* Foam; empty show.
Fröth'y, *a.* Full of foam; empty.
Frounce, *v. t.* To curl or frizzle. — *n.* A wrinkle or curl.
Frouzy, *a.* Musty; fetid.
Frö'ward, *a.* Perversely disobedient. — *SVN.* Refractory; disobedient; wayward; cross.
Frö'ward-ly, *adv.* In a forward manner.
Frö'ward-ness, *n.* Perverseness; waywardness.
Frown, *n.* A wrinkled look; a scowl. — *v. i.* To express displeasure by contracting the brow; to scowl. — *v. t.* To rebuke with a look.
Frown'ing-ly, *adv.* With a frown. [Freeze.]
Fröze, *imp.* and *p. p.* of *Freeze*.
Frözen, *p. p.* of *Freeze*.

Frue-tés'cence, *n.* The time when fruit ripens.
Frue-tifer-ous, *a.* Producing fruit.
Frü'e-ti-cä'tion, *n.* Act of fructifying.
Frü'e-ti-ty, *v. t.* To make fruitful; to fertilize.
Fru'gal, *a.* Saving of expense; economical.
Fru-gäl'ty, *n.* Prudent economy; thrift. [only.]
Fru'gal-ly, *adv.* With economy.
Fru-gifer-ous, *a.* Bearing or producing fruit.
Fruit, *n.* Produce of the earth, of trees, or animals; effect or consequence. [eral.]
Fruit'age, *n.* Fruit in general.
Fruit'er-er, *n.* One who deals in fruit.
Fruit'er-y, *n.* A fruit-loft.
Fruit'ful, *a.* Producing fruit; fertile; prolific.
Fruit'fulness, *n.* Productiveness; fertility.
Fru-ition (*-ish/un*), *n.* Enjoyment; realization.
Fruit'less, *a.* Destitute of fruit.
Fruit'-tree, *n.* A tree cultivated for its fruit.
Frymen-tä'ceous, *a.* Made of, or resembling, grain.
Frymen'ty, *n.* Food made of wheat boiled in milk.
Frysh, *n.* A tender horn in the sole of a horse.
Früs'träte, *v. t.* To disappoint; to defeat; to nullify.
Frus-trä'tion, *n.* Disappointment; defeat.
Früs'tum, *n.* (pl. *Früs'tä* or *Früs'tums*) Part of a solid left  *Frustum*, after cutting off the top.
Fry, *v. t.* To cook with fat in a frying-pan. — *v. i.* To be heated, as meat in a pan over the fire. — *n.* A crowd of small fish.
Fry'ing-pän, *n.* A kitchen utensil to fry food in.
Füd'dle, *v. t.* To make drunk.
Fü'el, *n.* Any substance that feeds fire.
Fu-gä'clous, *a.* Fleeing away; volatile.
Fu-gä'cl'ty, *n.* Volatility.

Fū'gi-tive, *a.* Flying; wandering. — *s.* A runaway; a deserter.

Fū'gle-man (Zl), *s.* One who stands in front of soldiers at drill to show them the movements; a director.

Fū'gue (fug), *n.* A repetition of parts in music.

Fū'lerum, *n.* 

(*pl.* Fū'lerà or Fū'lerung, *2s.*) The prop **Fulerum**, which *a.* lever; *o.* lever rest.

Ful-fil' (16), *v.* To accomplish; to carry into effect; to complete.

Ful-fil'ment, *n.* Performance.

Fū'gen-cy, *s.* Brightness.

Fū'gent, *s.* Shining.

Full, *a.* Having all it can contain; complete; ample.

— *s.* Complete measure. — *adv.* Fully; quite. — *v. t.* To thicken and scour, as cloth, in a mill. [cloth.]

Full'er, *s.* One who fuls.

Full'ness, *n.* State of being full; repletion; plenty.

Fully, *adv.* To the full; entirely.

Fū'lmī-nāte, *v. t.* or *i.* To explode; to utter denunciation; to denounce.

Fū'lmī-nā'tion, *n.* Explosive; denunciation of censure.

Fū'lsome, *a.* Gross; disgusting; nauseous.

Fum'ble, *v. t.* To attempt awkwardly; to grope about.

Fum'bler, *s.* One who fumbles.

Fume, *s.* Smoke; vapor; rage. — *v. t.* To smoke; to rage.

Fū'mī-gāte, *v. t.* To smoke.

Fū'mī-gā'tion, *n.* Diffusion of smoke or vapors.

Fum'y, *a.* Producing fumes.

Fun, *s.* Sport; merriment.

Fu-nām'bu-list, *a.* A rope-dancer.

Fū'ne'tion, *s.* Office; employment.

Fū'ne'tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to some office.

Fū'ne'tion-ary, *s.* One who holds an office; an official.

Fund, *s.* A stock; capital;

(*pl.*) money for supplies. — *v. t.* To invest in funds.

Fūn'da-ment, *s.* The seat.

Fūn'da-mēnt'al, *a.* Pertaining to the foundation; essential.

Fūn'da-mēnt'al-ly, *adv.* Primarily; essentially.

Fūn'er-al, *n.* A burial. — *a.* Used at the interment of the dead. [funeral.]

Fu-nē're-al, *a.* Suiting a funeral.

Fun-gē'le-ty, *s.* Fungous excrecence.

Fūn'goth, *a.* Like a mushroom; spongy.

Fūn'gus, *s.* An order of plants including mushrooms, toadstools, mold, mildew, &c.; proud flesh.

Fū'nī-ele, *s.* A small cord; a fiber.

Fu-nī'e-u-lar, *a.* Consisting of a small fiber.

Fūn'nel, *s.* Passage for smoke; a tunnel for pouring liquors into bottles.

Fūn'ny, *a.* Droll; comical.

Fūr, *s.* Fine, soft hair; skins. — *v. t.* To line with fur.

Fūr-be-lōw, *s.* Fur or fringe round the lower part of a lady's dress. — *v. t.* To adorn with furbelows.

Fūr'bish, *v. t.* To polish; to scour.

Fūr'cate, *a.* Forked.

Fū'ri-ōus, *a.* Rushing violently; transported with passion. — *SYN.* Vehement; boisterous; fierce; mad.

Fū'ri-ōus-ly, *adv.* With great vehemence; madly.

Fūrl, *v. t.* To fold and fasten to a yard, &c. [mile.]

Fūr'long, *s.* The eighth of a furlough (fūrlō), *s.* Temporary leave of absence. — *v. t.* To furnish with a furlough.

Fūr'nace, *s.* A place for melting metals, or for heating water; inclosed fireplace.

Fūr'nish, *v. t.* To supply; to provide; to equip.

Fūr'nish-er, *s.* One who supplies. [goods.]

Fūr'nī-tūre, *s.* Movable

Fūr'ri-er, *s.* A dealer in furs.

Fūr'rōw, *s.* A trench made

by a plow; a wrinkle. — *v. t.* To cut in furrows; to wrinkle.

Fūr'ry, *a.* Covered with fur.

Fūr'ther, *a.* More distant; additional. — *adv.* To a greater distance. — *v. t.* To assist; to promote; to advance. [tion.]

Fūr'ther-ance, *s.* Promotion.

Fūr'ther-er, *s.* A promoter.

Fūr'ther-mōre, *adv.* Moreover; besides.

Fūr'ther-mōst, *a.* Most distant or remote.

Fūr'tive, *a.* Gotten by stealth; secret; sly.

Fūr'ze, *s.* A thorny evergreen shrub. [furse.]

Fūr'zy, *a.* Abounding with furs; mad; passion; a raging woman.

Fūge, *v. t.* To liquefy by heat. — *v. i.* To be melted.

Fu-gee, *s.* A firelock.

Fū'gi-blī'ty, *n.* The quality of being fusible. [melted.]

Fū'gi-ble, *a.* Capable of being melted. — *n.* A light musket.

Fū'sil-leer, *s.* An infantry soldier wearing a bear-skin cap.

Fū'gion (fū'shun), *s.* The operation of converting a solid into a liquid by heat; union, as of parties.

Fūss, *s.* A tumult; a bustle.

Fūse'y, *a.* Bustling in small matters.

Fūst'ian (fūst'yan), *s.* A kind of coarse cotton stuff; a swelling style; bombast. — *a.* Made of fustian.

Fūst'ie, *a.* A West India wood used for dyeing.

Fūst'y, *a.* Moldy; musty.

Fū'tile, *a.* Useless; vain; worthless; ineffectual.

Fu-tīl'i-ty, *s.* Want of importance or effect; uselessness.

Fū'ttock, *s.* One of the timbers raised over the keel, which form the breadth of the ship.

Fū'tūre (fū'tyūr), *a.* Liable to come or be hereafter. — *n.* Time to come.

son, or, ag, wold, wold, wold; ūn, rye, pull; ē, ē, soft; ē, ē, hard; ag; exist; u as ng; this.

Fu-tū'r-i-ty, *n.* State of being yet to come; future time or event; the future.
Fūzz (3), *v. i.* To fly off in

small particles. — *n.* Fine, light particles.
Fūz'zy, *a.* Light and loose.
Fy, *interj.* Expressing dis-

like, contempt, or abhorrence.
Fyke, *n.* A kind of bag-net for catching fish.

G.

GĀB, *n.* The mouth; loquacity. — *v. i.* To prate.

Gāb'ar-dine, *n.* A kind of Gāb'ble, *v. i.* To talk fast or without meaning. — *n.* Loud or rapid and senseless talk.
Gā'bi-on, *n.* A wicker cylinder filled with earth, used in hasty defenses.

Gā'ble, *n.* Triangular end of a building from the eaves to the top.



Gād, *n.* A wedge; a road; a spear-point. — *v. i.* To ramble or rove.

Gād'a-bout, } *n.* One who roves about idly. [coarse frock. [setings cattle.

Gād'fry, *n.* An insect which Gāff (1), *n.* A light spear; a sort of boom or yard.

Gāffle, *n.* A spur for cocks.

Gāg, *v. t.* To stop the mouth of. — *r. i.* To heave with nausea. — *n.* Something thrust into the mouth, to hinder speaking.

Gāge, *n.* A pledge, or pawn; a measure. — *v. t.* To pledge; to measure, as a cask.

Gāily. See Gayly.

Gāin, *n.* Profit; advantage.

Gāin'ful (17), *a.* Producing profit; lucrative.

Gāin'less, *a.* Unprofitable; useless; without gain.

Gāin'sāy, or Gāin'sāy, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. GAINSAIED.] To deny; to oppose; to contradict.

Gāin'sāy'er, or Gāin'sāy'er, *n.* One who gainsays.

Gāir'ish, *a.* Gaudy; showy.

Gāit, *n.* Manner of walking. Gāit'er, *n.* A covering for the leg or foot.

Gā'lā, *n.* Show; festivity. Gā'lax-y, *n.* The milky way; a splendid assemblage.

Gāle, *n.* Strong wind; breeze.

Gall (1), *n.* Bitter animal fluid; the bile; rancor; an excrescence on the oak. — *v. t.* To hurt the skin of; to fret; to vex.

Gal-lānt', *n.* A man attentive to ladies; a lover. — *v. t.* To wait on, as a lady. — *a.* Polite and attentive to ladies.

Gāl'lant, *a.* High-spirited; daring in fight; brave.

Gāl'lant-ly, *adv.* Bravely.

Gāl'lant-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a gallant.

Gāl'lant-ry, *n.* Bravery; nobleness; politeness to ladies.

Gāl'le-on, *n.* A large Spanish ship formerly in use.

Gāl'ler-y (19), *n.* A covered walk; a kind of platform, with seats, on brackets or columns.

Gāl'ley (19), *n.* A kind of low flat-built vessel; cook-room of a ship-of-war; a frame for holding type that has been set up.

Gāl'ley-slāve, *n.* A slave who works in the galleys.

Gāl'lie, *a.* French.

Gāl'lie, *a.* Belonging to gall-nuts. (om.)

Gāl'li-gism, *n.* A French idiom.

Gāl'li-gās'king, *n. pl.* Large, open hose or trousers; leather guards for the legs.

Gāl'li-nā'ceous, *a.* Pertaining to fowls of the barn-door or pheasant kind.

Gāl'li-pōt, *n.* A small pot painted and glazed, used by apothecaries.

Gāl'l-nut, *n.* An excrescence on the oak, used in dyeing, &c. [quarts.]

Gāl'lion, *n.* A measure of four Gal'loon', *n.* A kind of ribbon of silk, cotton, &c., for binding.

Gāl'lōp (8), *v. i.* To move by leaps, as a horse. — *n.* A running by leaps, of a quadruped.

Gāl'lows (gāl'lus), *n.* A frame for the execution of criminals.



Gal-lōche' (-lōsh'), *n.* An over-shoe.

Gal-vān'ie, *n.* Gallova.

Pertaining to galvanism.

Gāl'van-ism, *n.* A species of electricity. [galvanism.]

Gāl'van-ize, *v. t.* To affect by electricity.

Gām'bīt, *n.* A mode of opening the game, in chess-playing. [money.]

Gām'ble, *v. i.* To play for Gām'bler, *n.* One who gambles.

Gām-bōge', or Gām-bōge', *n.* A reddish-yellow gum-resin.

Gām'bol, *n.* A skipping and leaping. — *v. i.* To leap and skip. [a horse.]

Gām'brel, *n.* The hind leg of Gāme, *n.* Sport; play; scheme; animals hunted. — *v. i.* To play for money; to sport. [ive.]

Gāme'sōme, *a.* Gay; sport-Gāme'ster, *n.* One addicted to gaming.

Gām'mon, *n.* Thigh of a hog smoked; a hoax; humbug. — *v. t.* To plectle and smoke; to impose upon.


Gām'ut, *n.* The scale of notes in music.

Gān'der, *n.* Male of the goose.

k, ē, i, ō, ū, y, long; ā, ē, i, ō, ū, y, short; cāre, cār, āsk, all, whāt; āre, vgl, tērm; plique, firm;

Gäng, *n.* A crew; a band.
Gäng-gil-on, *n.* A tumor in the tendinous parts.
Gäng-gröne, *n.* Mortification of flesh. — *v.* To mortify.
Gäng-gre-notus, *a.* Mortified.
Gängue (gang), *n.* The mineral substance inclosing a vein of metallic ore.
Gäng-wäy, *n.* A passage.
Gän'net, *n.* A sea-fowl allied to the pelican.
Gänt'let, *n.* A kind of military punishment.
Gäol (jail), *n.* A jail.
Gäol'er, *n.* A jailer.
Gäp, *n.* A breach; opening.
Gäpe, *c. i.* To open the mouth wide. [pesarance].
Gärb, *n.* Clothes; dress; apparel.
Gärb'age, *n.* Offals of animals.
Gärb'le, *v. t.* To pick out or sift; to mutilate.
Gär'den (gär'dn), *n.* A place for the cultivation of plants, fruits, flowers, &c. — *v. i.* To cultivate a garden. [a garden].
Gär'den-er, *n.* One who tills.
Gär'et, *n.* A disease in the udders of cows.
Gär'gle, *c. i.* To wash or rinse, as the throat. — *n.* A liquid for washing the throat. [flowers].
Gär'land (18), *n.* A wreath of strong smell and taste.
Gär'lie, *n.* A plant having a strong smell and taste.
Gär'ment, *n.* An article of clothing.
Gär'ner, *n.* A store-house for grain. — *v. t.* To store in a granary. [or gem].
Gär'net, *n.* A red mineral.
Gär'nish, *c. i.* To adorn; to decorate. — *n.* Decoration.
Gär'nish-ee', *n.* One in whose hands property of another is attached.
Gär'nish-ment, } *n.* Furni-
Gär'ni-türe, } ture; orna-
Gär'net, *n.* Part of a house directly under the roof.
Gär'ret-er, *n.* One who lives in a garret.
Gär'ri-son (gär'ri-sn), *n.* A body of troops in a fort. — *v. t.* To place soldiers in for defense.

Gär-röte', *v. t.* To seize by the throat from behind, so as to strangle and rob. [see].
Gär-ryll-ty, *n.* Talkative.
Gär'ri-loh, *n.* Disposed to talk much. — *syn.* Talkative; loquacious.
Gär'ter, *n.* A band to hold up a stocking. — *v. t.* To fasten with a garter.
Gäs (*by some pron. gäs*), *n.* (pl. Gäs'eg, 7, 18) An aëri-form, elastic fluid.
Gäs'eon-äde', *n.* A boasting. — *v. i.* To boast; to bluster. [gas].
Gäs'e-ös, *n.* In the form of Gäs'h, *n.* A deep and long cut. — *v. t.* To make a long, deep cut in.
Gäs'-light (-lit), *n.* Light produced by gas.
Gäs-öm'e-ter, *n.* A reservoir for collecting gases.
Gäsp, *v. i.* To labor for breath; to pant. — *v. t.* To emit convulsively. — *n.* A painful catching of the breath.
Gäs'trie, *a.* Belonging to the stomach. [quism].
Gas-trill'o-quy, *n.* Ventrilo-
Gas-trön'o-mer, *n.* One who likes good living.
Gäs'tro-nöm'ie, *a.* Pertaining to gastronomy.
Gas-trön'o-my, *n.* Art of good living; epicurism.
Gäte, *n.* Passage-way; a large door or frame-work for closing a passage. [a gate].
Gäte-wäy, *n.* A way through.
Gäth'er, *c. i.* or *i.* To collect. — *n.* A plait or fold.
Gäth'er-er, *n.* One who gathers.
Gäu'di-ness, *n.* Showiness.
Gäud'y (18), *a.* Showy; ostentatiously fine.
Gäuge (gäi), *c. i.* To measure the contents of, as of a cask. — *n.* A measure; a rod for measuring. [gauges].
Gäug'er (gä'jer), *n.* One who gaunt (gänt), *a.* Lean; thin.
Gäunt'let, *n.* A glove with metal plates on the back; a long glove.
Gauze, *n.* A thin silk or linen.
Gäve, *imp. of Give*.
Gäv'el, *n.* A small heap or

parcel of grain; mallet of a presiding officer.
Gäwk, *n.* A cuckoo; a fool.
Gäwk'y, *n.* Foolish; awkward. — *n.* An awkward and overgrown or stupid person.
Gäy, *a.* Cheerful; merry; jovial; fine; showy.
Gäy'e-ty, *n.* Merriment.
Gäy'ly (14), *adv.* Finely; merrily.
Gäze, *v. i.* To look intently. — *n.* A fixed or eager look.
Gä-sälle', *n.* A species of antelope.
Gä-sätte', *n.* A newspaper. — *v. t.* To announce officially.  Gazelle.
Gäs't-et-teur, *n.* A geographical dictionary; a writer for a gazette. [at with scorn].
Gäs'ing-stöck, *n.* One gamed.
Gäur, *n.* Goods; dress; apparatus; harness. — *v. i.* To put gear on.
Geece, *n. pl. of Goose*.
Gäl'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being congealed.
Gäl'a-tine (80), *n.* An animal substance that forms jelly.
Ge-lät'i-notus, *a.* Of the nature of gelatine.
Gäld, *c. i.* [imp. & p. p. GELDEO or GELT.] To deprive of an essential part; to castrate.
Gäl'id, *a.* Cold, or very cold.
Gem, *n.* A bud; a jewel; a precious stone. — *v. t.* (?) To adorn with jewels. — *v. i.* To bud.
Gäm'i-ni, *n. pl.* The Twins, — a constellation.
Gem-mä'tion, *n.* Form of budding in plants.
Gäm'me-ös, *a.* Of the nature of gems. [gems].
Gäm'my, *a.* Resembling.
Gän'der, *n.* Sex, male or female. — *v.* To beget; to engender. [ing to genealogy].
Gän'e-a-lög'e-al, *a.* Pertaining.
Gän'e-äl'o-gist, *n.* One skilled in genealogy or pedigrees.
Gän'e-äl'o-gy, *n.* History of descents; lineage; pedigree.
Gän'er-ä, *n. pl. of Genus*.

sön, ös, äp, wöf, töb, töbk; ärn, rye, pull; g, g, so/2; e, ü, hard; ag; exist; u as ng; this.

Gén'er-al, *a.* Common; public. — *n.* Commander of an army.
Gén'er-al-ís-tal-mo (18), *n.* Commander in chief.
Gén'er-ál'i-ty, *n.* State of being general; the greatest part. [generalizing].
Gén'er-al-i-za'tion, *n.* Act of generalizing.
Gén'er-al-ize, *v. t.* To arrange under general heads.
Gén'er-al-ly, *adv.* Commonly.
Gén'er-al-ship, *n.* The skill or conduct of a general.
Gén'er-áte, *v. t.* To beget.
Gén'er-á'tion, *n.* A race; family; an age. [duce].
Gén'er-a-tive, *a.* Able to produce.
Gén'er-á'tor, *n.* One who produces or begets.
Gé-nér'ie, *a.* Comprehending; herding, or pertaining to, a genus.
Gén'er-ós'i-ty, *n.* Liberality of soul; magnanimity.
Gén'er-ósa, *a.* Liberal; free.
Gén'er-ósa-ly, *adv.* With liberality; magnanimously.
Gén'e-sis, *n.* Origin; the first book of Scripture.
Gén'et, *n.* A small horse.
Gé-nét'ie, *a.* Relating to origin or production.
Gé'ni-al, *a.* Contributing to production; enlivening; natural.
Gé'nie, *n.* A fabulous being in Arabian mythology.
Gén'l-tive, *a.* Noting the second case of Greek and Latin nouns.
Gén'l-tor, *n.* A sire; a father.
Gé'ni-us, *n.* (*pl.* **Gé'ni-i**, 26.) A good or evil spirit.
Gén'ius (*jén'yus*), *n.* (*pl.* **Gén'ius-es**.) Nature: special disposition; mental superiority; a man of remarkable mental vigor.
Géns-d'ármes (*zhóng-dárm*), *n. pl.* Armed police in France.
Gén-teel, *a.* Polished in manners; polite.
Gén-teel'ly, *adv.* With polite manners. [bitter root].
Gén'tian, *n.* A plant with a gentle, *n.* Any one not a Jew; a heathen. — *a.* Pertaining to heathen.

Gén-tíl'i-ty, *n.* Politeness.
Gén'tle, *a.* Well-born; refined; not rough or coarse; not wild. — *SYN.* Tame; mild; meek; quiet.
Gén'tle-fólk (-fólk), *n. pl.*
Gén'tle-fólks (-fólks), *n. pl.* People of good birth and breeding.
Gén'tle-man (21), *n.* A man of good breeding and education.
Gén'tle-man-like, *a.* Becoming a gentleman; polite; refined.
Gén'tle-ness, *n.* Softness of manners; mildness. [care].
Gén'tly, *adv.* Softly; with gentleness.
Gén'try, *n.* People of education and good breeding.
Gé'nu-flé'stion, or **Gén'u-flé'stion**, *n.* Act of bending the knee.
Gén'u-ine, *a.* Free from adulteration; real; true; pure.
Gén'u-ine-ly, *adv.* Really; truly.
Gén'u-ine-ness, *n.* A genuine quality; purity.
Gé'nus (26), *n.* A class embracing many species.
Gé'o-gén'trie, *a.* Having the same center as the earth.
Ge-ó'dé-sy, *n.* Art of measuring the earth.
Ge-ó'g'o-ny, *n.* Doctrine of the formation of the earth.
Ge-ó'g-ra-pher, *n.* One skilled in geography.
Gé'o-gráph'ic-al, *a.* Relating to geography.
Ge-ó'g-ra-phy, *n.* Description of the world and its inhabitants.
Gé'o-lóg'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to geology.
Ge-ó'l'o-gist, *n.* One versed in geology.
Ge-ó'l'o-gy, *n.* The science that treats of the interior structure of the earth.
Ge-ó'm-e-ter, *n.* A geometer.
Gé'o-mét'ric-al, *a.* Pertaining or according to geometry.
Gé'o-mét'ric-al-ly, *adv.* According to geometry.
Ge-ó'm-e-trí'cian (-trish'an), *n.* One skilled in geometry.

Ge-ó'm'e-try, *n.* The science of quantity and measurement.
Gé'o-pónt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to tillage; agricultural.
Gé'o-pónt'ies, *n. sing.* Science of cultivating the earth.
Geór'gic, *n.* A rural poem.
Ge-rá'mi-tán, *n.* A plant with showy flowers.
Gérm, *n.* A seed-bud of a plant; first principle. [blood].
Ger-man, *a.* Related by German; *n.* Entirely appropriate.
Gér'mi-nal, *a.* Pertaining to the germ, or seed-bud.
Gér'mi-ná'te, *v. t.* To bud; to sprout; to shoot.
Gér'mi-ná'tion, *n.* Act of sprouting.
Gér'mund, *n.* A verbal noun.
Ges-tá'tion, *n.* Act of carrying young in the womb.
Ges-tí'e-u-lá'te, *v. t.* To use gestures. [making gestures].
Ges-tí'e-u-lá'tion, *n.* Act of gesturing.
Gést'úre, *n.* Action; motion. — *v. t.* To make gestures; to gesticulate.
Gét, *v. t.* [*imp.* **GOT**; *p. p.* **GOTTEN**.] To gain; to obtain; to win; to procreate; to persuade; to learn. — *v. i.* To gain; to become.
Gew'gaw, *n.* A showy trifle.
Ghást'li-ness (*ghást'li*), *n.* A death-like look; paleness.
Ghást'ly (*ghást'ly*), *a.* Deathly pale.
Ghá'r'kin (*ghér'kin*), *n.* A small pickled cucumber.
Ghóst (*ghóst*), *n.* A spirit; an apparition.
Ghóst'ly, *a.* Like a ghost; pale; spiritual.
Gi'ant, *n.* A man of extraordinary stature. — *a.* Like a giant; unusually large.
Gi'ant-ess, *n.* A female giant.
Gi'ant-like, *a.* Like a giant.
Gi'ant-ly, *adv.* ant; gigantic; huge.
Glaour (*jour*), *n.* An infidel, as applied by the Turks to Christians.
Glib'ber, *v. t.* To speak rapidly and inarticulately.
Glib'ber-lah, *n.* Rapid, inarticulate speech.

Gib'bet, *n.* A kind of gallows. — *v. t.* (8) To hang on a gibbet.

Gib'bō's-i-ty, *n.* Gibbet. Convexity; protuberance; roundness.

Gib'bō's, *a.* Convex; swelling; protuberant.

Gibe, *v. i. or t.* To rail at sneeringly. — *n.* A sneer; taunt; scoff.

Gib'lets, *n. pl.* Heart, liver, gizzard, &c., of a fowl.

Gid'di-ness, *n.* A swimming of the head; dizziness.

Gid'dy, *a.* Reeling; dizzy; wild; volatile.

Gift, *n.* Any thing given; an offering; faculty; power.

Gift'ed, *a.* Endowed with a faculty; talented.

Gig, *n.* A thing that whirls; a light kind of chaise.

Gig'an-tō'an, *a.* Like a gig-gig'an-tic, *a.* ant; huge; enormous; mighty.

Gig'gle, *n.* A laugh with short catches of breath. — *v. i.* To laugh; to titter.

Gild, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. GILDED, GILT.] To overlay with gold.

Gild'ing, *n.* Art of overlaying with gold. [a plant.]

Gill (jil), *n.* Fourth of a pint; Gill (l), *n.* Organ of respiration in fishes.

Gilly-flow'er, *n.* A plant called also stock.

Gilt, *a.* Overlaid with gold.

Gim'bal, *n. pl.* A combination of rings to suspend a compass, so that it may always keep the same position. [toy.]

Gim'erack, *n.* A device; a Gim'let, *n.* A small implement for boring.

Gimp, *n.* A kind of edging or trimming for dresses.

Gin, *n.* Spirit distilled from rye and barley, and flavored with juniper berries or hops; a machine; trap; snare. — *v. t.* To clear of its seed, as cotton.

Gin'ger, *n.* A plant and its spicy root.

Gin'ger-bread, *n.* A sweet cake flavored with ginger.

Gin'ger-ly, *adv.* Cautiously.

Ging'ham (ging'am), *n.* A kind of cotton cloth.

Gin'gle. See *Jingle*.

Gin'seng, *n.* A plant used in medicine.

Gip'sy, *n.* See *Gypsy*.

Gir-raffe, *n.* An African quadruped; the camelopard.

Gir'an-dōle, *n.* A chandelier.

Gird, *n.* A twitch; a pang; a gibe. — *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. GIRD, GIRT.] To bind; to tie round. [in a floor.]

Gird'er, *n.* The chief timber

Gird'le, *n.* A band round the waist. — *v. t.* To bind; to cut a ring round in order to kill, as a tree.

Girl, *n.* A young woman.

Girl'hōd, *n.* The state or time of being a girl.

Girl'ish, *a.* Like a girl; giddy.

Girl'ish-ness, *n.* Girlish manners; youthfulness.

Girt, *n.* A strap for a saddle; a circular bandage; measure round the waist; circumference.

Gist, *n.* Main point; pith.

Give, *v. t. or i.* [imp. GAVE; p. p. GIVEN.] To bestow; to yield; to grant; to utter.

Giv'er, *n.* One who gives.

Giz'ard, *n.* The muscular stomach of a fowl.

Glā'cial, *a.* Like ice; icy; pertaining to glaciers.

Glā'ci-āte (-shī-āt), *v. i.* To become ice.

Glā'cier (glā'seer or glā'sī-er), *n.* A great mass of ice moving slowly down mountain slopes or valleys.

Glā'cis, or Glā'cis', *n.* A sloping bank.

Glād, *a.* Affected with pleasure. — *SYN.* Delighted; gratified. — *v. t.* To make glad. [glad.]

Glād'den, *v. t.* To make

Glāde, *n.* An opening through or in a wood.

Glād'i-ā-tor, *n.* A sword-player; a prize-fighter.

Glād'ly, *adv.* With gladness; joyfully.

Glād'ness, *n.* Joy; pleasure.

Glād'some, *a.* Pleased; gay; causing joy.

Glāir, *n.* The white of an egg.

Glānce, *n.* A sudden shoot of light; a cast of the sight. — *v. i. or t.* To dart; to fly off.

Gland, *n.* A soft, fleshy organ of secretion in animals and plants.

Gland'erg, *n. pl.* A contagious disease of horses.

Gland'i-fōrm, *a.* Resembling a gland or nut.

Glan'differ-ōus, *a.* Bearing acorns or other nuts.

Gland'u-lar, *a.* Consisting of glands.

Gland'u-lōus, *a.* Having glands.

Glānd'ule, *n.* A small gland.

Glāre, *n.* A bright dazzling light. — *v. i.* To dazzle the sight; to look fiercely.

Glār'ing, *a.* Open and bold; clear; notorious.

Glass, *n.* A transparent substance; a mirror; telescope; (pl.) spectacles. — *v. t.* To cover with glass. [like glass.]

Glass'i-ness, *n.* Smoothness.

Glass'y, *a.* Made of, or like, glass. [color.]

Glan'eous, *a.* Of a sea-green

Glāve, *n.* A broadsword.

Glāze, *v. t.* To furnish with glass; to cover with a vitreous substance.

Glā'zier (glā'shur), *n.* One who sets window glass.

Glāz'ing, *n.* The vitreous substance on potters' ware; art of setting glass.

Glēam, *n.* A faint shooting forth of light. — *v. i.* To shine with flashes of light.

Glēam'y, *a.* Darting light.

Glēan, *v. t.* To gather after a reaper; to collect with patient and minute labor.

Glēan'er, *n.* One who gleans.

Glēbe, *n.* Turf; soil; land belonging to a parish church.

Glee, *n.* Joy; merriment; a song in three or more parts.

Glee'ful, *a.* Merry; gay.

Glēn, *n.* A narrow valley.




Giraffe.



Glib, *a.* Smooth; slippery; voluble; fluent. [*bly.*]
Glib'ly, *adv.* Smoothly; volubly.
Glide, *v. i.* To flow gently. — *n.* Act of passing smoothly.
Glim'mer (8), *v. i.* To shoot scattered rays. — *n.* A faint light.
Glim'mer-ing, *n.* A faint glimpse.
Glimpse, *n.* A short, hurried view.
Glis'ten (glis'n), *v. i.* To sparkle with a mild light.
Glit'ter, *v. i.* To shine brightly. — *n.* Sparkling light.
Gloat, *v. i.* To gaze with eagerness or desire. [*al.*]
Glō'bate, *a.* Round; spheroidal.
Glōbe, *n.* A round body; the sphere; the earth.
Glo-bōse, } *a.* Round; globular.
Glō'bōus, } *lar*; spherical.
Glō-bōs'i-ty, *n.* Roundness.
Glō'b'u-lar, *a.* Spherical.
Glō'b'u-le, *n.* A small round mass. [*ular.*]
Glō'b'u-lōus, *a.* Round; globular.
Glōm'er-ate, *v. t.* To wind or gather into a ball.
Glōm'er-ā'tion, *n.* The act of forming into a ball.
Glōom, *n.* Darkness; obscurity. — *v. i.* To shine obscurely. [*obscurely*; sullenly].
Glōom'i-ly, *adv.* Darkly;
Glōom'y, *a.* Dark; dim; melancholy.
Glō'ri-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of making glorious.
Glō'ri-fy, *v. t.* To make glorious; to extol; to adore.
Glō'ri-ōus, *a.* Splendid; grand; renowned.
Glō'ri-ōus-ly, *adv.* Illustriously; splendidly.
Glō'ry, *n.* Brightness; splendor; honor; renown. — *v. i.* To exult; to rejoice; to boast.
Glōss, *n.* Brightness; specious appearance; comment. — *v. i.* To make smooth and shining; to explain.
Glos-sā'ri-al, *a.* Containing explanations. [*glossary.*]
Glos's'a-rist, *n.* Author of a glossary.
Glos's'a-ry, *n.* A vocabulary for explaining obsolete or peculiar words.
Glōss'i-ness, *n.* The luster of a surface; polish.

Gloss-ō'lō-gy, *n.* Science of language; philology.
Glō'ss'y, *a.* Smooth and shining; bright. [*glottis.*]
Glō't'al, *a.* Pertaining to the glottis.
Glō't'is, *n.* The upper opening of the windpipe.
Glōve (glūv), *n.* A cover for the hand. [*gloves.*]
Glōv'er, *n.* One who makes gloves.
Glōw, *v. i.* To shine with intense heat. — *n.* Intense heat; brightness of color.
Glōw'ing, *a.* White with heat. — *SYN.* Ardent; inflamed; vehement.
Glōw'-worm (-wūrm), *n.* An insect that emits light in the night.
Glōze, *n.* Flattery; adulation. — *v. t.* To flatter.
Glūe, *n.* A kind of tenacious cement. — *v. t.* To cement with glue.
Glū'y, *a.* Glutinous.
Glūm, *a.* Sullen; grave.
Glūme, *n.* The calyx of certain plants; chaff.
Glūt, *v. t.* To cloy; to overload. — *n.* More than enough; superabundance.
Glū'ten, *n.* The tough adhesive part of dough.
Glū'ti-nā'tion, *n.* A cementing with glue.
Glū'ti-nōus, *a.* Viscous; viscid; tenacious.
Glūt'ton (glūt'tn), *n.* A voracious eater; an animal, called also wolverine.
Glūt'ton-ōus, *a.* Given to excessive eating. [*ing.*]
Glūt'ton-y, *n.* Excess in eating.
Glū'y'er-ine, *n.* A sweetish liquid obtained from fat.
Glyp'tes, *n. sing.* Art of engraving on precious stones.
Gnārl (nārl), *v. i.* To growl.
Gnārlēd (nārlēd), *a.* Full of knots.
Gnārl'y (nārl'-), *a.* Knotty.
Gnāsh (nāsh), *v. t.* To strike the teeth together.
Gnāt (nāt), *n.* A small blood-sucking fly. [*to corrode.*]
Gnaw (naw), *v. t.* To bite off;
Gneiss (nīs), *n.* A kind of crystalline rock resembling granite.
Gnōme (nōm), *n.* A fabled

subterranean being; a dwarf; a goblin.
Gnō'mon (nō'mon), *n.* The style or pin of a dial.
Gnu (nu, 18), *n.* A kind of antelope found in South Africa.

Gō, *v. i.* [*imp.* WENT; *p. p.* GONE.] To move; to proceed; to walk; to depart.
Gōad, *n.* A pointed instrument to drive oxen. — *v. t.* To prick with a goad.
Gōal, *n.* A starting-post.
Gōat, *n.* A well-known animal allied to the sheep.
Gōat'-herd, *n.* One who tends goats.
Gōb'ble, *v. t.* To swallow hastily. — *v. i.* To make a noise as a turkey.
Gōb'bler, *n.* A greedy eater; a turkey-cock. [*ing* vessel].
Gōb'let, *n.* A kind of drink.
Gōb'līn, *n.* An evil spirit.
Gō'-by, *n.* Evasion; a thrusting away.
Gō'-cart, *n.* A machine to support children while learning to walk.
Gōd, *n.* A divinity; a deity; the Supreme Being.
Gōd'dess, *n.* A female deity.
Gōd'fā'ther, *n.* A male sponsor for a child.
Gōd'hēad, *n.* Divine nature.
Gōd'less, *a.* Ungodly; wicked; irreligious.
Gōd'like, *a.* Resembling God.
Gōd'li-ness (18), *n.* Real piety; a religious life.
Gōd'ly, *a.* Pious; religious.
Gōd'send, *n.* An unexpected piece of good fortune.
Gōd'sōn, *n.* A male child for whom another is sponsor.
Gōg'gle, *v. t.* To roll the eyes.
Gōg'gles (gō'gls), *n. pl.* Glasses to protect the eyes.
Gō'ing, *n.* Act of moving; departure.
Gōl'ter (29), *n.* A swelling.
Gōl'tre (1) of the front part of the neck.
Gōl'trous, *a.* Affected by the golter. [*metals*; money].
Gōld, *n.* One of the precious

Göld'en, *a.* Made of gold; like gold.

Göld'finch, *n.* A beautiful yellow singing bird.

Göld'-leaf, *n.* Gold beaten into a thin leaf.

Göif, *n.* A game played with a ball and club.

Gön'do-lä (18), *n.* A pleasure-boat used in Venice.

Gön'do-liër', *n.* One who gondola.

Gönc, *p. p.* of *Go*. Departed.

Göng, *n.* A kind of metal drum.

Göod, *a.* Having desirable qualities; virtuous; excellent; valid; sound; suitable. — *n.* That which possesses desirable qualities; advantage.

Göod-by', *n.* Farewell; adieu.

Göod'li-ness, *n.* Beauty; grace.

Göod'ly, *a.* Beautiful; come.

Göod'ness, *n.* Excellence.

Gööds, *n. pl.* Movables; household furniture.

Gööd-will', *n.* Benevolence; business facilities.

Gööse (21), *n.* A fowl; a tailor's utensil.

Gööse'bër-rý, *n.* A thorny shrub and its fruit.

Gördi-an knöt. An inextricable difficulty.

Göre, *n.* Clotted blood; triangular piece of cloth or land. — *v. t.* To wound with the horns.

Görge, *n.* The throat. — *v. t.* To swallow with greediness; to satiate.

Gör'geöts (gör'jus), *a.* Very fine or showy.

Gör'geöts-ly, *adv.* Splendid.

Gör'get, *n.* Armor to defend the throat.

Gör'gon, *n.* A fabled monster that turned beholders to stone.

Go-ril'lä (18), *n.* A large monkey found in Western Africa.



Gorilla.

Gör'mand, *n.* A glutton.

Gör'mand-ize, *v. t.* To eat greedily. [ravenous eater.]

Gör'mand-iz'er, *n.* A voracious eater.

Gör'se, *n.* A prickly shrub.

Gör'y, *a.* Stained with gore.

Gös'hawk, *n.* A kind of hawk.

Gös'ling, *n.* A young goose.

Gös'pel, *n.* The history of Jesus Christ; any system of religious truth or doctrine.

Gös'sa-mer, *n.* A filmy substance floating in the air.

Gös'sip, *n.* One who tattles idly; tattle. — *v. t.* To tell idle tales.

Göt, *imp.* of *Get*.

Göt'ten (göt'tn), *p. p.* of *Get*.

Göth, *n.* A barbarian.

Göth'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the Goths, or to a certain style of architecture.

Gouge (gow); (*in Eng. g.Hj*), *n.* A chisel with a round edge. — *v. t.* To scoop out with a gouge.

Göurd, *n.* A plant and its fruit.

Gour'mand (göur'), *n.* A ravenous eater; a glutton.

Gout, *n.* A painful disease.

Gout (göu), *n.* Taste; relish.

Gout'y, *a.* Diseased with gout.

Gövern (güvern), *v. t.* To rule; to control; to exercise authority.

Gövern-a-ble, *a.* Subject to rule. — *SYN.* Submissive; obedient; controllable.

Gövern-ance, *n.* Management; control. [*ess.*]

Gövern-ante', *n.* A governor.

Gövern-ess, *n.* A female who governs or instructs.

Gövern-ment, *n.* Regulation; control; executive power; an empire or state.

Gövern-mént'al, *a.* Pertaining to government.

Gövern-or, *n.* Chief magistrate; a regulator.

Gown, *n.* A woman's dress.

Gräb, *v. t.* To seize.

Gräce, *n.* Favor; divine favor; religious affections; a brief prayer; ease of manner. — *v. t.* To adorn; to dignify; to favor.

Gräce'ful (17), *a.* Beautiful with dignity; elegant.

Gräce'ful-ly, *adv.* With dignity. [*grace.*]

Gräce'less, *a.* Destitute of grace.

Grä'clöus, *a.* Favorable; kind. [*bly.*]

Grä'clöus-ly, *adv.* Favorably.

Grä-dä'tion, *n.* Order; series.

Grä'd's-to-ry, *a.* Proceeding step by step.

Gräde, *n.* Degree; rank; rate of ascent or descent. — *v. t.* To reduce to a level or to a regular slope.

Grä'di-ent, *a.* Moving by steps. — *n.* Degree of ascent or descent in a road; a grade.

Grä'd'u-al, *a.* Proceeding by degrees; progressive.

Grä'd'u-al-ly, *adv.* By degrees.

Grä'd'u-äte, *v. t.* To receive an academical degree. — *v. t.* To mark with degrees.

Grä'd'u-ate, *n.* One who has received an academical degree.

Grä'd'u-ät-ion, *n.* Graduating.

Gräft, *n.* A scion inserted in a stock. — *v. t.* To insert a shoot or scion in.

Gräin, *n.* Corn; a small seed; a minute particle; (*pl.*) remains of malt. — *v. t.* To granulate; to paint in imitation of grains of wood.

Grä-min'e-ous, *a.* Pertaining to grass.

Gräm'i-niv'o-rofus, *a.* Feeding on grass.

Gräm'mar, *n.* Art of speaking and writing a language correctly.

Gräm-mä'ri-an, *n.* One versed in grammar.

Gräm-mät'i-eal, *a.* According to the rules of grammar.

Gräm-mät'i-eal-ly, *adv.* According to grammar.

Gräm'pus, *n.* A fish allied to the whale.

Grän'a-ry, *n.* A store-house for grain.

Gränd, *a.* Very great; magnificent; principal.

Gränd'dam, *n.* Grandmother.

Gränd'child, *n.* A son's or daughter's child.

Grän-dee', *n.* A man of rank.

Gränd'eür, *n.* Magnificence; state.

Gränd'fä-ther, *n.* A father's or mother's father.

Gran-dil'o-quence, *n.* Lofty speaking.

Grand-jü'ror, *n.* One of a grand jury. [indictment.

Grand-jü'ry, *n.* A jury on Gränd'möth'er, *n.* A father's or mother's mother.

Gränd'sire, *n.* A grandfather.

Gränd'sön, *n.* The son of a son or daughter.

Gränge, *n.* A barn; a farm with its buildings, &c.

Grän'te, *n.* A stone composed of quartz, feldspar, and mica. [granite.

Gran-it'le, *a.* Pertaining to Gran-niv'o-roüs, *a.* Subsisting on grain.

Gránt, *v. t.* To bestow; to give; to yield. — *n.* A thing granted.

Gránt-ee' (18), *n.* One to whom a grant is made.

Gránt'er, *n.* One who makes Gránt'or, *a.* a grant.

Grán'u-lar, *a.* Consisting of grains.

Grán'u-läte, *v. t. or i.* To form into grains.

Grán'u-lä'tion, *n.* Act of forming into grains.

Grán'ule, *n.* A particle.

Grán'u-loüs, *a.* Full of grains. [vine.

Gräpo, *n.* The fruit of the Gräp'er-y, *n.* A building for raising grapes in.

Gräpe'-shöt, *n.* A cluster of small shot in a bag or case.

Gräp'h'le, *a.* Well delineated.

Gräp'h'ite, *n.* A form of carbon; black-lead; plumbago.

Gräp'nel, *n.* A kind of small anchor.

Gräp'ple, *v. t.* To lay fast hold of — *v. i.* Gräp'nel.

To contend closely. — *n.* A seizing; a kind of hook.

Gräsp, *v. t.* To seize and hold. — *n.* Gripes of the hands.

Gräss, *n.* Herbage. — *v. t. or i.* To grow over with grass. [known insect.

Gräss'höp-per, *n.* A well-Gräss'-pöt, *n.* A plat covered with grass.

Gräss'y, *a.* Covered with, or resembling, grass.

Gräte, *v. t. or i.* To rub hard; to fret; to vex. — *n.* A frame of metal bars.

Gräte'ful, *a.* Having a sense of favors; affording pleasure. — *SYN.* Thankful; pleasing; agreeable; welcome. [itude.

Gräte'ful-ly, *adv.* With grat-Grät'er, *n.* An instrument for grating.

Grät'i-fl-eä'tion, *n.* Pleasure enjoyed; satisfaction.

Grät'i-fy, *v. t.* To indulge; to please; to humor.

Grät'ing, *a.* Fretting; harsh. — *n.* A partition of bars or lattice-work; a harsh sound of rubbing.

Grät'is, *adv.* For nothing; freely.

Grät'i-tüde, *n.* Thankfulness.

Gra-tü'l-toüs, *a.* Free; voluntary; asserted without proof.

Gra-tü'l-ty, *n.* A free gift.

Grät'u-läte, *v. t.* To salute with declarations of joy.

Grät'u-lä'tion, *n.* Expression of joy.

Grät'u-la-to-ry, *a.* Expressing joy.

Gräve, *n.* A pit for the dead. — *a.* Serious; weighty; slow; solemn; not acute. — *v. t.* [*imp.* GRAVED; *p. p.* GRAVED, GRAVEN.] To engrave; to clean, as a ship.

Gräv'el, *n.* Small pebbles; concretions in the kidneys. — *v. t.* To cover with gravel.

Gräv'el-ly, *adv.* Full of gravel.

Gräve'ly, *adv.* Seriously.

Gräv'er, *n.* A tool to engrave with.

Gräve'-stöne, *n.* A stone set by a grave.

Gräve'-yård, *n.* Burial place.

Gräv'id, *a.* Pregnant.

Gräv'i-täte, *v. t.* To tend toward the center.

Gräv'i-tä'tion, *n.* Tendency to the center.

Gräv'i-ty, *n.* Seriousness; force which draws toward the center of attraction.

Gräv'vy, *n.* Juice of cooked meat, made into a dressing.

Gräy, *a.* Hoary; white with a mixture of black.

Gräy'bärd, *n.* An old man.

Gräy'ish, *a.* Somewhat gray.

Gräze, *v.* To eat grass; to rub slightly.

Gräz'er, *n.* One who grazes.

Grä'zier (grä'shur), *n.* One who feeds cattle.

Gräse, *n.* Animal fat.

Gräse, or Gräse, *v. t.* To smear with grease.

Gräs'i-ness, or Gräs'i-ness, *n.* State of being greasy.

Gräs'gy, or Gräs'gy, *a.* Fat; oily; unctuous.

Grät, *a.* Large; big; chief; pregnant; important; distinguished. [gree.

Grät'ly, *adv.* In a great de-Grät'ness, *n.* Quality of being great. [the legs.

Gräves, *n. pl.* Armor for Grä'cian (grä'shan), *a.* Pertaining to Greece.

Greed'i-ly, *adv.* Ravenously.

Greed'i-ness (18), *n.* Ravenousness; ardent desire.

Greed'y, *a.* Ravenous; covetous; eager to obtain.

Greek, *n.* A native of Greece; the language of Greece.

Green, *a.* Of the color of growing plants; fresh; raw; not dry; not ripe. — *n.* A green color; a grassy plot. — *v. t.* To make green.

Green'-grö'cer, *n.* A retailer of fresh vegetables.

Green'hörn, *n.* A raw youth.

Green'-house, *n.* A house to keep plants in. [green.

Green'ish, *a.* Somewhat Green'ness, *n.* State of being green.

Greeng, *n. pl.* Leaves and stems of young plants used for food. [turf.

Green'sward, *n.* A close green.

Greet, *v. t.* To salute; to hail.

Greet'ing, *n.* A salutation.

Gre-gä'ri-oüs, *a.* Keeping in flocks.

Gre-näde', *n.* A ball filled with gunpowder.

Grén'a-diér, *n.* A soldier distinguished by his height and by uniform.

Grew (grü), *imp. of Grow.*

Grey. See Gray.

Greyhound

(grá'-), *n.* A

tall, fleet kind

of dog.

Grid'dle, *n.* A

pan to bake

cakes in.

Grid 'i-ron

(-ir'n), *n.* A kind of grate

to broil meat on.

Grief, *n.* A painful sense of

loss; sorrow; sadness.

Griev'ance, *n.* That which

causes grief.

Grieve, *v. t.* To mourn; to

sorrow. — *v. i.* To wound

acutely.

Griev'ous, *a.* Giving pain;

painful; afflictive.

Griev'ous-ly, *adv.* Painfully.

Griffin, *n.* A fabled ani-

Grif'fon, } mal, part lion and

part eagle.

Grill (1), *v. t.* To broil.

Grim, *a.* Fierce; hideous.

Gri-mage', *n.* A made-up

face.

Gri-mál'kin, *n.* An old cat.

Grime, *v. t.* To sully deeply.

— *n.* Dirt deeply insinuated.

Grim'ly, *adv.* In a grim or

fierce manner.

Grim'ness, *n.* Frightfulness

of visage.

Grin (7), *v. i.* To show the

teeth. — *n.* A showing of

the teeth.

Grind, *v. t.* [*imp.* GROUND.]

To rub; to reduce to powder;

to oppress.

Grind'er, *n.* One who grinds;

a back tooth.

Grind'stone, *n.* A stone to

grind edged tools on. [*Ing.*

Grip, *n.* A seizing; a grasp.

Gripe, *v. t.* To seize; to

clutch. — *v. i.* To get money

by hard bargains. — *n.* A

squeeze; a grasp; oppres-

sion.

Gri-gétte', *n.* A young work-

woman in France. [*ful.*

Gri'gly, *a.* Horrible; fright-

ful.

Grist, *n.* Corn ground, or

for grinding, at once.

Grist'le (grís'l), *n.* Cartilage.

Grist'ly (grís'lý), *a.* Like

gristle.

Grit, *n.* Coarse part of meal;

sand; gravel.



Grit'ti-ness (7. 13), *n.* The

quality of being gritty.

Grit'ty, *a.* Full of grit;

spirited.

Griz'zle, *n.* A gray color.

Griz'zly, *a.* Somewhat gray.

Gröan (8), *v. i.* To breathe

with a deep noise, as in

pain. — *n.* A deep, mourn-

ful sound.

Gröan'ing, *n.* Act of uttering

groans; lamentation.

Groat (grawt), *n.* Fourpence

sterling.

Groats, *n. pl.* Oats or wheat

deprived of the hulls.

Grö'ger, *n.* A dealer in sugar,

tea, liquors, spices, &c.

Grö'ger-y, *n.* A grocer's

shop or store; (*pl.*) goods

sold by grocers.

Grög, *n.* Spirit and water.

Grög'ram, *n.* A stuff made

of silk and hair.

Groin, *n.* Part

between the

belly and the

thigh; curve

made by two

intersecting

arches.

Grööm, *n.* One

who tends

horses; a newly married

man.

Grööv, *n.* A furrow; a long

hollow cut by a tool. — *v. t.*

To cut a furrow or channel

in.

Gröpe, *v. i.* To feel in the dark.

Gröss (2), *a.* Great; bulky;

corpulent; immodest; in-

delicate; dense; total. — *n.*

The whole bulk; twelve doz-

en.

Gröss'ly, *adv.* Thickly;

coarsely; palpably.

Gröss'ness, *n.* Thickness;

fatness.

Gröt, } {*n.* A cavern; an

Gröt'to, } ornamental cave.

Gro-tésque' (-tèsk'), *a.* Wild-

ly formed; odd.

Ground, *n.* Upper part of

land; soil; foundation;

(*pl.*) less. — *v. t.* or *i.* To

lay; to found; to run

aground. — *imp.* and *p. p.*

of *Grind*. [*dat.*ion.]

Ground'less, *a.* Void of foun-

Ground'nüt, *a.* A plant



and its fruit, of several

kinds. [*a* building.

Ground'-plöt, *n.* The site of

Ground'-rënt, *n.* Rent for

building-ground.

Ground'-work (-wörk), *n.*

Foundation: first principle.

Group, *n.* Cluster; crowd;

throng; assemblage. — *v. t.*

To form into a cluster.

Grouse, *n.* A kind of wild

bird.

Gröve, *n.* A small wood.

Gröv'el, *v. t.* To creep on the

earth. [*creeps.*

Gröv'el-er, *n.* One who

Gröw, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* GREW;

p. p. GROWN.] To vege-

tate; to increase; to raise.

Growl, *v. t.* or *i.* To grumble;

to snarl. — *n.* A cross mur-

mur.

Gröwn, *p. p.* of *Grow*.

Gröwth, *n.* Increase of size;

progress; vegetation.

Grüb, *n.* A small worm. —

v. t. or *i.* To dig.

Grüdge, *v. t.* To part with

reluctantly. — *v. i.* To be

covetous or envious. — *n.*

A cherished ground of ill-

feeling; spite. — *SYN* Aversion;

dislike; ill-will; pique.

Grüdg'ing-ly, *adv.* Unwill-

ingly.

Grü'el, *n.* Food made of

meal boiled in water.

Grüff (1), *a.* Stern; surly;

grum. [*ness.*

Grüff'ly, *adv.* With surli-

Grüff'ness, *n.* Quality of

being gruff.

Grüm, *a.* Deep in the throat.

Grüm'ble, *v. t.* To murmur

with discontent; to growl.

Grüm'bler, *n.* One who mut-

ters or complains. [*Ing.*

Grüm'bling, *n.* A murmur-

Grume, *n.* Clotted blood.

Grüm'ly, *adv.* In a grum

manner; morosely.

Grüm'möds, *a.* Thick; clotted.

Grünt, *v. t.* To utter a sound

like a hog. — *n.* The sound

made by a hog.

Guä'no (gwä'no), *n.* Manure

of the dung of sea-fowls.

Guä'r'an-tee' (15), *v. t.* To

warrant. — *n.* A surety for

performance.

Guä'r'an-tör, *n.* A warrantor.

sön, ör, dö, wöf, töö, töök; örn, rjö, püll; ç, ç, soft; e, ö, hard; a; exist; u as ng; this.

Guār'an-ty, *v. t.* To undertake for the performance of, as of an agreement. — *n.* One who warrants; an engagement.
Guård (gärd), *n.* A watch; defense. — *v. t.* To watch; to defend.
Guård'i-an, *n.* One who has the care of another. — *a.* Protecting.
Guård'i-an-ship, *n.* The office of a guardian.
Gü'ber-na-tö'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a governor.
Güd'geon (-jun), *n.* A fish; a pin on which a wheel turns.
Guer-ri'lä (yer-ri'lä, 18), *a.* An irregular or predatory mode of warfare.
Guëss (2), *v. t.* To conjecture. — *n.* A conjecture.
Guëst, *n.* A visitor [leading].
Guid'ance, *n.* Direction; a Guide, *v. t.* To lead; to direct. — *n.* One who shows the way; a regulator.
Guide'-pöst, *n.* A post to point out the way.
Guild, *n.* An association of workmen, &c.
Guild'er, *n.* A Dutch coin.
Gulle, *n.* Cunning; craft.
Gulle'ful, *a.* Deceitful; crafty.
Gulle'less, *a.* Free from guile; artless; sincere.
Guil'lo-tine' (-teen'), *n.* A machine for beheading.
Guilt, *n.* Criminality; sin.
Guil'ti-ness, *n.* Criminality.
Guil'tless, *a.* Without guilt.
Guil'ty, *a.* Criminal; wicked.
Guin'ea (18), *n.* An English gold coin of the value of 21 shillings sterling.
Guiz', *n.* Manner; garb.
Gui'tär', *n.* A stringed instrument of music, played with the fingers.
Gülf, *n.* A large bay; an open sea; an abyss.



Guitar.

Gülf'y, *a.* Full of whirlpools, or gulfs.
Güll (1), *v. t.* To cheat; to trick; to defraud. — *n.* A sea-fowl; one easily cheated; a dupe.
Güll'et, *n.* The passage for food in the throat; the esophagus.
Güll'i-bil'i-ty, *n.* Credulity.
Güll'y, *n.* A channel worn by water. — *v. t.* To wear by water into a channel.
Gü'p, *v. t.* To swallow eagerly. — *n.* A swallow, or as much as is swallowed at once.
Güm, *n.* The fleshy substance that incloses the teeth; mucilage of vegetables hardened. — *v. t.* To unite or stiffen with gum.
Güm'-boll, *n.* A boil or small abscess on the gum.
Güm'my, *a.* Consisting of, or like, gum.
Gümp, *n.* A dolt; a dunce.
Gümp'tion, *n.* Shrewdness; address; capacity.
Gün, *n.* A cannon, musket, &c. — *v. i.* To practice fowling.
Gün'ner, *n.* One who works a gun; a cannoner.
Gün'ner-y, *n.* The art and science of firing guns. [ing].
Gün'ning, *n.* Act of shoot.
Gün'pow-der, *n.* An explosive composition of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal mixed, dried, and granulated.
Gün'shöt, *n.* The reach or range of a shot.
Gün'smith, *n.* A gun-maker; an armorer.
Gün'stöck, *n.* The stock or wood in which the barrel of a gun is fixed.
Gün'wale (gün'nel), *n.* Upper edge of a ship's side.
Gürge, *n.* A whirlpool: abysm.
Gür'gle, *v. i.* To gush irregularly and noisily, as water from a bottle.

Güş, *v. i.* To rush out as a fluid. — *n.* A sudden and violent flow or issue of a fluid.
Güs'set, *n.* A piece of cloth inserted in a garment for the purpose of strengthening it.
Güst, *n.* Taste; enjoyment; a sudden blast of wind.
Güs'to, *n.* Relish; taste.
Güst'y, *a.* Subject to blasts of wind.
Güt, *n.* The intestinal canal. — *v. t.* To disembowel; to destroy the interior of.
Güt'tä-pör'chä, *n.* A substance exuding from certain trees in Asia and resembling India rubber in some of its properties.
Güt'ter, *n.* A passage for water; a small channel. — *v. t.* To become hollowed or channeled. [gredily].
Güt'tle, *v. t.* To swallow.
Güt'tur-al, *a.* Belonging to, or formed in, the throat.
Guy, *n.* A rope to keep a body steady in hoisting.
Güz'zie, *v. i.* or *t.* To swallow much or frequently.
Gym-nä'sti-um (-nä'shi-), *n.* A place for athletic exercises; a school.
Gym-nä'stic, *a.* Pertaining to athletic exercises for health.
Gym-nä'stics, *n. sing.* The art of performing athletic exercises.
Gyp'sum, *n.* Sulphate of lime; plaster-of-Paris.
Gyp'sy (19), *n.* One of a vagabond race scattered over Europe.
Gy'ral, *a.* Whirling; moving round: rotatory.
Gy-rä'tion, *n.* A circular motion.
Gy'ra-to-ry, *a.* Moving in a circle or spirally.
Gyve, *n.* A fetter or shackle for the leg. — *v. t.* To shackle; to fetter.

ä, ê, i, ö, ü, ÿ, long; ä, ê, i, ö, ü, ÿ, short; cäre, cär, äsk, all, what; öre, vcil, tärn; pique, firm;

H.

HÄ, *interj.* denoting surprise.

Hä-be-as Cär'pus, *n.* A writ to produce the body of a prisoner in court.

Häb'er-däsh'er, *n.* A dealer in small wares.

Häb'er-däsh'er-y, *n.* Goods sold by a haberdasher.

Ha-bil't-ment, *n.* Dress; clothing; garment.

Häb't, *n.* Ordinary state; temperament of body; fixed custom; dress; a garment. — *v. t.* To clothe.

Häb't-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being inhabited.

Häb't-ä'tion, *n.* A place of abode; dwelling.

Ha-bit'u-al, *a.* Formed by, or according to, habit. — *SYN.* Customary; usual; common.

Ha-bit'u-al-ly, *adv.* With frequent practice; commonly; customarily. [*com.*]

Ha-bit'u-ä-le, *v. t.* To accuse.

Häb't-tüde, *n.* Customary mode of living, feeling, or acting.

Häck, *v. t.* To cut awkwardly. — *v. i.* To try to raise phlegm.

— *n.* A horse or coach for hire; a notch; a cut. — *a.* Hackneyed; mercenary.

Häck'le, *v. t.* To comb, as flax or hemp; to hatchel.

Häck'ney (19), *n.* A horse or coach for hire. — *a.* Let for hire; common. — *v. t.* To use much.

Häck'neyed, *a.* Let out for hire; much used; trite.

Häck'ney-eöach, *n.* A coach for hire.

Häd, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Häve*.

Häd'döek, *n.* A fish much like the cod.

Häft, *n.* A handle; the hilt.

Häg, *n.* An ugly old woman; a witch.

Häg'gard, *a.* Wasted by want or suffering.

Häg'gish, *a.* Like a hag.

Häg'gle, *v. t.* To notch or

hack. — *v. i.* To be difficult in making a bargain. [*gies*]

Häg'gler, *n.* One who hags.

Häg'g-ra-pher, *n.* A writer of sacred books.

Häg'g-ra-phy, *n.* Sacred writings. [*prise*]

Hah, *interj.* expressing surprise.

Häll, *n.* Frozen drops of rain; a wish of health. — *v. t.* To call; to salute. — *v. i.* To fall as icy masses.

Häll'stöne, *n.* A small mass of ice falling. [*ment*]

Häir, *n.* A small animal flea.

Häir'-breadth, *n.* A very small distance. — *a.* Very narrow.

Häir'-brüsh, *n.* A brush to smooth the hair with.

Häir'-cloth, *n.* Cloth made of hair.

Häir'-ness (13), *n.* State of being hairy.

Häir'less, *a.* Destitute of hair.

Häir'y, *a.* Full of hair; made of hair. [*family*]

Häke, *n.* A fish of the cod

Häl'berd (höl'-), *n.* A military weapon.

Häl'cy-on (hül'sy-un), *n.* The kingfisher. — *a.* Calm; quiet; peaceful.

Häle, *a.* Robustly healthy.

Häle, or **Hale**, *v. t.* To haul.

Hälf (häf), *n.* (*pl.* Hälvæg, häv.) One of two equal parts. — *adv.* In part; in equal part. — *a.* Consisting of half.

Hälf'-blöod (häf'-), *n.* A relation by one parent.

Hälf'-eäste (häf'-), *n.* One born of a Hindoo and a European. [*duced pay*]

Hälf'-päy (häf'-), *n.* Re-

Hälf'-pen-ny (häf'-pen-ný), *n.* Half a penny.

Ha'l'i-but (höi/-), *n.* 

A large, flat sea-fish. [*Hallbut*]

Häll (1), *n.* Entrance of a house; a public room; a stately edifice; college.

Häl'le-lü'fah } (*hal'-le-lü'fah*),

Häl'le-lü'jah } *n.* & *interj.* Praise ye the Lord.

Häl'lö', *v. t.* or *i.* To cry out. — *interj.* An exclamation to excite attention.

Häl'löw, *v. t.* To consecrate.

Häl'lü'gi-nä'tion, *n.* A delusion of the imagination.

Hä'lo (18), *n.* A circle round the sun or moon.

Hält, *v. t.* or *i.* To limp; to stop. — *a.* Lame; crippled.

— *a.* A stop; a limping.

Hält'er, *n.* A rope to tie a horse; a hangman's rope.

— *v. t.* To put a halter on.

Hälve (häv), *v. t.* To divide into two equal parts.

Hälveg (häv), *n.* *pl.* of *Half*.


Häl'yard, *n.* A rope or tackle for raising or lowering a sail.

Häm, *n.* The hind part of the knee; thigh of a hog.

Hämeg, *n.* *pl.* A kind of collar for horses.

Häm'tet, *n.* A small village.

Häm'mer, *n.* An instrument for driving nails. — *v. t.* (8) To drive with a hammer.

Häm'mock (5), *n.* A hanging bed. 

Häm'per, *n.* A covered basket. [*Hammock*]

et. — *v. t.* To perplex; to embarrass.

Häm'string, *n.* One of the tendons of the ham. — *v. t.* To cut the tendons of the ham of.

Händ, *n.* The palm with the fingers; pointer of a clock, watch, or dial; manner of writing. — *v. t.* To give; to deliver; to lead.

Händ'b'll, *n.* A loose printed sheet for public information.

Händ'-böök, *n.* A manual of reference.

Händ'euff, *n.* A manacle to confine the hands. — *v. t.* To put handcuffs on; to manacle. [*the hand can hold*]

Händ'ful (17), *n.* As much as

sön, ör, dg, wölf, töö, töök; örn, rye, pull; c, g, soft; e, ü, hard; ag; exist; u as ng; this

Händ'-gäl'lop, *n.* A gentle gallop. [cupation.

Händ'i-eräft, *n.* Manual occupation.
Händ'i-ly, *adv.* In a handy manner; dexterously.

Händ'i-ness, *n.* Ease in performance.

Händ'ker-chief (häp'ker-chif), *n.* A cloth used for wiping the face, &c.

Händ'le, *v. t.* To touch; to manage; to treat of. — *n.* The part by which a thing is held.

Händ'mäid, } *n.* A wait-
Händ'mäid-en, } ing-maid.

Händ'-räll, *n.* A rail to hold by, as in a staircase.

Händ'-saw, *n.* A small saw.

Händ'some (hän'sum), *a.* Comely; good-looking; appropriate; generous.

Händ'some-ly (hän'sum-ly), *adv.* In a handsome manner.

Händ'spike, *n.* A wooden lever.

Händ'y, *a.* Ready; dexterous.

Häng, *v. t.* [*imp.* HANGED, HUNG.] To be suspended.

— *v. i.* To put to death on a gallows.

Häng'er, *n.* A short broad-häng'er-ön, *n.* A dependent.

Häng'ing, *n. pl.* Drapery hung to walls.

Häng'man (21), *n.* A public executioner (tied together).

Hänk, *n.* Two or more skeins

Hänk'er, *v. i.* To long for.

Hänk'er-ing, *n.* An eager craving.

Häp, *n.* That which comes unexpectedly. — *SYN.* Casualty; chance; accident; misfortune.

Häp'-haz'ard, *n.* Extra hazard; chance; accident.

Häp'less, *a.* Unhappy; unfortunate. [chance.]

Häp'ly, *adv.* Perhaps; by

Häp'pen, *v. i.* To come to pass. [fortunately.]

Häp'pi-ly, *adv.* Luckily;

Häp'pi-ness, *n.* State of enjoyment.

Häp'py, *a.* In a state of felicity; fortunate; ready.

Ha-räng'ue' (-räng'), *n.* A noisy speech; an oration. — *v. i.* To make a noisy speech; to declaim.

Här'ass, *v. t.* To fatigue to excess; to perplex. [ner.

Här'bin-ger, *n.* A forerun-

Här'bor (33), *n.* A haven for ships. — *v. t.* To lodge; to shelter; to entertain. — *v. i.* To take shelter.

Härd, *adv.* Close; nearly. — *a.* Not soft; not easily penetrated; firm; solid; not easily done; difficult; not prosperous; rigorous; close.

Härd'en, *v. t.* or *i.* To make or grow hard. [plant.]

Härd'häck, *n.* An astringent

Härd'-heart'ed, *a.* Unfeeling; cruel.

Härd'i-hööd, *n.* Boldness.

Härd'i-ness, *n.* Firm intrapidity; robustness.

Härd'ly, *adv.* Not easily.

Härd'ness, *n.* Quality of being hard.

Härdg, *n. pl.* The coarse part of flax; tow.

Härd'ship, *n.* Any thing hard to bear; severe toll.

Härd'ware, *n.* Wares made of iron, &c.

Härd'y, *a.* Strong; brave; bold; robust.

Häre, *n.* A small, timid animal.

Häre'bäll, *n.* A plant with blue bell-shaped flowers. [giddy.]

Häre'-brained, *a.* Wild;

Häre'tip, *n.* A divided lip like a hare's.

Hä'rem, *n.* Ladies' apartment in a seraglio.

Hä'r'i-er, *n.* See *Harrier*.

Härk, *v. i.* To hear; to listen. — *interj.* Hear!

Här'le-quin (-kin or -kwin), *n.* A buffoon; a clown.

Här'lot, *n.* A lewd woman.

Här'lot-ry, *n.* Prostitution.

Härm, *n.* Injury; hurt; damage. — *v. t.* To injure; to hurt.

Härm'ful, *a.* Hurtful.

Härm'less, *a.* Innocent; not hurtful; unhurt.

Har-mön'le, } *a.* Relating

Har-mön'le-al, } to harmony: musical.

Har-mön'le-ä, *n.* A kind of musical instrument.

Har-mö'ni-öus, *a.* Agreeing together; musical.

Har-mö'ni-öus-ly, *adv.* With harmony.

Här'mo-nize, *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become harmonious; to agree.

Här'mo-ny, *n.* Agreement; concord of musical strains that differ in pitch and quality.

Här'ness, *n.* Equipments of a horse, &c. — *v. t.* To put on harness.

Härp, *n.* An instrument of music. — *v. i.* To play on a harp.

Härp'er, } *n.*

Härp'ist, } One who plays on a harp.

Härp'-poon, *n.* Harp.

A barbed fishing-spear. — *v. t.* To strike with a harpoon.

Harpoon.

Härp'si-chörd, *n.* A stringed instrument of music.

Här'py (19), *n.* A fabulous animal; an extortioner.

Här'ri-er, *n.* A hunting dog.

Här'röw, *n.* An instrument to break or smooth land. — *v. i.* To break with a harrow; to harrow.

Här'ry, *v. t.* To harass.

Härsh, *a.* Rough to the touch, taste, or feelings.

Härsh'ness, *n.* Roughness.

Härs'tet, *n.* See *Harlot*.

Härt, *n.* A stag or male deer.

Härts'hörn, *n.* Horn of the hart; carbonate of ammonia.

Ha-rüs'pice, *n.* A soothsayer.

Här'vest, *n.* The season for gathering any crop; the crop gathered; effects. — *v. t.* To gather, as a crop, when ripe.

Häsh, *v. t.* To mince; to chop. — *n.* Mincied meat.

Häs'tet, *n.* Inwards of a hog, used for food.

Häsp, *n.* A clasp for a staple. — *v. t.* To fasten with a clasp.

Häs'sock, *n.* A mat to kneel on in church.



, second person of *Have*.
e, *n*. Celerity of motion
 action. — SYN. *Hurry*;
ad; *dispatch*.

e, { *v. t. or i.*
en (hās'n), } To make
ad; to hurry.
ti-ly, *adv.* With haste.
ty, *a*. Quick in action;
 monate; rash.

n, *a*. Cover for the head.
h, *v. t.* To produce from
n. — *n*. A brood; one of
 openings in a ship's deck.
h'el, *n*. An instrument
 clean flax. — *v. t.* To
 w through the teeth of a
 chel, as flax.

h'et, *n*. A small ax.
h'way, *n*. An opening
 a ship's deck.

i, *v. t.* To dislike great-
y. Great dislike; en-
y. [dislike].

'ful, *a*. Exciting great
red, *n*. Great dislike or
 will; hate.

ter, *n*. A maker of hats.
th'ti-ly (haw'-), *adv.*
 th pride and contempt.

th'ti-ness (haw'-), *n*.
 rogance.

th'ty (haw'ty), *a*. Proud
 i overbearing.

i, *v. t.* To draw with
ce. — *n*. A pull; draught.
lm (hawm), *n*. Stem of
 Jn.

nch, *n*. The hip.
nt, *v. t. or i.* To frequent;
 visit as a ghost. — *n*. A
 ce of frequent resort.

tbody (hō'boy), *n*. A wind
 trament.

e, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.*
D.] To possess; to hold;
 own; to enjoy.

ten (hā'vn), *n*. A harbor.
'oe (ō), *n*. Waste; desola-
 tion. — *v. t.* To lay waste.

'n, *n*. The berry and seed
 the hawthorn.

'k, *n*. A
d of
y; the
con —

To force
 phlegm.

v. t. To
 Hawk.

'and sell, as goods.
'ker, *n*. One who hawks.

Hawk'-eyed (-id), *a*. Having
 acute sight.

Haw'ser, *n*. A small cable.

Hawthorn, *n*. A shrub
 much used for hedges.

Hay, *n*. Grass dried for fod-
 der.

Haying, *n*. Act or time of
 making hay.

Hay'-loft, *n*. A scaffold for
 hay.

Hay'-mow, *n*. A mow for
 hay.

Hay'-rick, *n*. A long pile of
 hay in the open air.

Hay'-stack, *n*. A conical
 pile of hay in the open air.

Haz'ard, *n*. Risk of loss or
 evil; danger. — *v. t.* To
 risk.

Haz'ard-ous, *a*. Exposing to
 danger. — SYN. *Perilous*;
 imminent; dangerous.

Haze, *n*. A thin mist or fog.

Häzel, *n*. Shrub bearing
 nuts. — *a*. Like a hazel-
 nut; brown.

Häz'l-ness (l3), *n*. State of
 being hazy. [dark].

Hä'zy, *a*. Foggy; misty;

He, *pron.* of the third per-
 son, masculine gender, re-
 ferring to some man or
 male.

Head, *n*. Upper part of the
 body; the chief; front;
 source. — *v. t. or i.* To
 lead; to direct; to get in
 front of.

Head'äche (-äk), *n*. Pain
 in the head.

Head'-dress, *n*. Covering
 worn on the head.

Head'ing, *n*. Material for
 the heads of casks.

Head'land, *n*. A promontory.

Head'less, *a*. Without a
 head.

Head'long, *a*. Rash; precip-
 itate. — *adv.* Precipitately.

Head'-piece, *n*. Armor for
 the head.

Head'-quarters, *n. pl.*
 Quarters of a chief com-
 mander. [die].

Head'stall, *n*. Part of a bri-
 dle.

Head'strong, *a*. Obstinate.

Head'way, *n*. Progress of
 an advancing ship.

Head'-wind, *n*. A wind from
 the direction opposite to
 a ship's course.

Head'y, *a*. Willful; rash;
 intoxicating.

Häal, *v. t.* To cure. — *v. i.*
 To become well.

Häalds, *n. pl.* Harness for
 warp-threads in a loom.

Häalth, *n*. Freedom from
 sickness; sound state.

Häalth'ful, *a*. Free from dis-
 ease; wholesome.

Häalth'l-ness, *n*. State of
 being in health.

Häalth'y, *a*. Being in a state
 of health.

Häap, *n*. A pile; accumula-
 tion. — *v. t.* To pile; to
 amass; to accumulate.

Häar, *v. t.* To perceive by
 the ear. — *v. i.* To be told.

Häard (hërd), *imp. & p. p.*
 from *Hear*.

Häar'er, *n*. One who hears.

Häaring, *n*. The sense of
 perceiving sounds; aud-
 ience.

Häark'en, *v. i.* To listen;
 to lend the ear.

Häarse, *n*. A carriage to
 bear the dead.

Häar'say, *n*. Report; rumor.

Häart, *n*. The organ of the
 blood's motion; inner part;
 seat of love; spirit.

Häart'-äche (-äk), *n*. Deep
 sorrow.

Häart'-bürn, *n*. Burning
 sensation in the stomach.

Häart'-fäit, *a*. Sincere;
 deep. [place].

Häarth, *n*. Floor of a fire-
 hearth.

Häart'l-ly, *adv.* From the
 heart; sincerely.

Häart'l-ness, *n*. Sincerity.

Häart'less, *a*. Void of affec-
 tion or courage.

Häart'less-ness, *n*. Want of
 affection or courage.

Häart'-sick, *a*. Depressed.

Häart'y, *a*. Exhibiting or
 promoting strength; sin-
 cere; rich.

Häat, *n*. Great warmth;
 glow. — *v. t.* To make hot.
 — *v. i.* To grow hot.

Häath, *n*. A shrub; a place
 overgrown with shrubs.

Häa'then, *n*. A pagan; a
 gentile. — *a*. Gentile; pa-
 gan.

Häa'then-ish, *a*. Like hea-
 then; idolatrous.

ör, dg, wöl, töl, töl; örn, rye, pull; c, g, soft; e, g, hard; æ; exist; u as ng; this.

Hēa'then-ism, *n.* Paganism.

Hēath'er (hēth'er), *n.* Heath.

Hēath'y, *a.* Full of heath.

Hēave, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.*

HEAVED, HOVE.] To lift;

to raise; to throw; to throw

off; to pant. — *n.* A rising;

swell.

Hēav'en, *n.* The region of

the air; expanse of the sky;

place of the blessed.

Hēav'en-ly, *a.* Pertaining

to heaven.

Hēaveg, *n.* A disense of

horses marked by difficult

breathing.

Hēav'ly, *adv.* With weight.

Hēav'ly-ness, *n.* Weight; de-

pression.

Hēav'y, *a.* Weighty; ponder-

ous; grievous; dull;

burdensome; clammy.

Hēb-dōm'a-dal, *a.* Weekly.

Hēb'e-tūde, *n.* Bluntness;

dullness. [*Hebrew.*

Hē'bra-ist, *n.* One versed in

Hebrew, *n.* A Jew; the lan-

guage of the Jews.

Hēc'a-tōmb (tōm), *n.* A

sacrifice of a hundred oxen.

Hēc'tic, *a.* Habitual; con-

stant. — *n.* A fever of irri-

tation and debility.

Hēc'tor, *n.* A bully. — *v. t.*

To bully; to tease; to vex.

Hēdge, *n.* A thicket of

shrubs. — *v. t.* To fence

with a hedge.

Hēdge'hōg, *n.*

A small ani-

mal armed

with prickles

or spines. [*Heedgehog.*

Heed, *v. t.* To mind; to ob-

serve. — *n.* Care; atten-

tion; notice. [*watchful.*

Heed'ful, *a.* Attentive;

Heed'less, *a.* Careless; in-

attentive; negligent. [*ness.*

Heed'less-ness, *n.* Careless-

ness. [*Heel.*

Heel, *n.* Hind part of the

foot. — *v. i.* To lean. — *v. t.*

To add a heel to.

Hēft, *n.* Weight.

He-g'ra, or Hēg'i-rā, *n.*

The flight of Mohammed

from Mecca, July 16, 622,

from which date the Mo-

hammedans reckon time;

any flight.

Hēl'fer, *n.* A young cow.

Height } (*hit*, 27), *n.* Distance

Hight } from a point be-

low; an elevated place; ele-

vation in excellence.

Height'en } (*hit'u*), *v. t.* To

Hight'en } raise higher;

to advance.

Hēl'nous (hā'nus), *a.* Char-

acterized by great wicked-

ness. — *SYN.* Hatelful;

atrocious; flagrant.

Hēl'nous-ly, *adv.* Hatelfully.

Hēl'r (ār), *n.* He who in-

herits the property of an-

other.

Hēl'r-ess (ār'-), *n.* A female

heir. [*heirs.*

Hēl'r-less (ār'-), *a.* Without

Hēl'r-lōom (ār'-), *n.* Any

furniture which descends to

an heir. [*heir.*

Hēl'r-ship (ār'-), *n.* State of an

heir, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Held.*

Hēl'o-trope, *n.* A plant

with very fragrant flowers.

Hēll (l), *n.* The place of the

devil and the damned.

Hēl'le-bōre, *n.* A plant used

in medicine.

Hēll'ish, *a.* Infernal.

Hēlm, *n.* The instrument

by which a ship is steered.

Hēlm'et, *n.* De-

fensive armor

for the head.

Hēl'ot, or Hēl-

ot, *n.* A Spar-

tan slave; any

slave. [*Helmet.*

Hēlp, *v. t.* To aid; to assist;

to prevent. — *v. i.* To lend

aid. — *n.* Aid; support;

relief.

Hēlp'er, *n.* One who helps.

Hēlp'ful, *a.* Affording help.

Hēlp'less, *a.* Destitute of

help or of relief; irremedi-

able.

Hēlp'less-ness, *n.* Want of

help or support.

Hēlp'māte, } *n.* A companion

Hēlp'mēet, } or helper.

Hēlve, *n.* Handle of an ax.

Hēm, *n.* Border of a gar-

ment. — *v. t.* (7) To fold

and sew the edge of; to

border. [*sphere.*

Hēm'i-sphēre, *n.* Half of a

Hēm'i-sphēric, } *a.* Con-

Hēm'i-sphēric-al, } taining

half a sphere.

Hēm'lock (b), *n.* A poisonous

plant; an evergreen tree.

Hēm'or-rhage, *n.* A flowing

of blood from a rupture.

Hēm'or-rhoid, *n.* The piles.

Hēmp, *n.* A plant whose fi-

bers are used for making

rope, cloth, &c.

Hēmp'en, *a.* Made of hemp.

Hēn, *n.* The female of birds.

Hēn'bane, *n.* A plant poi-

sonous to hens, &c.

Hēnge, *adv.* From this place,

time, or cause.

Hēnge-fōrth, or Hēnce-

fōrth, *adv.* From this time.

Hēnce-fōrward, *adv.* From

this time forward.

He-pāt'ie, *a.* Belonging to

the liver.

Hēp'ta-chōrd, *n.* System of

seven sounds.

Hēp'ta-gōn, *n.* A

figure of seven

sides and angles.

Hēp-tāg'o-nal, *a.*

Having seven

sides. [*Hepta-*

gon.

Hēp'tārch-y, *n.* Govern-

ment by seven rulers.

Hēr, *pron.* Objective form of

She. — *a.* Belonging to a

female.

Hēr'ald, *n.* An officer who

regulates counts of arms; a

forerunner. — *v. t.* To pro-

claim; to announce.

He-rāl'die, *a.* Pertaining to

heraldry.

Hēr'ald-ry, *n.* The art or

office of a herald; blazonry.

Hērb (ērb), *n.* A plant with

a succulent stalk.

Her-bā'ceous, *a.* Belong-

ing to herbs.

Hērb'age (ērb'ej or hērb'ej),

n. Herbs collectively; grass;

pasture.

Hērb'al, *n.* A book on plants;

collection of plants dried. —

a. Pertaining to herbs.

Hērb'al-ist, *n.* One skilled in

herbs.

Her-bā'ri-um, *n.* (*pl.* Her-

bā'ri-ums, or Her-bā'ri-

ā, 25.) A collection of dried

plants.

Her-biv'or-ous, *a.* Feeding


on herbs.

Her-cū'le-an, *a.* Very

strong, great, or difficult.



a. A collection; a
 a.—v. i. or t. To asso- [state]
 ciate. In this place or
 a-bout's, *adv.* About
 this place.
 af't'er, *adv.* In time
 the present.—*n.* A
 re state. [account.
 10', *adv.* At this; on this
 10', *adv.* By this.
 af'ter-ment, *n.* Here-
 property.
 af'ter-y, *a.* Descend-
 ing inheritance.
 af'ter, *adv.* In this.
 10' (-50' or -50'), *adv.*
 10' from this.
 10', *adv.* On or
 up-on, } upon this
 al-ach, or He-ré-gil-
 10', *n.* A chief heretic.
 ay, *n.* Error in doc-
 tie, *n.* One who erra-
 tious faith. [heresy.
 10', *a.* Containing
 10', } *adv.* To this;
 in-to, } unto this.
 a-fore, *adv.* Formerly.
 with, or Here-with,
 With this.
 a-ble, *a.* Capable of
 ; inherited.
 age, *n.* Inheritance.
 af'ro-dite, *n.* An
 al or plant uniting both
 af'ro-dit'e, *a.* Par-
 of both sexes.
 e-nu'ties, *n.* *sing.*
 urt or science of inter-
 ing the Scriptures.
 10', } *a.* Chemical;
 10', } perfectly
 air-tight.
 af'ro-al-y, *adv.* Close-
 [solitude.
 10', *n.* One who lives in
 it-age, *n.* A hermit's
 ing.
 -a, *n.* A rupture.
 10' (pl. Hē-rōg, 18.) A
 man; a great person.
 e, } *a.* Becoming a
 10', } hero.
 af'ro-al-y, *adv.* Intrepid-
 ously.
 ine, *n.* A female hero.
 10', *n.* Distinguished
 y; gallantry.

Háron, *n.* A large wading bird.
Hárring, *n.* A small fish.
Hárg, *pron.* Possessive form of *Shé*.
Hér-sál, *pron.* The female in person. Heron.
Héi-tán-g, *n.* Uncertainty; doubt.
Héi-táte, *c. i.* To pause in doubt; to stop in speaking. — *SYN.* To waver; deliberate; falter; delay.
Héi-tá-tion, *n.* A pausing; a stammering in speech.
Hes-pé-ri-an, *n.* A Western.
Hé-te-ro-dóx, *n.* A Contrary to an acknowledged standard, as the Bible; erroneous.
Hé-te-ro-dóx'y, *n.* Heresy.
Hé-te-ro-gé-ne-óus, *n.* Of a different nature.
Hew, *c. i.* [*imp.* HEWED; *p. p.* HEWED, HEWN.] To cut off chips and pieces of; to chop.
Hew'er, *n.* One who hews.
Hé-x-a-gon, *n.* A figure with six sides and angles. 
Hex-á-g'o-nal, *a.* Having six sides Hexagon. and angles.
Hé-x-a-hé'dron, *n.* A body of six equal sides; a cube.
Hex-ám-e-tér, *n.* A kind of verse of six metrical feet.
Hex-á-n-gu-lar, *a.* Having six angles.
Hey, } *interj.* of exulta-
Hé'y-dá'y, } tion.
Hí-s'tus, *n.* A chasm; gap.
Hí-cér-nal, *a.* Pertaining to winter.
Hí-ber-náte, *v. i.* To pass the winter in seclusion, as some beasts.
Hí-ber-ná-tion, *n.* Act of hibernating. [Ireland].
Hí-bér-ni-an, *n.* A native of
Hí-bi-és-us, *n.* A genus of plants.
Hí-e'ough (hík'up), *n.* A spasmodic affection of the stomach. — *c. i.* To have a hiccough.
Híck'o-ry, *n.* A walnut tree.
Hid, } *a.* Not seen or
Hid-den, } known; con-
cealed.



Hide, *v. t. & i.* (*imp.* **HID** ; *p. p.* **HID**, **HIDDEN**.) To conceal; to cover; to keep close. — *n.* The skin of a beast.

Hide-bound, *a.* Having the skin too tight.

Hid'e-o'-us, *a.* Shocking to the eye or ear. — **SYN.** Frightful; horrible; ghastly.

Hid'e-o'-us-ly, *adv.* Horribly; frightfully.

Hie (**hí**), *v. i.* To hasten.

Hí'e-r'arch, *n.* The chief of a sacred order.

Hí'e-r'arch'al, { *a.* Per-
Hí'e-r'arch'i'al, { taining to
a hierarchy.

Hí'e-r'arch'y, *n.* Dominion in sacred things; order of celestial beings.

Hí'e-ro-glyph, { *n.* A mys-
Hí'e-ro-glyph'ic, { tical
symbol in ancient writings.

Hí'e-ro-glyph'ic, { *a.* Ex-
Hí'e-ro-glyph'i-cal, { pressive
of meaning by symbols.

Hí'e-ro-g'ra-phy, *n.* Sacred writing.

Hí-e-r'o-ph'ant, or **Hí'e-ro-ph'ant**, *n.* A chief priest.

Hig'gle, *v. i.* To carry provisions about for sale; to chaffer. — *gles*.

Hig'gler, *n.* One who hig-gles.

High (**hi**), *a.* Elevated; lofty; exorbitant. — *adv.* Aloft; eminently. — *n.* A high place.

High'-born (**hí'-**), *a.* Being of noble extraction.

High'-flí'er (**hí'-**), *n.* One of extravagant pretensions.

High'-fl'own (**hí'-**), *a.* Elevated; proud.

Highland (**hí'-**), *n.* A mountainous country.

Highland-er (**hí'-**), *n.* A Scotch mountaineer.

High'-mí'nded (**hí'-**), *a.* Arrogant; magnanimous.

High'ness (**hí'-**), *n.* Altitude; a title of honor.

High'-priest (**hí'-**), *n.* The chief priest.

Highly (**hí'-**), *adv.* In a great degree.

High (**hi**), *n.* See **Height**.

High'-préss-ú're (**hí'-**), *n.* Pressure exceeding about 50 pounds on the square inch.

do, wɒlf, tʊb, tʊk; ūrn, rye, pull; ɕ, ɕ̄, soft; ɕ, ɕ̄, hard; a₂; exist; ŋ as ng; this.

Gränd'fä-ther, *n.* A father's or mother's father.

Gran-dil'o-quence, *n.* Lofty speaking.

Grand-jü'ror, *n.* One of a grand jury. [indictment.

Grand-jü'ry, *n.* A jury on Grand'möth-er, *n.* A father's or mother's mother.

Gränd'sire, *n.* A grandfather.

Gränd'son, *n.* The son of a son or daughter.

Gränge, *n.* A barn; a farm with its buildings, &c.

Grän'te, *n.* A stone composed of quartz, feldspar, and mica. [granite.

Gran'tite, *a.* Pertaining to Graniv'o-rous, *a.* Substituting on grain.

Grant, *v. t.* To bestow; to give; to yield. — *n.* A thing granted.

Grant-ee' (18), *n.* One to whom a grant is made.

Gränt'er, *n.* One who makes Grant'or, *n.* a grant.

Grän'u-lar, *a.* Consisting of grains.

Grän'u-läte, *v. t.* or *i.* To form into grains.

Grän'u-lä'tion, *n.* Act of forming into grains.

Grän'ule, *n.* A particle.

Grän'u-lous, *a.* Full of grains. [vine.

Gräpe, *n.* The fruit of the Gräp'er-y, *n.* A building for raising grapes in.

Gräpe'-shöt, *n.* A cluster of small shot in a bag or case.

Gräp'h'ie, *a.* Well delineated.

Gräp'h'ite, *n.* A form of carbon; black-lead; plumbago.

Gräp'nel, *n.* A kind of small anchor.

Gräp'ple, *v. t.* To lay fast hold of. — *r. i.* Gräpnel.

To contend closely. — *n.* A seizing; a kind of hook.

Gräsp, *v. t.* To seize and hold. — *n.* Gripe of the hands.

Gräss, *n.* Herbage. — *v. t.* or *i.* To grow over with grass.

Gräss'höp-per, *n.* A well-Gräss'-p'lot, *n.* A plat covered with grass.

Gräss'y, *a.* Covered with, or resembling, grass.

Gräte, *v. t.* or *i.* To rub hard; to fret; to vex. — *n.* A frame of metal bars.

Gräte'ful, *a.* Having a sense of favors; affording pleasure. — *SYN.* Thankful; pleasing; agreeable; welcome. [itude.

Gräte'ful-ly, *adv.* With grat-Grät'er, *n.* An instrument for grating.

Grät'i-fi-cä'tion, *n.* Pleasure enjoyed; satisfaction.

Grät'i-ffy, *v. t.* To indulge; to please; to humor.

Grät'ing, *a.* Fretting; harsh. — *n.* A partition of bars or lattice-work; a harsh sound of rubbing.

Grät'is, *adv.* For nothing; freely.

Grät'i-tüde, *n.* Thankfulness.

Grä-tü'i-tous, *a.* Free; voluntary; asserted without proof.

Grä-tü'i-ty, *n.* A free gift.

Grät'u-läte, *v. t.* To salute with declarations of joy.

Grät'u-lä'tion, *n.* Expression of joy.

Grät'u-la-to-ry, *a.* Expressing joy.

Gräve, *n.* A pit for the dead. — *a.* Serious; weighty; slow; solemn; not acute. — *v. t.* [imp. GRAVED; *p. p.* GRAVED, GRAVEN.] To engrave; to clean, as a ship.

Gräv'el, *n.* Small pebbles; concretions in the kidneys. — *v. t.* To cover with gravel.

Gräv'el-ly, *adv.* Full of gravel.

Gräve'ly, *adv.* Seriously.

Gräv'er, *n.* A tool to engrave with.

Gräve'-stöne, *n.* A stone set by a grave.

Gräve'-yär'd, *n.* Burial place.

Gräv'id, *a.* Pregnant.

Gräv'l-täte, *v. t.* To tend toward the center.

Gräv'l-tä'tion, *n.* Tendency to the center.

Gräv'l-ty, *n.* Seriousness; force which draws toward the center of attraction.

Gräv'vy, *n.* Juice of cooked meat, made into a dressing.

Gräy, *a.* Hoary; white with a mixture of black.

Gräy'bärd, *n.* An old man.

Gräy'ish, *a.* Somewhat gray.

Gräze, *v. t.* To eat grass; to rub slightly.

Gräz'er, *n.* One who grazes.

Grä'zier (grä'shur), *n.* One who feeds cattle.

Gräse, *n.* Animal fat.

Gräse, or Gräse, *v. t.* To smear with grease.

Grä's'i-ness, or Gräse'i-ness, *n.* State of being greasy.

Grä's'y, or Gräse'y, *a.* Fat; oily; unctuous.

Gräät, *a.* Large; big; chief; pregnant; important; distinguished. [gree.

Gräät'ly, *adv.* In a great degree.

Gräät'ness, *n.* Quality of being great. [the left.

Gräaves, *n. pl.* Armor for Grä's'clan (grä'shan), *a.* Pertaining to Greece.

Gräed'i-ly, *adv.* Ravenously.

Gräed'i-ness (18), *n.* Ravenousness; ardent desire.

Gräed'y, *a.* Ravenous; covetous; eager to obtain.

Greek, *n.* A native of Greece; the language of Greece.

Green, *a.* Of the color of growing plants; fresh; raw; not dry; not ripe. — *n.* A green color; a grassy plot. — *v. t.* To make green.

Green'-grö'ger, *n.* A retailer of fresh vegetables.

Green'hörn, *n.* A raw youth.

Green'-house, *n.* A house to keep plants in. [green.

Green'ish, *a.* Somewhat Green'ness, *n.* State of being green.

Greeng, *n. pl.* Leaves and stems of young plants used for food. [turf.

Green'sward, *n.* A close green.

Greet, *v. t.* To salute; to hail.

Greet'ing, *n.* A salutation.

Gre-gä'r'i-ous, *a.* Keeping in flocks.

Gre-näde', *n.* A ball filled with gunpowder.

Grän'a-diér', *n.* A soldier distinguished by his height and by uniform.

Grew (grü), *imp. of Grow.*



Grey. See Gray.

Greyhound

(grá'-), *n.* A tall, fleet kind of dog.

Griddle, *n.* A pan to bake cakes in.

Grid'iron Greyhound.

(-í-urn), *n.* A kind of grate to broil meat on.

Grief, *n.* A painful sense of loss; sorrow; sadness.

Griev'ance, *n.* That which causes grief.

Grieve, *v. i.* To mourn; to sorrow. — *v. t.* To wound acutely.

Griev'ous, *a.* Giving pain; painful; afflictive.

Griev'ous-ly, *adv.* Painfully.

Griffin, *n.* A fabled animal, part lion and part eagle.

Grill (1), *v. t.* To broil.

Grim, *a.* Fierce; hideous.

Gri-mage', *n.* A made-up face.

Gri-mál'kin, *n.* An old cat.

Grime, *v. t.* To sully deeply. — *n.* Dirt deeply insinuated.

Grim'ly, *adv.* In a grim or fierce manner.

Grim'ness, *n.* Frightfulness of visage.

Grin (7), *v. i.* To show the teeth. — *n.* A showing of the teeth.

Grind, *v. t.* [*imp.* GROUND.] To rub; to reduce to powder; to oppress.

Grind'er, *n.* One who grinds; a back tooth.

Grind'stone, *n.* A stone to grind edged tools on. [*ing.*]

Grip, *n.* A seizing; a grasp.

Gripe, *v. t.* To seize; to clutch. — *v. i.* To get money by hard bargains. — *n.* A squeeze; a grasp; oppression.

Gri-gétte', *n.* A young work-woman in France. [*ful.*]

Grig'ly, *a.* Horrible; frightful.

Grist, *n.* Corn ground, or for grinding, at once.

Gristle (grís'l), *n.* Cartilage.

Grist'ly (grís'l'y), *a.* Like gristle.

Grit, *n.* Coarse part of meal; sand; gravel.

Grit'ti-ness (7. 13), *n.* The quality of being gritty.

Grit'ty, *a.* Full of grit; spirited.

Griz'zle, *n.* A gray color.

Griz'zly, *a.* Somewhat gray.

Gröan (8), *v. i.* To breathe with a deep noise, as in pain. — *n.* A deep, mournful sound.

Gröan'ing, *n.* Act of uttering groans; lamentation.

Groat (grawt), *n.* Fourpence sterling.

Groats, *n. pl.* Oats or wheat deprived of the hulls.

Grö'cer, *n.* A dealer in sugar, tea, liquors, spices, &c.

Grö'cer-y, *n.* A grocer's shop or store; (*pl.*) goods sold by grocers.

Grög, *n.* Spirit and water.

Grög'ram, *n.* A stuff made of silk and hair.

Groin, *n.* Part between the belly and the thigh; curve made by two intersecting arches.

Groom, *n.* One who tends horses; a newly married man.

Groöve, *n.* A furrow; a long hollow cut by a tool. — *v. t.* To cut a furrow or channel in.

Gröpe, *v. i.* To feel in the dark.

Gröss (2), *a.* Great; bulky; corpulent; immodest; indelicate; dense; total. — *n.* The whole bulk; twelve dozen.

Gröss'ly, *adv.* Thickly; coarsely; palpably.

Gröss'ness, *n.* Thickness; fatness.

Gröt, *n.* A cavern; an ornamented cave.

Gro-tésque' (-tèsk'), *a.* Wildly formed; odd.

Ground, *n.* Upper part of land; soil; foundation; (*pl.*) lees. — *v. t.* or *i.* To lay; to found; to run around. — *imp.* and *p. p.* of *Grind*. [*dat.*]

Ground'less, *a.* Void of foundation.

Ground'nüt, *a.* A plant

and its fruit, of several kinds. [*a building.*]

Ground'-plot, *n.* The site of Ground'-rént, *n.* Rent for building-ground.

Ground'-work (-wörk), *n.* Foundation; first principle.

Group, *n.* Cluster; crowd; throng; assemblage. — *v. t.* To form into a cluster.

Grouse, *n.* A kind of wild bird.

Gröve, *n.* A small wood.

Gröw'el, *v. t.* To creep on the earth. [*creeps.*]

Gröw'el-er, *n.* One who Gröw, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* GREW; *p. p.* GROWN.] To vegetate; to increase; to rise.

Growl, *v. t.* or *i.* To grumble; to snarl. — *n.* A cross murmur.

Gröwn, *p. p.* of *Grow*.

Gröwth, *n.* Increase of size; progress; vegetation.

Grüb, *n.* A small worm. — *v. t.* or *i.* To dig.

Grüdge, *v. t.* To part with reluctantly. — *v. i.* To be covetous or envious. — *n.* A cherished ground of ill-feeling; spite. — *SYN* Aversion; dislike; ill-will; pique.

Grüd'g'ing-ly, *adv.* Unwillingly.

Grü'el, *n.* Food made of meal boiled in water.

Grüff (1), *a.* Stern; surly; grum. [*ness.*]

Grüff'ly, *adv.* With surly.

Grüff'ness, *n.* Quality of being gruff.

Grüm, *a.* Deep in the throat.

Grüm'ble, *v. i.* To murmur with discontent; to growl.

Grüm'bler, *n.* One who mutters or complains. [*ing.*]

Grüm'bling, *n.* A murmur.

Grume, *n.* Clotted blood.

Grüm'ly, *adv.* In a grum manner; morosely.

Grü'möös, *a.* Thick; clotted.

Grünt, *v. i.* To utter a sound like a hog. — *n.* The sound made by a hog.

Guä'nö (gwä'no), *n.* Manure of the dung of sea-fowls.

Guä'ran-tee' (15), *v. t.* To warrant. — *n.* A surety for performance.

Guä'ran-tör, *n.* A warrantor.

son, ör, dg, wolf, wö, wöök; örn, rjö, pull; ç, g, soft; e, g, hard; æ; exist; u as ng; this.

Guár'an-ty, v. t. To undertake for the performance of, as of an agreement. — *n.* One who warrants; an engagement.

Guárd (gárd), n. A watch; defense. — *v. t.* To watch; to defend.

Guárd'í-an, n. One who has the care of another. — *a.* Protecting.

Guárd'í-an-ship, n. The office of a guardian.

Gü'ber-na-tó'ri-al, a. Pertaining to a governor.

Güd'geon (-jun), n. A fish; a pin on which a wheel turns.

Guer-ri'l'lá (jer-ri'l'lá, 18), a. An irregular or predatory mode of warfare.

Guéss (2), v. t. To conjecture. — *n.* A conjecture.

Guést, n. A visitor. [leading.]

Guí'd'ance, n. Direction; a Guide, *v. t.* To lead; to direct. — *n.* One who shows the way; a regulator.

Guí'de'-póst, n. A post to point out the way.

Guild, n. An association of workmen, &c.

Guild'er, n. A Dutch coin.

Guile, n. Cunning; craft.

Guile'ful, a. Deceitful; crafty.

Guile'less, a. Free from guile; artless; sincere.

Guil'lo-tine' (-teen'), n. A machine for beheading.

Guilt, n. Criminality; sin.

Guilt'i-ness, n. Criminality.

Guilt'less, a. Without guilt.

Guil'ty, a. Criminal; wicked.

Guin'ea (18), n. An English gold coin of the value of 21 shillings sterling.

Guí'ge, n. Manner; garb.

Guí'tár, n. A stringed instrument of music, played with the fingers.

Gulf, n. A large bay; an open sea; an abyss.



Guitar.

Gül't'y, a. Full of whirlpools, or gulfs.

Güll (1), v. t. To cheat; to trick; to defraud. — *n.* A sea-fowl; one easily cheated; a dupe.

Gül'let, n. The passage for food in the throat; the esophagus.

Gül'li-bil'i-ty, n. Credulity.

Gül'ly, n. A channel worn by water. — *v. t.* To wear by water into a channel.

Gü'p, v. t. To swallow eagerly. — *n.* A swallow, or as much as is swallowed at once.

Güm, n. The fleshy substance that incloses the teeth; mucilage of vegetables hardened. — *v. t.* To unite or stiffen with gum.

Güm'-boll, n. A boil or small abscess on the gum.

Güm'my, a. Consisting of, or like, gum.

Gümp, n. A dolt; a dunce.

Gümp'tion, n. Shrewdness; address; capacity.

Gün, n. A cannon, musket, &c. — *v. i.* To practice fowling.

Gün'ner, n. One who works a gun; a cannoner.

Gün'ner-y, n. The art and science of firing guns. [ing.]

Gün'ning, n. Act of shoot.

Gün'pow-der, n. An explosive composition of saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal mixed, dried, and granulated.

Gün'shót, n. The reach or range of a shot.

Gün'smith, n. A gun-maker; an armorer.

Gün'stöck, n. The stock or wood in which the barrel of a gun is fixed.

Gün'wale (gün'nel), n. Upper edge of a ship's side.

Gúrge, n. A whirlpool; abyss.

Gúr'gle, v. i. To gush irregularly and noisily, as water from a bottle.

Gúsh, v. i. To rush out as a fluid. — *n.* A sudden and violent flow or issue of a fluid.

Gús'set, n. A piece of cloth inserted in a garment for the purpose of strengthening it.

Gúst, n. Taste; enjoyment; a sudden blast of wind.

Gús'to, n. Relish; taste.

Gúst'y, a. Subject to blasts of wind.

Gút, n. The intestinal canal. — *v. t.* To disembowel; to destroy the interior of.

Gút'tá-pér'chá, n. A substance exuding from certain trees in Asia and resembling India rubber in some of its properties.

Gút'ter, n. A passage for water; a small channel. — *v. i.* To become hollowed or channeled. [gredily.]

Gút'tle, v. t. To swallow.

Gút'tur-al, a. Belonging to, or formed in, the throat.

Gu'y, n. A rope to keep a body steady in hoisting.

Güz'zle, v. i. or t. To swallow much or frequently.

Gym-ná'si-um (-ná'shí-), n. A place for athletic exercises; a school.

Gym-nás'tle, a. Pertaining to athletic exercises for health.

Gym-nás'tles, n. sing. The art of performing athletic exercises.

Gýp'sum, n. Sulphate of lime; plaster-of-Paris.

Gýp'sy (19), n. One of a vagabond race scattered over Europe.

Gý'ral, a. Whirling; moving round; rotatory.

Gý-rá'tion, n. A circular motion.

Gý'ra-to-ry, a. Moving in a circle or spirally.

Gý've, n. A fetter or shackle for the leg. — *v. t.* To shackle; to fetter.

H.

HÄ, *interj.* denoting surprise.

Hä/be-as Cör'pus, *n.* A writ to produce the body of a prisoner in court.

Häb'er-däsh'er, *n.* A dealer in small wares.

Häb'er-däsh'er-y, *n.* Goods sold by a haberdasher.

Ha-bil't-ment, *n.* Dress; clothing; garment.

Häb'it, *n.* Ordinary state; temperament of body; fixed custom; dress; a garment. — *v. t.* To clothe.

Häb'it-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being inhabited.

Häb'it-s'tion, *n.* A place of abode; dwelling.

Ha-bit'u-al, *a.* Formed by, or according to, habit. — *Sw.* Customary; usual; common.

Ha-bit'u-al-ly, *adv.* With frequent practice; commonly; customarily. [com.]

Ha-bit'u-äte, *v. t.* To accuse.

Häb'i-tüde, *n.* Customary mode of living, feeling, or acting.

Häck, *v. t.* To cut awkwardly. — *v. i.* To try to raise phlegm. — *n.* A horse or coach for hire; a notch; a cut. — *a.* Hackneyed; mercenary.

Häck'le, *v. t.* To comb, as flax or hemp; to hatchel.

Häck'ney (19), *n.* A horse or coach for hire. — *a.* Let for hire; common. — *v. t.* To use much.

Häck'neyed, *a.* Let out for hire; much used; trite.

Häck'ney-coach, *n.* A coach for hire.

Häd, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Have*.

Häd'doek, *n.* A fish much like the cod.

Häft, *n.* A handle; the hilt.

Häg, *n.* An ugly old woman; a witch.

Häg'gard, *a.* Wasted by want or suffering.

Häg'giah, *a.* Like a hag.

Häg'gle, *v. t.* To notch or

hack. — *v. i.* To be difficult in making a bargain. [gies.]

Häg'gler, *n.* One who hags.

Häg'ig-ra-pher, *n.* A writer of sacred books.

Häg'ig-ra-phy, *n.* Sacred writings. [prise.]

Hah, *interj.* expressing surprise.

Häll, *n.* Frozen drops of rain; a wish of health. — *v. t.* To call; to salute. — *v. i.* To fall as icy masses.

Häll'stöne, *n.* A small mass of ice falling. [ment.]

Häir, *n.* A small animal skin.

Häir-bréadth, *n.* A very small distance. — *a.* Very narrow.

Häir-brüh, *n.* A brush to smooth the hair with.

Häir-cloth, *n.* Cloth made of hair. [being hairy.]

Häir'i-ness (13), *n.* State of hairiness.

Häir'less, *a.* Destitute of hair.

Häir'y, *a.* Full of hair; made of hair. [family.]

Häke, *n.* A fish of the cod.

Häl'berd (h3V-), *n.* A military weapon.

Häl'gy-on (häll'v-un), *n.* The kingfisher. — *a.* Calm; quiet; peaceful.

Häle, *a.* Robustly healthy.

Häle, or **Häle**, *v. t.* To haul.

Hälf (häf), *n.* (pl. Hälvæg, häv.) One of two equal parts. — *adv.* In part; in equal part. — *a.* Consisting of half.

Hälf-blöod (häf-), *n.* A relation by one parent.

Hälf-eäste (häf-), *n.* One born of a Hindoo and a European. [duced pay.]

Hälf-päy (häf-), *n.* Re-

Hälf'pen-ny (häf-pen-ný), *n.* Half a penny.

Häl'i-but (höf-), *n.* 

A large, flat sea-fish. **Hallbut.**

Häll (1), *n.* Entrance of a house; a public room; a stately edifice; college.

Häl'le-lü'iah } (häl'le-lü'vá),
Häl'le-lü'iah } *n.* & *interj.*

Praise ye the Lord.

Häl'loo, *v. i.* or *t.* To cry out. — *interj.* An exclamation to excite attention.

Häl'ldw, *v. t.* To consecrate.

Häl'lü'gi-nä'tion, *n.* A delusion of the imagination.

Hä'lo (18), *n.* A circle round the sun or moon.

Hält, *v. t.* or *t.* To limp; to stop. — *a.* Lame; crippled.

— *n.* A stop; a limping.

Hält'er, *n.* A rope to tie a horse; a hangman's rope.

— *v. t.* To put a halter on.

Hälve (häv), *v. t.* To divide into two equal parts.

Hälveg (häv), *n.* *pl.* of *Half*.

Häl'yard, *n.* A rope or tackle for raising or lowering a sail.

Häm, *n.* The hind part of the knee; thigh of a hog.

Härneg, *n.* *pl.* A kind of collar for horses.

Häm'let, *n.* A small village.

Häm'mer, *n.* An instrument for driving nails. — *v. t.* (8) To drive with a hammer.

Häm'mock (5), *n.* 

A hanging bed.

Häm'per, *n.* A covered basket.

— *v. t.* To perplex; to embarrass. **Hammock.**

Häm'string, *n.* One of the tendons of the ham. — *v. t.* To cut the tendons of the ham of.

Händ, *n.* The palm with the fingers; pointer of a clock, watch, or dial; manner of writing. — *v. t.* To give; to deliver; to lead.

Händ'b'll, *n.* A loose printed sheet for public information.

Händ'-böök, *n.* A manual of reference.

Händ'euff, *n.* A manacle to confine the hands. — *v. t.* To put handcuffs on; to manacle. [the hand can hold.]

Händ'ful (17), *n.* As much as

Hånd-gål'lop, *n.* A gentle gallop.

Hånd'i-eråft, *n.* Manual occupation.

Hånd'i-ly, *adv.* In a handy manner; dexterously.

Hånd'i-ness, *n.* Ease in performance.

Hånd'ker-chief (hå'k/er-chif), *n.* A cloth used for wiping the face, &c.

Hånd'le, *v. t.* To touch; to manage; to treat of. — *n.* The part by which a thing is held.

Hånd'måid, } *n.* A wait-

Hånd'måid-en, } ing-maid.

Hånd-rål, *n.* A rail to hold by, as in a staircase.

Hånd-saw, *n.* A small saw.

Hånd'some (hån'sum), *a.* Comely; good-looking; appropriate; generous.

Hånd'some-ly (hån'sum-ly), *adv.* In a handsome manner.

Hånd'spike, *n.* A wooden

Hånd'y, *a.* Ready; dexterous.

Hång, *v. t.* [*imp.* HANGED, HUNG.] To be suspended.

— *v. t.* To put to death on a gallows.

Hång'er, *n.* A short broad-

Hång'er-øn, *n.* A dependent.

Hång'ing, *n. pl.* Drapery hung to walls.

Hång'man (21), *n.* A public executioner [tied together.

Hånk, *n.* Two or more skeins

Hånk'er, *v. t.* To long for.

Hånk'er-ing, *n.* An eager craving.

Håp, *n.* That which comes unexpectedly. — *SYN.* Casualty; chance; accident; misfortune.

Håp'håz'ard, *n.* Extra hazard; chance; accident.

Håp'less, *a.* Unhappy; unfortunate.

Håp'ly, *adv.* Perhaps; by chance.

Håp'pen, *v. i.* To come to pass.

Håp'pi-ly, *adv.* Fortunately.

Håp'pi-ness, *n.* State of enjoyment.

Håp'py, *a.* In a state of felicity; fortunate; ready.

Ha-rångue' (-rång'), *n.* A noisy speech; an oration.

— *v. i.* To make a noisy speech; to declaim.

Hår'ass, *v. t.* To fatigue to excess; to perplex. [*ner.*

Hår'bin-ger, *n.* A forerun-

Hår'bor (33), *n.* A haven for ships. — *v. t.* To lodge; to shelter; to entertain. — *v. i.* To take shelter.

Hård, *adv.* Close; nearly. — *a.* Not soft; not easily penetrated; firm; solid; not easily done; difficult; not prosperous; rigorous; close.

Hård'en, *v. t. or i.* To make or grow hard.

Hård'hæk, *n.* An astringent

Hård'-heart'ed, *a.* Unfeeling; cruel.

Hård'i-hødd, *n.* Boldness.

Hård'i-ness, *n.* Firm intrapidity; robustness.

Hård'ly, *adv.* Not easily.

Hård'ness, *n.* Quality of being hard.

Hårdg, *n. pl.* The coarse part of flax; tow.

Hård'ship, *n.* Any thing hard to bear; severe toll.

Hård'være, *n.* Wares made of iron, &c.

Hård'y, *a.* Strong; brave; bold; robust.

Håre, *n.* A small, timid animal.

Håre'bæll, *n.* A plant with blue bell-shaped flowers.

Håre-brained, *a.* Wild;

Håre'lip, *n.* A divided lip like a hare's.

Hårem, *n.* Ladies' apartment in a seraglio.

Håri'er, *n.* See *Harrier*.

Hårk, *v. i.* To hear; to listen. — *interj.* Hear!

Hår'le-quin (-kin or -kwin), *n.* A buffoon; a clown.

Hår'lot, *n.* A lewd woman.

Hår'lot-ry, *n.* Prostitution.

Hårn, *n.* Injury; hurt; damage. — *v. t.* To injure; to hurt.

Hårn'ful, *a.* Hurtful.

Hårn'less, *a.* Innocent; not hurtful; unhurt.

Har-món'ic, } *a.* Relating

Har-món'ic-al, } to harmony; musical.

Har-món'ic-å, *n.* A kind of musical instrument.

Har-mō'ni-ōus, *a.* Agreeing together; musical.

Har-mō'ni-ōus-ly, *adv.* With harmony.

Hår'mo-nize, *v. t. or i.* To make or become harmonious; to agree.

Hår'mo-ny, *n.* Agreement; concord of musical strains that differ in pitch and quality.

Hår'ness, *n.* Equipments of a horse, &c. — *v. t.* To put on harness.

Hårp, *n.* An instrument of music. — *v. i.* To play on a harp.

Hårp'er, } *n.*

Hårp'ist, } One who plays on a harp.

Hårp', *n.* Harp.

Hårp'd fishing - spear. — *v. t.* To strike with a harpoon.

Hårp', *n.* Harpoon.

Hårp'el-chórd, *n.* A stringed instrument of music.

Hår'py (19), *n.* A fabulous animal; an extortioner.

Hår'ri-er, *n.* A hunting dog.

Hår'rów, *n.* An instrument to break or smooth land. — *v. t.* To break with a harrow; to harrow.

Hår'ry, *v. t.* To harass.

Hårsh, *a.* Rough to the touch, taste, or feeling.

Hårsh'ness, *n.* Roughness.

Hår's'let, *n.* See *Hart*.

Hårt, *n.* A stag or male deer.

Hårts'hörn, *n.* Horn of the hart; carbonate of ammonia.

Ha-rüs'pice, *n.* A soothsayer.

Hår'vest, *n.* The season for gathering any crop; the crop gathered; effects. — *v. t.* To gather, as a crop, when ripe.

Håsh, *v. t.* To mince; to chop. — *n.* Minced meat.

Hås'let, *n.* Inwards of a hog, used for food.

Håsp, *n.* A clasp for a staple. — *v. t.* To fasten with a hasp.

Hås'sock, *n.* A mat to kneel on in church.



Häst, second person of *Have*.

Häste, *n.* Celerity of motion or action. — *SYN.* Hurry; speed; dispatch.

Häste, { *v. t. or i.*

Häst'en (hä's'n), { To make speed; to hurry.

Häs'ti-ly, *adv.* With haste.

Häs'ty, *a.* Quick in action; passionate; rash.

Hät, *n.* A cover for the head.

Hatch, *v. t.* To produce from eggs. — *n.* A brood; one of the openings in a ship's deck.

Hatch'el, *n.* An instrument to clean flax. — *v. t.* To draw through the teeth of a hatchel, as flax.

Hatch'et, *n.* A small ax.

Hatch'way, *n.* An opening in a ship's deck.

Häte, *v. t.* To dislike greatly. — *n.* Great dislike; enmity. [*dislike*]

Häte'ful, *a.* Exciting great

Hät'red, *n.* Great dislike or ill-will; hate.

Hät'ter, *n.* A maker of hats.

Haught'i-ly (haw't-), *adv.* With pride and contempt.

Haughti-ness (haw't-), *n.* Arrogance.

Haughty (haw'ty), *a.* Proud and overbearing.

Haul, *v. t.* To draw with force. — *n.* A pull; draught.

Haulm (hawm), *n.* Stem of grain.

Haunch, *n.* The hip.

Häunt, *v. t. or i.* To frequent; to visit as a ghost. — *n.* A place of frequent resort.

Haut'boy (ho'boy), *n.* A wind instrument.

Have, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. HAD.*] To possess; to hold; to own; to enjoy.

Hä'ven (hä'vn), *n.* A harbor.

Häw'oe (5), *n.* Waste; devastation. — *v. t.* To lay waste.

Häw, *n.* The berry and seed of the hawthorn.

Hawk, *n.* A bird of prey; the falcon. — *v. t.* To force up pliegm.

— *v. t.* To **Hawk** cry and sell, as goods.

Hawk'er, *n.* One who hawks.



Hawk'-eyed (-id), *a.* Having acute sight.

Haw'ser, *n.* A small cable.

Haw'thorn, *n.* A shrub much used for hedges.

Häy, *n.* Grass dried for fodder.

Häy'ing, *n.* Act or time of making hay.

Häy'-löft, *n.* A scaffold for hay. [*hay*]

Häy'-mow, *n.* A mow for Häy'-rick, *n.* A long pile of hay in the open air.

Häy'-stäck, *n.* A conical pile of hay in the open air.

Häz'ard, *n.* Risk of loss or evil; danger. — *v. t.* To risk.

Häz'ard-ous, *a.* Exposing to danger. — *SYN.* Perilous; imminent; dangerous.

Häze, *n.* A thin mist or fog.

Hä'zel, *n.* Shrub bearing nuts. — *a.* Like a hazelnut; brown.

Hä'zi-ness (l3), *n.* State of being hazy. [*dark*]

Hä'zy, *a.* Foggy; misty.

He, *pron.* of the third person, masculine gender, referring to some man or male.

Head, *n.* Upper part of the body; the chief; front; source. — *v. t. or i.* To lead; to direct; to get in front of.

Head'ache (-äk), *n.* Pain in the head.

Head'drëss, *n.* Covering worn on the head.

Head'ing, *n.* Material for the heads of casks.

Head'land, *n.* A promontory.

Head'less, *a.* Without a head.

Head'long, *a.* Rash; precipitate. — *adv.* Precipitately.

Head'piëce, *n.* Armor for the head.

Head'quar'ters, *n. pl.* Quarters of a chief commander. [*idle*]

Head'stall, *n.* Part of a bridge.

Head'strong, *a.* Obstinate.

Head'way, *n.* Progress of an advancing ship.

Head'-wind, *n.* A wind from the direction opposite to a ship's course.

Head'y, *a.* Willful; rash; intoxicating.

Heal, *v. t.* To cure. — *v. i.* To become well.

Hëalds, *n. pl.* Harness for warp-threads in a loom.

Health, *n.* Freedom from sickness; sound state.

Health'ful, *a.* Free from disease; wholesome.

Health'i-ness, *n.* State of being in health.

Health'y, *a.* Being in a state of health.

Heap, *n.* A pile; accumulation. — *v. t.* To pile; to amass; to accumulate.

Hëar, *v. t.* To perceive by the ear. — *v. i.* To be told.

Heard (hërd), *imp. & p. p.* from *Hear*.

Hëar'er, *n.* One who hears.

Hëar'ing, *n.* The sense of perceiving sounds; audience.

Hëar'ken, *v. t.* To listen; to lend the ear.

Hëarse, *n.* A carriage to bear the dead.

Hëar'säy, *n.* Report; rumor.

Hëart, *n.* The organ of the blood's motion; inner part; seat of love; spirit.

Hëart'ache (-äk), *n.* Deep sorrow.

Hëart'bëurn, *n.* Burning sensation in the stomach.

Hëart'fëlt, *a.* Sincere; deep. [*place*]

Hëarth, *n.* Floor of a fire.

Hëart'i-ly, *adv.* From the heart; sincerely.

Hëart'i-ness, *n.* Sincerity.

Hëart'less, *a.* Void of affection or courage.

Hëart'less-ness, *n.* Want of affection or courage.

Hëart'sick, *a.* Depressed.

Hëart'y, *a.* Exhibiting or promoting strength; sincere; rich.

Heät, *n.* Great warmth; glow. — *v. t.* To make hot. — *v. i.* To grow hot.

Heath, *n.* A shrub; a place overgrown with shrubs.

Heä'then, *a.* Pagan; a gentile. — *a.* Gentle; pagan.

Heä'then-ish, *a.* Like heathen; idolatrous.

Hēa'then-ism, *n.* Paganism.

Hēath'er (hēū'er), *n.* Heath.

Hēath'y, *a.* Full of heath.

Hēave, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.*

HEAVED, HOVE.] To lift;

to raise; to throw; to throw

off; to pant. — *n.* A rising;

swell.

Hēav'en, *n.* The region of

the air; expanse of thosky;

place of the blessed.

Hēav'en-ly, *a.* Pertaining

to heaven.

Hēaveg, *n.* A disease of

horses marked by difficult

breathing.

Hēav'i-ly, *adv.* With weight.

Hēav'i-ness, *n.* Weight; de-

pression.

Hēav'y, *a.* Weighty; pon-

derous; grievous; dull;

burdensome; clammy.

Hēb-dōm'-dal, *a.* Weekly.

Hēb'e-tūde, *n.* Bluntness;

dullness. [Hebrew.]

Hē'bra-ist, *n.* One versed in

Hebrew, *n.* A Jew; the lan-

guage of the Jews.

Hēe'a-tomb (-tōm), *n.* A

sacrifice of a hundred oxen.

Hēe'tle, *a.* Habitual; con-

stant. — *n.* A fever of irri-

tation and debility.

Hēe'tor, *n.* A bully. — *v. t.*

To bully; to tease; to vex.

Hēdge, *n.* A thicket of

shrubs. — *v. t.* To fence

with a hedge.

Hēdge'hōg, *n.*

A small armed

with prickles. Hedgehog.

Hēed, *v. t.* To mind; to ob-

serve. — *n.* Care; atten-

tion; notice. [watchful.]

Hēed'ful, *a.* Attentive;

Hēed'less, *a.* Careless; in-

attentive; negligent. [ness.]

Hēed'less-ness, *n.* Careless-

ness.

Hēel, *n.* Hind part of the

foot. — *v. i.* To lean. — *v. t.*

To add a heel to.

Hēft, *n.* Weight.

Hē-g'i'rā, or Hēg'i-rā, *n.*

The flight of Mohammed

from Mecca, July 16, 622,

from which date the Mo-

hammedans reckon time;

any flight.

Hēif'er, *n.* A young cow.

Height } (hīt, 27), *n.* Distance

Hight } from a point be-

low; an elevated place; ele-

vation in excellence.

Height'en } (hīt'n), *v. t.* To

Hight'en } raise higher;

to advance.

Hēl'noūs (hā'nus), *a.* Char-

acterized by great wicked-

ness. — *SYN.* Heafeful;

atrocious; flagrant.

Hēl'noūs-ly, *adv.* Heafefully.

Hēir (ār), *n.* He who in-

herits the property of an-

other.

Hēir'ess (ār'-), *n.* A female

heir. [heirs.]

Hēir'less (ār'-), *a.* Without

Hēir'-loom (ār'-), *n.* Any

furniture which descends to

an heir. [heir.]

Hēir'ship (ār'-), *n.* State of an

Hēid, *imp. & p. p. of Hold.*

Hēl'i-o-trope, *n.* A plant

with very fragrant flowers.

Hēll (l), *n.* The place of the

devil and the damned.

Hēll'e-bōre, *n.* A plant used

in medicine.

Hēll'ish, *a.* Infernal.

Hēlm, *n.* The instrument

by which a ship is steered.

Hēlm'et, *n.* De-

fensive armor

for the head.

Hēl'ot, or Hēl'-

ot, *n.* A Spar-

tan slave; any

slave. Helmet.

Hēlp, *v. t.* To aid; to assist;

to prevent. — *v. i.* To lend

aid. — *n.* Aid; support;

relief.

Hēlp'er, *n.* One who helps.

Hēlp'ful, *a.* Affording help.

Hēlp'less, *a.* Destitute of

help or of relief; irremedi-

able.

Hēlp'less-ness, *n.* Want of

help or support.

Hēlp'māte, *n.* A companion

Hēlp'mēet, *n.* or helper.

Hēlve, *n.* Handle of an ax.

Hēm, *n.* Border of a gar-

ment. — *v. t.* (7) To fold

and sew the edge of; to

border. [sphere.]

Hēm'i-sphēre, *n.* Half of a

Hēm'i-sphē'ie, *a.* Con-

Hēm'i-sphē'ie-al, *a.* taining

half a sphere.

Hēm'lock (5), *n.* A poisonous

plant; an evergreen tree.

Hēm'or-rhage, *n.* A flowing

of blood from a rupture.

Hēm'or-rhoidg, *n.* The piles.

Hēmp, *n.* A plant whose fi-

bers are used for making

rope, cloth, &c.

Hēmp'en, *a.* Made of hemp.

Hēn, *n.* The female of bird.

Hēn'bane, *n.* A plant poi-

sonous to hens, &c.

Hēnce, *adv.* From this place,

time, or cause.

Hēnce-fōrth' or Hēnce-

fōrth, *adv.* From this time.

Hēnce-fōr'ward, *adv.* From

this time forward.

He-pāt'ie, *a.* Belonging to

the liver.

Hēp'ta-chōrd, *n.* System of

seven sounds.

Hēp'ta-gon, *n.* A

figure of seven

sides and angles.

Hēp'tā-gō-nal, *a.*

Having seven

sides. Hepta-

gon.

Hēp'tāreh-y, *n.* Govern-

ment by seven rulers.

Hēr, *pron.* Objective form of

She. — *a.* Belonging to a

female.

Hēr'ald, *n.* An officer who

regulates coats of arms; a

forerunner. — *v. t.* To pro-

claim; to announce.

He-rāl'die, *a.* Pertaining to

heraldry.

Hēr'ald-ry, *n.* The art or

office of a herald; blazonry.

Hērb (ēr), *n.* A plant with

a succulent stalk.

Her-bā'ceōsa, *a.* Belong-

ing to herbs.

Hēr-bā'ge (ēr'b'ej or hēr'b'ej),

n. Herbs collectively; grass;

pasture.

Hēr'b'al, *n.* A book on plants;

collection of plants dried. —

a. Pertaining to herbs.

Hēr'b'al-ist, *n.* One skilled in

herbs.

Her-bā'ri-um, *n.* (*pl.* Her-

bā'ri-ums, or Her-bā'ri-

ā, 25.) A collection of dried

plants.

Her-biv'or-ōus, *a.* Feeding

on herbs.

Her-cū'le-an, *a.* Very

strong, great, or difficult.



Hêrd, *n.* A collection; a drove. — *v. i. or t.* To associate. [state.]

Hêre, *adv.* In this place or Hêre'a-bouts, *adv.* About or near this place.

Hêre-âft'er, *adv.* In time after the present. — *n.* A future state. [account.]

Hêre-â't, *adv.* At this; on this Hêre-b'y, *adv.* By this.

Hêr'e-dit'a-ment, *n.* Hereditary property.

Hê-rêd'i-ta-ry, *a.* Descending by inheritance.

Hêre-in', *adv.* In this. Here-of' (-ôff' or -ôv'), *adv.* Of this; from this.

Hêre-on', *adv.* On or Here-up-on', } upon this.

Hêr'e-sl-ârch, or **Hê-rê-gl-ârch**, *n.* A chief heretic.

Hêr'e-ey, *n.* Error in doctrine.

Hêr'e-tic, *n.* One who errs in religious faith. [heresy.]

Hê-rê'ti-c-al, *a.* Containing Here-tô', } *adv.* To this;

Hêr'e-un-tô', } unto this.

Hêr'e-to-fôrê, *adv.* Formerly.

Hêr'e-with', or **Hêr'e-with'**, *adv.* With this.

Hêr'i-t-a, *a.* Capable of being inherited.

Hêr'i-t-a-g-e, *n.* Inheritance.

Hêr-mâph'ro-dite, *n.* An animal or plant uniting both sexes.

Hêr-mâph'ro-dit'i-c, *a.* Partaking of both sexes.

Hêr-me-neu'tics, *n. sing.* The art or science of interpreting the Scriptures.

Hêr-mê't'i-c, } *a.* Chemical;

Hêr-mê't'i-c-al, } perfectly close; air-tight.

Hêr-mê't'i-c-al-ly, *adv.* Closely. [solitude.]

Hêr'mit, *n.* One who lives in Hêr'mit-a-g-e, *n.* A hermit's dwelling.

Hêr'ni-â, *n.* A rupture.

Hê'ro, *n.* (*pl.* Hê'rôes, 18.) A brave man; a great person.

Hê-rô'te, } *a.* Becoming a

Hê-rô'te-al, } hero.

Hê-rô'te-al-ly, *adv.* Intrepidly; courageously.

Hêr'o-i-ne, *n.* A female hero.

Hêr'o-igm, *n.* Distinguished bravery; gallantry.

Hêr'on, *n.* A large wading bird.

Hêr'ring, *n.* A small fish.

Hêr, *pron.* Possessive form of She.

Hêr-sêlf', *pron.* The female in person. Heron.

Hêg'i-tan-cy, *n.* Uncertainty; doubt.

Hêg'i-tâte, *v. i.* To pause in doubt; to stop in speaking.

— *SYN.* To waver; deliberate; falter; delay.

Hêg'i-tâ'tion, *n.* A pausing; a stammering in speech.

Hes-pêri-an, *a.* Western.

Hê't'e-ro-dôx, *a.* Contrary to an acknowledged standard, as the Bible; erroneous.

Hê't'e-ro-dôx'y, *n.* Heresy.

Hê't'e-ro-gê'ne-ôus, *a.* Of a different nature.

Hew, *v. t.* (*imp.* HEWED; *p. p.* HEWED, HEWN.) To cut off chips and pieces of; to chop.

Hew'er, *n.* One who hews.

Hêx'a-gon, *n.* A figure with six sides and angles.

Hêx-âg'o-nal, *a.* Having six sides and angles.

Hêx'a-hê-dron, *n.* A body of six equal sides; a cube.

Hêx-âm'e-ter, *n.* A kind of verse of six metrical feet.

Hêx-ân'gu-lar, *a.* Having six angles.

Hey, } *interj.* of exulta-

Hêy'dây, } tion.

Hî-â'tus, *n.* A chasm; gap.

Hî-bêr'nal, *a.* Pertaining to winter.

Hî'ber-nâte, *v. i.* To pass the winter in seclusion, as some beasts.

Hî'ber-nâ'tion, *n.* Act of hibernating. [Ireland.]

Hî-bêr'ni-an, *n.* A native of Hî-bis'cus, *n.* A genus of plants.

Hîe'cough (hîk'up), *n.* A spasmodic affection of the stomach. — *v. i.* To have a hicough.

Hîck'o-ry, *n.* A walnut tree.

Hîd, } *a.* Not seen or

Hîd'den, } known; concealed.



Hide, *v. t. or i.* (*imp.* HID; *p. p.* HID, HIDDEN.) To conceal; to cover; to keep close. — *n.* The skin of a beast.

Hide'-bound, *a.* Having the skin too tight.

Hîd'e-ôus, *a.* Shocking to the eye or ear. — *SYN.* Frightful; horrible; ghastly.

Hîd'e-ôus-ly, *adv.* Horribly; frightfully.

Hîe (12), *v. i.* To hasten.

Hî'e-rârch, *n.* The chief of a sacred order.

Hî'e-rârch'al, } *a.* Per-

Hî'e-rârch'i-c-al, } taining to a hierarchy.

Hî'e-rârch'y, *n.* Dominion in sacred things; order of celestial beings.

Hî'e-ro-glyph, } *n.* A mys-

Hî'e-ro-glyph'ic, } tical symbol in ancient writings.

Hî'e-ro-glyph'ic, } *a.* Ex-

Hî'e-ro-glyph'i-c-al, } pressive of meaning by symbols.

Hî'e-rôg'ra-phy, *n.* Sacred writing.

Hî-êr'o-phânt, or **Hî'e-ro-phânt**, *n.* A chief priest.

Hîg'gle, *v. i.* To carry provisions about for sale; to chaffer. [gles.]

Hîg'gl'er, *n.* One who hîg-

Hîgh (hî), *a.* Elevated; lofty; exorbitant. — *adv.* Aloft; eminently. — *n.* A high place.

Hîgh'-bôrn (hî'), *a.* Being of noble extraction.

Hîgh'-flî'er (hî'), *n.* One of extravagant pretensions.

Hîgh'-flôwn (hî'), *a.* Elevated; proud.

Hîgh'land (hî'), *n.* A mountainous country.

Hîgh'land-er (hî'), *n.* A Scotch mountaineer.

Hîgh'-mînd'ed (hî'), *a.* Arrogant; magnanimous.

Hîgh'ness (hî'), *n.* Altitude; a title of honor.

Hîgh'-prîest (hî'), *n.* The chief priest.

Hîgh'ly (hî'), *adv.* In a great degree.

Hîght (hî't), *n.* See *Hîght*.

Hîgh't-prêss'ûre (hî'), *n.* Pressure exceeding about 60 pounds on the square inch.

són, ôr, dō, wôlf, tōd, tōok; ūrn, rye, pull; ç, ð, sôf; c, ð, hard; a; exist; u as ng; this.

High-spir'it-ed (hī'-), *a.*
Inscrutable; bold; daring.
High'wāy (hī'-), *n.* A public road.
High'wāy-man (hī'-), *n.* A robber on the public road.
High'-wrought (hī'rawt'), *a.*
Wrought with great skill.
Hī-lār'i-ty, or **Hī-lār'i-ty**, *n.*
Mirth; gaiety.
Hill, *n.* An elevation of land.
— *v. t.* To draw earth around. [pence].
Hill'ock (5), *n.* A small emi-
Hill'y, *a.* Abounding with hills. [sword, &c.]
Hilt, *n.* The handle of a
Him, *pron.* Objective case of He.
Him-sēlf, *pron.* Emphatic
Hind, *a.* Backward; back. —
n. Female of the red deer; a rustic.
Hind'er, *a.* On the rear.
Hin'd'er (8), *v. t.* To impede the progress of; to keep back. — *SYN.* To stop; interrupt; check; retard.
Hin'd'er-ance, { *n.* Act of de-
Hin'drance, { laying.
Hind'mōst, { *a.* Behind
Hind'er-mōst, { all others.
Hin'doo, { *n.* A native of
Hin'du, { Hindostan.
Hinge, *n.* The joint on which a door turns. — *v. i.* To turn or depend.
Hint, *v. t.* To suggest. — *v. i.*
To allude to. — *n.* Slight allusion.
Hip, *n.* Joint of the thigh.
Hip'po-drōme, *n.* A circus for horse-races, &c.
Hip'po-griff, *n.* A fabulous winged horse.
Hip'po-pōt'a-mus, *n.* The river horse; a large African quadruped allied to the hog.
Hip'po-rōof, *n.* A roof with an angle.
Hip'shot, *a.* Having one hip lower than the other.
Hire, *v. t.* To engage for pay; to bribe. — *n.* Wages; reward.
Hire'ling, *n.* A mercenary. —
n. Serving for wages.



Hir-sūte', *a.* Shaggy; rough.
Hig (2), *pron.* Possessive case of He.
His'pid, *a.* Set with bristles.
Hiss (2), *v. i.* or *t.* To make a sibilant sound. — *n.* A sibilant noise; expression of contempt.
Hiss'ing, *n.* A sibilant sound, expression of contempt.
Hist, *interj.* Hush; be silent.
His-tō'ri-an, *n.* A writer or compiler of history.
His-tō'rie, { *a.* Pertaining
His-tō'rie-al, { to history;
containing history.
His-tō'ri-og'ra-pher, *n.* A writer of history.
His-tō'ri-og'ra-phy, *n.* The writing of history.
His'to-ry, *n.* A continuous narrative of events.
His'tri-on'ie, *a.* Pertaining to the theater.
Hit, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HIT.] To strike; to accord with. — *n.* A striking; a blow.
Hitch, *v. t.* To catch or fasten. — *v. i.* To move by jerks; to fidget. — *n.* A knot; noose; impediment; jerk.
Hith'er, *adv.* To this place. — *a.* Nearest to the speaker.
Hith'er-mōst, *a.* Nearest this way; hither.
Hith'er-to, *adv.* To this time or place; as yet; until now.
Hith'er-ward, *adv.* This way; hither.
Hive, *n.* A box for bees. — *v. t.* or *i.* To collect into a hive.
Hives, *n. pl.* The croup. ●
Hō, { *interj.* Hailoo; attend;
Hōa, { — a call to excite at-
tention, or to give notice of approach. [white].
Hōar, *a.* Gray with age;
Hōard, *v. t.* To collect; to amass. — *n.* A store laid up; a treasure.
Hōar'-frōst, *n.* Dew frozen.
Hōar'-ness (13), *n.* State of being hoary.
Hōarse, *a.* Having the voice rough or husky.
Hōarse'ly, *adv.* With a hoarse voice. [being hoarse].
Hōarse'ness, *n.* State of
Hōar'y, *a.* Gray; white.

Hōax, *n.* Deception for sport. — *v. t.* To deceive for sport.
Hōb'ble, *v. i.* To walk lamely. — *n.* A halting walk.
Hōb'by, *n.* A nag; a favorite object; a child's horse.
Hōb'gōb'-lin, *n.* Apparition.
Hōck, *n.* Joint between the knee and fetlock of a horse; a Rhenish wine.
Hō'e-eus-pō'eus, *n.* A juggler, or juggler's trick. [mortar].
Hōd, *n.* A bricklayer's tray for Hōd'g'e'pō'dge, { *n.* A mixed
Hōtch'pōtch, { mass.
Hō'di-er'nal, *a.* Of to-day.
Hōd'man (21), *n.* A man who carries mortar.
Hōe (18), *n.* A farmer's tool. — *v. t.* (11, 15) To cut, dig, or weed, with a hoe.
Hōg, *n.* A swine.
Hōg'fish, *a.* Filthy; greedy.
Hōg's'head, *n.* A measure of 63 gallons. [romp].
Hōi'd'en, *a.* A bold girl; a Hōist, *v. t.* To raise; to lift. — *n.* Act of raising up.
Hōi'ty-toi'ty, *interj.* noting surprise or disapprobation.
Hōld, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HELD.] To stop; to restrain; to grasp; to receive; to keep. — *v. i.* To endure; to refrain. — *n.* Catch; support; custody; interior of a ship.
Hōld'er, *n.* One who holds.
Hōld'fast, *n.* An iron hook.
Hōle, *n.* A hollow place; a perforation; cell.
Hōl'i-dāy, *n.* A festival day.
Hō'l'i-ness (13), *n.* Perfect rectitude; a title of the pope. — *SYN.* Purity; piety; sanctity; sacredness.
Hō'l'ōa, { *interj.* used in an
Hōl'-ō', { awer to a call.
Hō'l'o, or **Hōl'-ō'**, { *v. i.* To
Hō'l'ā, { call out.
Hō'l'and, *n.* A kind of linen.
Hō'l'ands, *a.* A kind of gin.
Hō'l'ōw, *n.* Empty; deriv-
ful; low; deep. — *a.* A low place; a hole. — *v. t.* To make hollow.
Hō'l'ōw-ness, *n.* State of being hollow; insincerity.
Hō'l'y, *n.* An evergreen tree.
Hō'l'y-hōck, *n.* A flowering plant.

Hölm (hōm), *n.* The evergreen oak. [burnt sacrifice.

Höl'o-eaust, *n.* A whole.

Höl'o-graph, *n.* A deed or testament written wholly by the grantor's or testator's own hand.

Höl'ster, *n.* A horseman's case for pistols.

Höly, *a.* Perfectly pure; consecrated; pious; godly; sacred. [festival.

Höly-däy, *n.* A religious

Höm'age, *n.* Reverence; worship; respect.

Höme, *n.* One's dwelling-house. — *a.* Close; severe; poignant. — *adv.* To the point.

Höme'-börn, } *a.* Native;
Höme'-bréd, } domestic;
plain.

Höme'-fält, *a.* Felt inwardly.

Höme'ti-ness, *n.* Plainness.

Höme'less, *a.* Having no home.

Höme'ly, *a.* Plain; not handsome; coarse. [home.

Höme'-mäde, *a.* Made at Höme-o-päth'le, *a.* Pertaining to homeopathy.

Höme-ö-p'a-thy, *n.* A theory founded on the principle that a medicine which will cause will also cure a disease.

Höme'sick, *a.* Sick from being away from home.

Höme'spun, *a.* Made in the family; coarse; plain; rude.

Höme'städ, *n.* Home or seat of a family.

Höme'ward, *adv.* Toward

Höm'l-q'däl, *a.* Pertaining to homicide; murderous.

Höm'l-qide, *n.* The killing of one human being by another. [ligious discourse.

Höm'l-ly, *n.* A familiar re-

Höm'l-ny, *n.* Food of maize broken coarse and boiled.

Höm'mock, *n.* A small detached hill.

Hömo-g'e-ne-al, } *a.* Of
Hömo-g'e-ne-oüs, } the same kind throughout.

Höne, *n.* A whetstone for sharpening. — *v. t.* To sharpen on a house.

Hön'est (ön'est), *a.* Upright in dealing; just; sincere.

Hön'est-ly (ön'est-), *adv.* Uprightly. [tice; truth.

Hön'est-y (ön'est-), *n.* Jus-

Hön'ey (hün'y), *n.* Sweet juice collected by bees from flowers.

Hön'ey-cömb (-köm), *n.* Cells of wax for holding honey.

Hön'eyed (14), *a.* Covered with honey; sweet.

Hön'ey-möön, *n.* First month after marriage.

Hön'ey-sück'le, *n.* A sweet-scented flowering plant.

Hön'or (ön'ur, 33), *n.* Esteem paid to worth; reputation; a title. — *v. t.* To esteem; to exalt; to accept and pay.

Hön'or-a-ble (ön'ur-), *a.* Worthy of honor; actuated by noble motives; illustrious.

Hön'or-a-bly (ön'ur-), *adv.* With honor.

Hön'or-a-ry (ön'ur-), *a.* Conferring honor.

Hööd, *n.* A covering for the head. — *v. t.* To furnish with a hood; to hide. [cover.

Hööd'wink, *v. t.* To blind; to hood; to hide.

Hööl, *n.* The horny part of a beast's foot. [with hoofs.

Hööf (hööft), *a.* Furnished

Höök, *n.* A bent piece of iron. — *v. t.* To catch or fasten with a hook.

Hooked (höök'ed or höökt), *a.* Having the form of a hook.

Höör, or **Höör**, *n.* A band of wood or iron for a cask. — *v. t.* To fasten with hoops. [whoop.

Höör, *v. i.* To cry out; to Höör'ing-cough (-kawf), *n.* A convulsive cough.

Hööt, *n.* A shout of contempt. — *v. t.* (8) To shout at in contempt. — *v. i.* To cry as an owl.

Höp (7), *v. i.* To jump on one leg. — *n.* A leap on one leg; a dance; an aromatic plant.

Höpe, *n.* Desire of good joined with expectation. — *v. i.* or *t.* To desire with expectation.

Höpe'ful (13), *a.* Full of hope.

Höpe'ful-ly, *adv.* With hope.

Höpe'less, *a.* Destitute of hope. — *SYN.* Despairing; desponding; forlorn; desperate. [hope.

Höpe'less-ly, *adv.* Without Höpe'less-ness, *n.* Destitution of hope; despair.

Höp'per, *n.* Part of a mill.

Höp'ple, *v. t.* To tie the feet of loosely together.

Hö'tal, } *a.* Relating to an
Hö'ta-ry, } hour. [or troop.

Hörde, *n.* A wandering tribe

Hö-r'izon, *n.* The apparent junction of the earth and sky.

Hö'r'i-zön'tal, *a.* Parallel to the horizon; level.

Hö'r'i-zön'tal-ly, *adv.* In a horizontal direction.

Hörn, *n.* The hard pointed growth on an animal's head; a wind instrument.

Hörn'bill, *n.* A large bird with a kind of horn growing from its bill.

Hörn'böök, *n.* A primer; — formerly covered with horn to protect it.

Hörned (hörd), *a.* Furnished with horns.

Hörn'pipe, *n.* A tune; a dance. [horn.

Hörn'y, *a.* Made of, or like, Hö-rög'ra-phy, *n.* Art of constructing dials.

Hö-röl'o-gy, *n.* Art of measuring time.

Hör'o-scope, *n.* Aspect of planets at the hour of birth.

Hör'ti-ble, *a.* Exciting, or tending to excite, horror; frightful; awful.

Hör'ti-bly, *adv.* Frightfully.

Hör'tid, *a.* Dreadful; hideous; horrible.

Hör'id-ly, *adv.* Shockingly.

Hör-rif'le, *a.* Causing horror.

Hör'ror, *a.* A shuddering with fear; terror.

Hörse, *n.* A well-known quadruped; cavalry; a wooden frame. [horse.

Hörse'bäck, *n.* Back of a Hörse'-chest-nut (-chēs'-), *n.* A shade-tree and its fruit.

Hörse'-guärd, *n. pl.* Cavalry for guards. [horses.

Hörse'-häir, *n.* The hair of Hörse'-jock'ey, *n.* One who

makes a practice of buying and selling horses.
Hörse'-läugh (-läf), *n.* A loud, coarse laugh.
Hörse'-lit'er, *n.* A carriage on poles borne between horses.
Hörse'man (21), *n.* One who is skilled in riding.
Hörse'man-ship, *n.* Art of riding and training horses.
Hörse'-pläy, *n.* Bough, rude play.
Hörse'-pow'er, *n.* Power of a horse or its equivalent; 33,000 pounds raised one foot in a minute.
Hörse'-räce, *n.* A race by horses.
Hörse'-räd'ish, *n.* A vegetable having a very pungent root, used as a condiment.
Hörse'shoe (-shoo), *n.* An iron shoe for a horse.
Hörse'whip, *n.* A whip for driving horses. — *v. t.* To lash. [*sel.*]
Hör-tä'sion, *n.* Advice; counsel.
Hör'ta-tive, [*a.* Giving ad-
Hör'ta-to-ry, } monition.
Hör'ti-eült'ür-al, *a.* Pertaining to horticulture.
Hör'ti-eült'üre (-kült'yür), *n.* Culture of a garden.
Hör'ti-eült'ür-ist, *n.* One skilled in gardening.
Hört'u-lan, *a.* Belonging to a garden.
Hört-us-Sie'eus, *n.* A collection of dried plants.
Ho-gän'nä, *n.* Praise to God.
Höge, *n.* (*pl.* Höge, 24.) Stockings; coverings for the legs; a flexible pipe for conveying water.
Hög'ier (hö'zher), *n.* One who deals in stockings.
Hög'ier-y (hö'zher-y), *n.* Stockings, socks, &c.
Hös'pi-ta-ble, *a.* Kind to strangers or guests. — *SYN.* Generous; liberal; free-hearted.
Hös'pi-ta-bly, *adv.* In a hospitable manner.
Hös'pi-tal, *n.* A building for the sick or insane.
Hös'pi-täl'i-ty, *n.* Entertainment of strangers and guests.
Höst, *n.* One who entertains

a stranger; an army; sacrifice of the mass.
Hös'tage, *n.* A person given as a pledge for the performance of certain conditions.
Höst'ess, *n.* A female host; a landlady. [*posite.*]
Hös'tile, *a.* Unfriendly; opposite.
Hös-til'i-ty, *n.* Enmity of a public foe.
Höst'ler (hö'sler or ös'ler), *n.* One who has the care of horses. [*flery.*]
Höt, *a.* Having heat; eager;
Höt'-bed, *n.* A garden bed covered with glass. [*ers.*]
Ho-tél, *n.* An inn for travel.
Höt'-head'ed, *a.* Of ardent passions.
Höt'-house, *n.* A house kept warm to shelter plants. [*ly.*]
Höt'ly, *adv.* Violently; keenly.
Höt'-press, *v. t.* To press between hot plates, so as to make smooth and glossy.
Höt'spur, *n.* A rash person.
Höugh (hök), *n.* The ham.
Hound, *n.* A dog for hunting.
Hour (our), *n.* Twenty-fourth of a day; a particular time.
Hour'-glass (our'-), *n.* A glass to show time.
Hour'-händ (our'-), *n.* The hand of a clock or watch.
Hour'ly (our'-), *a.* Done every hour; frequent. — *adv.* Every hour.
House, *n.* A place of abode; a family; branch of the legislature; a quorum.
House (houz), *v. t.* To put under shelter; to harbor.
House'-break'er, *n.* One who breaks into a house.
House'-break'ing, *n.* The act of breaking into a house to steal.
House'höld, *n.* A family living together.
House'höld'er, *n.* One who keeps house.
House'keep'er, *n.* One who occupies a house.
House'keep'ing, *n.* Care of domestic concerns.
House'leek, *n.* A succulent plant.
House'less, *a.* Destitute of a house. [*servant.*]
House'mäid, *n.* A female
House'wife (or hü'swif), *n.*

Mistress of a family; female economist.
House'wife-ry (hü'swif-ry), *n.* Female management of domestic concerns.
Houping, *n.* A shelter; a saddle-cloth.
Höve, *imp.* of *Heave*.
Hövel, *n.* A shed; a cottage.
Höver (8), *v. i.* To flap the wings; to move to and fro near.
How, *adv.* In what manner; for what reason.
How-bé'it, *adv.* Nevertheless.
How-é-ver, *adv.* Nevertheless; still; though; yet.
How'üz-er (-its-), *n.* A kind of mortar or cannon.
Howl, *v. i.* To cry as a dog or wolf. — *n.* The cry of a dog or wolf. [*owl.*]
How'let, *n.* An owl;
Hoy (18), *n.* A small coasting vessel.
Hüb, *n.* The nave of a wheel.
Hüb'bub, *n.* Up roar; tumult. [*small articles.*]
Hück'ster, *n.* A retailer of Häd'dle, *v. i.* or *t.* To crowd together. — *n.* A crowd without order; confusion.
Hüe, *n.* Color; dye; a clamor.
Hüff (1), *n.* A swell of anger. — *v. t.* or *t.* To bluster.
Hüff'ish, *a.* Insolent; arrogant.
Hüff'y, *a.* Swelled; arrogant.
Hüg, *v. t.* To embrace closely. — *n.* A close embrace.
Hüge, *a.* Bulky; vast.
Hüge'ly, *adv.* Immensely.
Hülk, *n.* The body of an old ship.
Hüll (1), *n.* The outer covering of a nut, or of grain; frame of a ship. — *v. t.* To strip off the hulls of; to pierce the hull of.
Hüm, *v. i.* or *t.* To sing low; to bum. — *n.* A buming sound.
Hüm'an, *a.* Belonging to mankind; not divine.
Hu-mäns, *a.* Benevolent; kind. [*news.*]
Hu-mäne'ly, *adv.* With kindness.
Hu-män'i-ty, *n.* The nature of man; kind disposition.
Hü'män-ize, *v. t.* To render humane.

Hū'man-kind, *n.* The human race.
Hū'man-ly, *adv.* After the manner of men.
Hūm'ble, *a.* Low in feelings or condition. — **SYN.** Lowly; modest; unassuming; meek. — *v. t.* To make humble; to bring low; to abase.
Hūm'bley, *adv.* In a humble manner; without pride.
Hūm'bug, *n.* An imposition; a hoax. — *v. t.* To impose upon; to hoax.
Hūm'drum, *n.* A stupid fellow. — *a.* Dull; stupid.
Hūm'er-al, *a.* Pertaining to the shoulder.
Hū'mid, *a.* Moist; damp.
Hu-mid'i-ty, *n.* Moisture;
Hū'mid-ness, *n.* dampness;
Hu-mil'i-ate, *v. t.* To humble; to depress; to abase.
Hu-mil'i-ation, *n.* Act of humbling; state of being humbled. [mind; modesty.
Hu-mil'i-ty, *n.* Lowliness of
Hūm'ing-bird, *n.* A very small bird noted for the swift motion and noise of its wings.
Hū'mor (or *yū'mur*, 33), *n.* Moisture; any animal fluid; temper; disposition; a delicate kind of wit; pleasantry. — *v. t.* To gratify; to indulge by compliance.
Hū'mor-al (or *yū'mur-*), *a.* Pertaining to the humors.
Hū'mor-ist (or *yū'mur-*), *n.* A wag; a droll.
Hū'mor-ous (or *yū'mur-*), *a.* Jocular; waggish; pleasant; playful.
Hū'mor-ous-ly (or *yū'mur-*), *adv.* With pleasantry.
Hū'mor-some (or *yū'mur-*), *a.* Influenced by humor.
Hūmp, *n.* A swelling, as of flesh; protuberance.
Hūmp'back, *n.* A person with a crooked back.
Hūnch, *n.* A protuberance. — *v. t.* To push with the elbow; to crook the back.
Hūn'dred, *a.* Ten times ten. — *n.* The sum of ten times ten. [of a hundred.
Hūn'dredth, *a.* The ordinal
Hūng, *imp. & p. p.* from *Hang*.

Hūn'ger (hūng'er), *n.* Craving appetite.
Hūn'gered, *a.* Hungry.
Hūn'gry, *a.* Feeling distress from want of food.
Hūnks, *n.* A miser.
Hūnt, *v. t.* To chase, as game. — *v. i.* To go in pursuit of game. — *n.* Chase of game; pursuit; pack of hounds.
Hūnt'er, *n.* One who hunts.
Hūnt'ress, *n.* A female hunter. [who hunts.
Hūnt's-man (21), *n.* A man
Hūr'dle, *n.* A texture of twigs; a crate; a sledge.
Hūrl, *v. t.* To throw with violence. — *n.* Act of throwing with violence. [bustle.
Hūrl'y-būrl'y, *n.* Tumult;
Hūr-rā', *interj.* of joy or
Hūr-rā', *triumph.*
Hūrri-cāne, *n.* A violent storm or tempest.
Hūrr'y, *v. t.* To hasten. — *v. i.* To move hastily. — *n.* Great haste.
Hūrt, *n.* Whatever injures or harms. — **SYN.** Wound; injury; harm; damage. — *v. t.* [imp. & p. *HURT*.] To wound or bruise; to injure; to harm.
Hūrt'ful, *a.* Injurious.
Hūg'band, *n.* A man married to a woman. — *v. t.* To manage frugally. [farmer.
Hūg'band-man (21), *n.* A
Hūg'band-ry, *n.* Tillage; domestic economy.
Hūsh, *a.* Still; silent; calm. — *v. t.* To silence; to quiet.
Hūsh'-mōn'ey (mūn'y), *n.* A bribe to secrecy.
Hūsk, *n.* The covering of certain fruits. — *v. t.* To strip the husks from.
Hūsk'i-ness, *n.* Dryness; harshness.
Hūsk'y, *a.* Abounding with husks; harsh; rough; hoarse.
Hūg-gār' (hūg-zār'), *n.* A mounted soldier. [an.
Hūg'gy, *n.* A worthless woman.
Hūst'ing, *n. pl.* A place where the election of a member of parliament is held.
Hūstle (hūst'le), *v. t.* To shake together in confusion.

Hūt, *n.* A poor cottage or mean abode.
Hūth, *n.* A chest or box.
Huz-zā', *interj.* expressing joy or exultation. — *n.* A shout of joy. — *v. i.* (15) To shout in joy. [plant.
Hya-cinth, *a.* A flowering
Hyb'rid, or **Hyb'rid**, *n.* A mongrel.
Hyb'rid, or **Hyb'rid**, *a.*
Hyb'rid-ous, *a.*
 Produced by the mixture of two species; mongrel.
Hy'drā (18), *n.* A fabulous monster with many heads.
Hy'drant, *n.* A pipe to discharge water from an aqueduct. [hydraulics.
Hy'draulic, *a.* Relating to
Hy'draulics, *n. sing.* The science which treats of fluids in motion.
Hy'dro-cēph'a-lūs, *n.* Dropsy of the brain.
Hy'dro-gen, *n.* An inflammable gas which is one of the elements of water.
Hy'dro-graph'ic, *a.* Relating to hydrography.
Hy'dro-graphy, *n.* Description and representation by charts, of seas, lakes, rivers, &c. [water.
Hy'drōl'ō-gy, *n.* Science of
Hy'dro-mel, *n.* A liquor made of honey and water.
Hy'drōm'e-try, *n.* Art of measuring the density of fluids. [cure.
Hy'drōp'a-thy, *n.* The water-
Hy'dro-phō-b'ia, *n.* Dread of water; canine madness.
Hy'drōp'e-al, *a.* Dropsical.
Hy'dro-stāt'ic, *a.* Re-
Hy'dro-stāt'ic-al, *a.* relating to hydrostatics.
Hy'dro-stāt'ies, *n. sing.* The science which treats of the properties of fluids at rest.
Hy'd'mal, *a.* Pertaining to winter; wintry.
Hy'd'nā, *n.* A carnivorous animal of Asia and Africa.
Hy'g'i-e-ne, *n.* Hyena.
Hy'g'i-e-ne, *n.* Science of the preservation of health.



Hý'men, *n.* The god of marriage.

Hý'men-s'al, } *a.* Pertaining

Hý'men-s'an, } to marriage.
— *n.* A marriage song; an epithalamium.

Hýmn (hím), *n.* A song of praise. — *v. t.* To praise in songs.

Hý-pér'bo-lá, *n.* A curve formed by a certain section of a cone.



Hý-pér'bo-le, *n.* Exaggeration.

Hý-per-ból'ic-al, *a.* Hyper-Exaggerating or ex-bola-
tenuating. (ern.)

Hý-per-bó-re-an, *a.* North-

Hý-per-erít'ic, *n.* A critic exact beyond reason.

Hý-per-erít'ic-al, *a.* Critical beyond use or reason.

Hý-per-erít'i-cism, *n.* Excessive rigor of criticism.

Hý'phen, *n.* The mark [-] used to join syllables or the parts of some compound words.

Hý'p-o-chón'dri-a, *n.*

Gloomy depression of spirits.

Hý'p-o-chón'dri-æc, *n.* One

affected with low spirits.

Hý'p-o-chon-dri'æ-al, *d.*

Melancholy; dejected.

Hý-pó'e-ri-sy, *n.* Dissimula-

tion; insincerity.

Hý'p-o-erite, *n.* A dissembler.

Hý'p-o-erít'ic-al, *a.* Insin-

cere. [sincerely.]

Hý'p-o-erít'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In-

Hý'p-o-stát'ic (or híp'o-), *a.*

Constitutive; elementary;

distinctly per-

sonal.

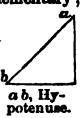
Hý-pót'e-núse, or

Hý-pót'e-núse, *n.* Longest side

of a right angled

triangle.

Hý-póth'e-cáte, or **Hý-**



poth'e-cáte, *v. t.* To pledge for the security of a creditor.

Hý-póth'e-cát'ion, or **Hý-**

póth'e-cát'ion, *n.* Act of

pledging as security.

Hý-póth'e-sis, or **Hý-póth-**

e-sis (pl. **Hý-póth'e-sis**,

hi- or hi-), *n.* Supposition;

proposition assumed.

Hý'p-o-thét'ic-al (or híp'o-),

a. Supposed.

Hý'p-o-thét'ic-al-ly (or híp'o-),

adv. Upon supposition.

Hý'son (hí'sn), *n.* A frag-

rant species of green tea.

Hý'sop (hí'sup or hí'sup),

n. An aromatic plant.

Hýs-tér'ic, } *a.* Pertain-

Hýs-tér'ic-al, } ing to hys-

tér'ic; convulsive; fitful.

Hýs-tér'ies, } *n.* A nervous

hýs-tér'ic-a, } affection char-

acterized by alternate laugh-

ing and crying.

I.

I *pron.* of the first person, used by a speaker of himself; one's self.

I-ám'bus, *n.* A poetic foot consisting of a long and a short or an accented and an unaccented syllable.



I'bex (18), *n.* A kind of goat found in the mountainous parts of Eu-

rope.

I'bis, *n.* A wad-

ing bird formerly

reverenced in

Egypt.

I'ce, *n.* Water

congealed to

hardness; con-

creted sugar. — *v. t.* To

cover with ice or congealed

sugar. [floating ice.]

I'ce-bérg, *n.* A mountain of

I'ce-cream, *n.* Cream fla-

avored and frozen.



Ibis.

I'ce'-house, *n.* A place for keeping ice.

I'eh-neu'mon,

n. A small

animal in

Egypt which

destroys eggs.

I'eh-núg'ra-phy, *n.* Hor-

izontal section of an object.

I'ehór (V'kór), *n.* A thin

watery humor. [thin.]

I'ehor-óus, *a.* Like ichor.

I'eh'thy-ó'o-gy, *n.* The sci-

ence of fishes.

I'ci-cle (I'st-kl), *n.* A pend-

ent mass of ice. [being icy.]

I'ci-ness (13), *n.* State of

I'-cón'o-elást, *n.* A breaker

or destroyer of images.

I'con-óg'ra-phy, *n.* Descrip-

tion of ancient statues.

I'e-tér'ic, } *a.* Affected

I'e-tér'ic-al, } with jaundice.

I'cy, *n.* Abounding with, or

resembling, ice.

I-dé'a (18), *n.* A mental

image; conception; notion;

thought.

I-dé'al, *a.* Existing in idea

or in fancy. — **SYN.** Vision-

ary; fanciful; imaginary;

unreal. — *n.* The concep-

tion of a thing in its most

perfect state.

I-dé'al-ism, *n.* The doctrine

of ideal existence.

I'de-ál'i-ty, *n.* A lively imagi-

nation united to a love of

the beautiful. [don.]

I-dé'al-ly, *adv.* In imagin-

ary manner.

I-dén'tic-al, *a.* Precisely the

same. [identical manner.]

I-dén'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In an

I-dén'ti-fi-cát'ion, *n.* Act of

proving to be the same.

I-dén'ti-fy, *v. t.* To prove to

be the same.

I-dén'ti-ty, *n.* Sameness.

I'deg, *n.* The 15th day of

March, May, June, and Oc-

tober, and the 13th of the

other months.

I'd'i-o-gy, *n.* Deficiency of

understanding; imbecility.

I'd'i-om, *n.* An expression

peculiar to a language.

ä, é, i, ö, ü, ý, long; ä, ö, ý, short; cäre, cär, äsk, all, what; öre, yül, örm; p, que, firm;

Id'i-om-ă'tic, *a.* Peculiar to a language.
Id'i-op-a-thy, *n.* A primary disease; a peculiar affection.
Id'i-o-syn-ē-ra-sy, *n.* A peculiarity of bodily or mental constitution.
Id'i-ot, *n.* A natural fool.
Id'i-ō'tic, *a.* Like an idiot.
Id'i-ōt-ism, *n.* An idiom; idioecy.
Id'le, *a.* Not occupied; trifling. — *v. t.* To spend idly.
Id'le-ness, *n.* Inaction.
Id'ler, *n.* One who idles.
Id'ly, *adv.* Sluggishly; vainly; lazily; carelessly.
Id'ol, *n.* An image worshiped.
Id'ol-a-ter, *n.* A worshiper of idols; a pagan.
Id'ol'a-tress, *n.* A female idolater. [idols.
Id'ol'a-trize, *v. i.* To worship
Id'ol'a-trous, *a.* Given to idolatry.
Id'ol'a-try, *n.* Worship of idols; excessive attachment.
Id'ol-ize, *v. t.* To love to excess or adoration.
Id'y'l, or **Id'y'l**, *n.* A short pastoral poem.
If (1), *v. t.* (but commonly classed among *conjunctions*.) Grant; allow; suppose; admit.
ig'ne-ous, *a.* Consisting of ignis. — **Fă't-u-us**, *n.* A kind of meteor in the night.
ig-nite', *v. t.* or *i.* To kindle.
ig-nit'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being ignited.
ig-ni'tion (-năh'un), *n.* The act of taking fire.
ig-nō'ble, *a.* Of low birth; not honorable; base; mean.
ig-nō'bly, *adv.* Meanly; basely.
ig-no-mi'n'i-ōus, *a.* Very shameful; dishonorable.
ig-no-min-y, *n.* Public disgrace; infamy.
ig-no-ră-mus, *n.* An ignorant person; a blockhead.
ig-no-rance, *n.* Want of knowledge. [knowledge.
ig-no-rant, *a.* Wanting
ig-no-rant-ly, *adv.* Without knowledge.
ig-nō're, *v. t.* To declare ignorance of; to refuse to take notice of.

il'i-ăc, *n.* Pertaining to the lower bowels.
il'l (1), *a.* Bad; sick; indisposed. — *n.* Evil; harm; wickedness; misfortune. — *adv.* Not well; amiss.
il-lăpse', *n.* Sudden entrance.
il-lă'tion, *n.* An inference.
il-la-tive, *a.* Capable of being inferred. [impolite.
il'l-bréd, *a.* Not well-bred;
il-l'gal, *a.* Contrary to law; unlawful. [ness.
il-le-gă'l'i-ty, *n.* Unlawful.
il-l'gal-ly, *adv.* Unlawfully.
il-l'g'i-ble, *a.* Incapable of being read. [be read.
il-l'g'i-bly, *adv.* So as not to
il-le-git'i-ma-cy, *n.* Bastardy.
il-le-git'i-mate, *a.* Born out of wedlock; not genuine.
il-l'fă-vored, *a.* Ill-looking; ugly; homely.
il-l'ib'er-al, *a.* Not generous; mean; not candid.
il-l'ib'er-ă'l'i-ty, *n.* Narrowness of mind; parsimony.
il-l'ic't, *a.* Unlawful.
il-l'ic't-ly, *adv.* Unlawfully; lawlessly.
il-l'im-it-a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being bounded or limited.
il-lit'er-ate, *a.* Unlearned.
il-lit'er-ate-ness, { *n.* Want
il-lit'er-a-cy, } of learning; ignorance.
il'l-năt'ŭre, *n.* Habitual badness of temper. [ish.
il'l-năt'ŭred, *a.* Cross; peevish.
il'l'ness, *n.* Indisposition; sickness; wickedness.
il-l'g'i-e-al, *a.* Not according to logic.
il-l-stărréd', *a.* Fated to be unfortunate. [ceive.
il-l'ide', *v. t.* To mock or de-
il-l'ime', { *v. t.* To enlighten;
il-l'mine, } *en*; to adorn.
il-l'mi-năte, *v. t.* To enlighten; to illustrate.
il-l'mi-nă'tion, *n.* Act of enlightening; display of light for festive occasions.
il-l'ŭ-gion, *n.* An unreal image; false show; error.
il-l'ŭ'sive, { *a.* Deceiving by
il-l'ŭ'so-ry, } false show.
il-l'ŭ'strate, *v. t.* To explain; to make clear; to elucidate.

il-lus-tră'tion, *n.* Explanation.
il-l'us-tra-tive, *a.* Tending to
il-l'us-tri-ōus, *a.* Distinguished for greatness or splendor. — **SYN.** Eminent; conspicuous; celebrated.
il-l'-will', *n.* Unkind or hostile feeling.
im'age, *n.* A likeness; statue; idol; idea. — *v. t.* To form a likeness in idea.
im'age-ry, *n.* Lively description; figures of speech.
im-ăg'i-na-ble, *a.* Possible to be conceived.
im-ăg'i-nă-ry, *a.* Fancied; existing only in imagination; visionary; unreal.
im-ăg'i-nă'tion, *n.* Faculty of forming mental images; conception; idea.
im-ăg'i-nă'tive, *a.* Gifted with, or pertaining to, imagination.
im-ăg'ine, *v. t.* or *i.* To think; to conceive.
im-bănk', *v. t.* To inclose or defend with a bank.
im-bănk'ment, *n.* Act of imbanking. [or body.
im-be-ăle, *a.* Weak in mind
im-be-ăl'i-ty, *n.* Impotency; feebleness.
im-béd', *v. t.* To sink or cover, as in a bed.
im-bibe', *v. t.* To drink in.
im-bit'ter, *v. t.* To make bitter.
im-bos'om, *v. t.* To embrace or hold in the bosom.
im'bri-eate, { *a.* Laid one
im'bri-e-ăted, } over another, as tiles.
im'bri-că'tion, *n.* An overlapping like that of tiles.
im-brown', *v. t.* To make brown. [wet.
im-brue', *v. t.* To steep; to
im-brute', *v. t.* or *i.* To degrade or sink to brutality.
im-bue', *v. t.* To tincture deeply.
im'i-ta-ble, *a.* Capable or worthy of being imitated.
im'i-tăte, *v. t.* To follow as a pattern or model; to copy.
im'i-tă'tion, *n.* Act of imitating; a copy.
im'i-tă'tive, *a.* Tending to, or aiming at, likeness.

IMITATOR

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IMPENITENT

Im'i-tā'tor, *n.* One who imitates.
Im-mā'se'u-late, *a.* Without blemish; morally spotless.
Im'ma-nent, *a.* Inherent; having permanent existence.
Im'ma-tē'ri-al, *a.* Not consisting of matter; unimportant.
Im'ma-tē'ri-al-ism, *n.* Doctrine of spiritual existence.
Im'ma-tē'ri-al-ist, *n.* One who professes immateriality.
Im'ma-tē'ri-āl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being distinct from matter.
Im'ma-tū're, *a.* Unripe; un-
Im'ma-tū're'ly, *adv.* Unseasonably.
Im'ma-tū'ri-ty, *n.* Unripeness; incompleteness.
Im-mā'sag'ur-a-ble (-mēzh'-ur-), *a.* Incapable of being measured.
Im-mā'sag'ur-a-bly (-mēzh'-ur-), *adv.* Beyond all measure.
Im-mē'di-ate, *a.* Without a medium; instant.
Im-mē'di-ate-ly, *adv.* Without delay. [be cured.
Im-mē'd'i-ea-ble, *a.* Not to
Im-me-mō'ri-al, *a.* The origin of which is beyond memory.
Im-mē'nse, *a.* Vast in extent; without known limit.
 — **SYN.** Infinite; illimitable; monstrous.
Im-mē'nse'ly, *adv.* Vastly.
Im-mē'n'si-ty, *n.* Unlimited extension; vastness.
Im-mē'rge, *v. t.* To immerse.
Im-mē'rse', *v. t.* To put into a fluid; to engage deeply.
Im-mē'r'sion, *n.* The act of immersing, or state of being immersed. [no method.
Im-me-thōd'i-e-al, *a.* Having
Im-mi-grant, *n.* One who immigrates.
Im-mi-grā'te, *v. i.* To remove into a country for residence.
 [into a country.
Im-mi-grā'tion, *n.* Removal
Im-mi-nent, *a.* Impending.
Im-mis'ci-ble, *a.* Not capable of being mixed.
Im-mis'sion (-mish'un), *n.* Act of sending in.

Im-mit', *v. t.* To send in.
Im-mix', *v. t.* To mingle.
Im'mo-bil'i-ty, *n.* Resistance to motion; unmovableness.
Im-mōd'er-ate, *a.* Excessive.
Im-mōd'er-ate-ly, *adv.* In an excessive degree.
Im-mōd'est, *a.* Unchaste; impudent.
Im-mōd'est-ly, *adv.* Without reserve. [modesty.
Im-mōd'est-y, *n.* Want of
Im'mo-lā'te, *v. t.* To sacrifice.
Im'mo-lā'tion, *n.* Act of sacrificing; a sacrifice.
Im-mōr'al, *a.* Evil; wicked.
Im'mo-rāl'i-ty, *n.* Any act that is contrary to the divine law.
Im-mōr'al-ly, *adv.* Viciously.
Im-mōr'tal, *a.* Never dying.
Im'mor-tāl'i-ty, *n.* Immortal existence. [immortal.
Im-mōr'tal-ize, *v. t.* To make
Im-mōv'a-ble (-mōv'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being moved.
Im-mōv'a-bly, *adv.* With firmness. [privilege.
Im-mū'ni-ty, *n.* Peculiar
Im-mū're, *v. t.* To inclose within walls.
Im-mū'ta-bil'i-ty, *n.* Unchangeableness.
Im-mū'ta-ble, *a.* Incapable of being changed; invariable. [changeably.
Im-mū'ta-bly, *adv.* Un-
Imp., *a.* A young or inferior devil.
Im-pāct', *v. t.* To drive close.
Im'pact, *n.* Collision; force communicated.
Im-pāir', *v. t.* To make worse; to injure; to weaken.
Im-pāle', *v. t.* To fix on a stake. [paling.
Im-pāle'ment, *n.* Act of im-
Im-pāl'pa-ble, *a.* Incapable of being felt.
Im-pān'el, *v. t.* To form or enroll, as a jury.
Im-pār'i-ty, *n.* Inequality.
Im-pārk', *v. t.* To inclose for a park.
Im-pārt', *v. t.* To grant; to bestow on; to make known.
Im-pār'tial, *a.* Free from bias. — **SYN.** Unprejudiced; just; equitable.

Im'pār-ti-āl'i-ty (-shī-āl'- or -shāl'-), *n.* Freedom from bias; justice. [bly.
Im-pār'ti-al-ly, *adv.* Equita-
Im-pār'ti-ble, *a.* Incapable of being imparted.
Im-pār'tment, *n.* Act of communicating. [passed.
Im-pās'sa-ble, *a.* Not to be
Im-pās'si-bil'i-ty, *n.* Exemption from suffering or pain.
Im-pās'si-ble, *a.* Incapable of passion or pain.
Im-pās'sion (-pāsh'un), *v. t.* To affect with passion.
Im-pās'sion-ā'te, *v. t.* To affect powerfully.
Im-pās'sive, *a.* Exempt from suffering or pain.
Im-pā'tience, *n.* Uneasiness under suffering, delay, &c.; restlessness.
Im-pā'tient (-pā'tiēnt), *a.* Uneasy; not quiet.
Im-pā'tient-ly, *adv.* With uneasiness. [pledge.
Im-pawn', *v. t.* To pawn; to
Im-peāch', *v. t.* To accuse by a public body; to bring into question.
Im-peāch'a-ble, *a.* Liable to impeachment.
Im-peāch'ment, *n.* Accusation by authority. [pearls.
Im-peār'l', *v. t.* To adorn with
Im-peē-ca-bil'i-ty, *n.* The quality of not being liable to sin.
Im-peē'ca-ble, *a.* Not liable
Im-peē'd', *v. t.* To hinder; to obstruct. [tion.
Im-pēd'i-ment, *n.* Obstruc-
Im-pēl' (ī), *v. t.* To urge forward.
Im-pēl'ment, *n.* A power that drives. — *a.* Urging.
Im-pēnd', *v. i.* To hang over.
Im-pēnd'en'ce, { *n.* A hang-
Im-pēnd'en-gy, } ing over.
Im-pēnd'ing, *a.* Hanging over; imminent.
Im-pēn'e-tra-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality of not being penetrable.
Im-pēn'e-tra-ble, *a.* Incapable of being penetrated.
Im-pēn'i-tence, *n.* Obduracy; hardness of heart.
Im-pēn'i-tent, *a.* Not repenting of sin.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, long; ä, ē, ī, ō, ū, short; cäre, cār, āsk, all, what; ére, veil, érm; p-que, firm;

Im-pén't-tent-ly, *adv.* Without repentance.
Im-pér'a-tive, *a.* Expressive of command. [command.]
Im-pér'a-tive-ly, *adv.* With imperative force.
Im-per-cept'i-ble, *a.* Not to be perceived.
Im-per-cept'i-bly, *adv.* So as not to be perceived.
Im-per'fect, *a.* Not perfect; having some defect.
Im-per-féc-tion, *n.* Defect; want; blemish.
Im-per'fect-ly, *adv.* Not fully. [perforated.]
Im-pér'fo-ra-ble, *a.* Not to be imper'fected.
Im-pér'i-al, *a.* Belonging to an empire or an emperor.
Im-pér'il (8), *v. t.* To endanger.
Im-pér'i-ous, *a.* Commanding; haughty; arrogant.
Im-pér'i-ous-ly, *adv.* Insolently. [ble to perish.]
Im-pér'ish-a-ble, *a.* Not liable to perish.
Im-pér-me-a-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality of not being permeable.
Im-pér-me-a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being passed through.
Im-pér'son-al, *a.* Not varied according to the persons.
Im-pér'son-ate, *v. t.* To personify.
Im-pér'ti-nence, *n.* Irrelevance; rudeness; incivility.
Im-pér'ti-nent, *a.* Irrelevant; rude; uncivil.
Im-pér'ti-nent-ly, *adv.* Officially.
Im-per-túr-a-ble, *a.* Not to be disturbed. [penetrated.]
Im-pér'vi-ous, *a.* Not to be im-pét'u-óe'l-ty, *n.* Violence; vehemence.
Im-pét'u-ous, *a.* Vehement; passionate. [fously.]
Im-pét'u-ous-ly, *adv.* Furi-ously.
Im-pe-tus, *n.* Force of motion; momentum.
Im-pi'e-ty, *n.* Ungodliness.
Im-pinge', *v. t.* To dash against.
Im-pi-ous, *a.* Irreverent toward God; profane.
Im-pi-ous-ly, *adv.* With irreverence; profanely.
Im-plá-ca-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality or state of being implacable.

Im-plá-ca-ble, *a.* Not to be appeased. — **SYN.** Inexorable; unrelenting; irreconcilable; stubborn.
Im-plá-ca-bly, *adv.* With unappeasable enmity. [infix.]
Im-plánt', *v. t.* To insert; to implant.
Im-plan-tá-tion, *n.* Act of implanting. [law.]
Im-pléad', *v. t.* To sue at law.
Im-ple-ment, *n.* A tool or instrument; utensil.
Im-plex, *a.* Infolded; intricate; complicated.
Im-pli-cá-te, *v. t.* To involve.
Im-pli-cá-tion, *n.* Act of involving; entanglement; inference.
Im-pli-cá-tive, *a.* Tending to implicate. [plied.]
Im-plíc'it, *a.* Tacitly implied.
Im-plíc'it-ly, *adv.* By inference; unexpressed.
Im-plóre', *v. t.* To call upon in supplication; to beseech.
Im-pl'y, *v. t.* To contain by inference; to include virtually; to signify; to mean.
Im-pol'son (-pó'zn), *v. t.* To poison; to embitter. [ence.]
Im-pó'l'i-cy, *n.* Inexpedience.
Im-po-lite, *a.* Not having politeness; uncivil; rude.
Im-po-lite-ness, *n.* Want of manners; incivility.
Im-pó'l'i-tile, *a.* Not wise.
Im-pén'dér-a-ble, *a.* Har-
Im-pén'dér-ous, *a.* Ing no sensible weight. [pores.]
Im-po-rés'i-ty, *n.* Want of pores; compact.
Im-pórt', *v. t.* To bring in from abroad or from another country.
Im-pórt, *n.* Thing imported; signification; moment.
Im-pórt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being imported.
Im-pórtance, *n.* Weight; consequence. [momentous.]
Im-pórtant, *a.* Weighty; important.
Im-pórt-tá-tion, *n.* Act of importing; commodities imported.
Im-pórt'er, *n.* One who brings goods from abroad.
Im-pórt'u-nate, *a.* Pressing; urgent.
Im-pórt'u-nate-ly, *adv.* With urgent solicitation.

Im-por-túne', *v. t.* To urge.
Im-por-tú-ni-ty, *n.* Urgency.
Im-pó's'a-ble (11), *a.* Capable of being imposed.
Im-póse', *v. t.* To put or lay on; to deceive.
Im-pó'sing, *p. a.* Impressive; commanding.
Im-pó-si-tion (-sish'un), *n.* Act of laying on; deception.
Im-pó'sal-bil'i-ty, *n.* That which can not be.
Im-pó'si-ble, *a.* Not to be or to be done.
Im-póst, *n.* Duty on goods; part of a pillar on which the weight of an arch or building rests.
Im-póst'hu-máte, *v. t.* To gather into an impost.
Im-póst', *n.* [cease.]
Im-póst'hume, *n.* An ab-
Im-póst'or, *n.* A deceiver.
Im-póst'ure, *n.* Deception.
Im-po-tence, *n.* Weak-
Im-po-ten-cy, *n.* ness; im-
becility.
Im-po-ten, *a.* Weak; want-
ing competent power.
Im-po-ten-ty, *adv.* Weakly.
Im-pound', *v. t.* To confine in a pound.
Im-póv'er-ish, *v. t.* To make poor; to exhaust the fertility of.
Im-póv'er-ish-ment, *n.* Reduc-tion to poverty; exhaus-tion.
Im-prá'e-ti-ca-bil'i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being not practicable.
Im-prá'e-ti-ca-ble, *a.* Incapable of being done; impos-sible.
Im-pre-cá-te, *v. t.* To invoke, as evil, on any one.
Im-pre-cá-tion, *n.* Invoca-tion of evil. — **SYN.** Curse; execration; anathema.
Im-prég-na-ble, *a.* Not to be taken; invincible.
Im-prég'náte, *v. t.* To make pregnant; to infuse.
Im-preg-ná-tion, *n.* The act of impregnating.
Im-pre-cript'i-ble, *a.* Not to be lost, impaired, or alienated; not depending on external authority.
Im-press', *v. t.* To stamp;



to print; to force into service, as seamen.
Im'press, *n.* Mark; stamp.
Im-prèss'i-ble, *a.* Capable of receiving impression.
Im-près'sion (-prèsh'un), *n.* Stamp; edition; influence; effect. [effect; susceptible]
Im-près'sive, *a.* Producing
Im-près'sive-ly, *adv.* So as to make impression.
Im-près'sment, *n.* The act of forcing men into service.
Im-prì'mis, *adv.* In the first place.
Im-print', *v. t.* To mark by pressure; to fix deep.
Im'print, *n.* The publisher's name with date and place of publication.
Im-pris'on (-priz'n), *v. t.* To put in a prison; to confine.
Im-pris'on-ment, *n.* Confinement in a prison.
Im-prób-a-bil'i-ty, *n.* Unlikelihood.
Im-prób-a-ble, *a.* Not likely.
Im-prób-a-bly, *adv.* In a manner not likely.
Im-prób'l-ty, *n.* Dishonesty.
Im-pròmp'tu, *adv.* Without previous study; off-hand.
Im-pròp'er, *a.* Not proper; unfit; unsuitable.
Im-pròp'er-ly, *adv.* Unsuitably; not fitly.
Im-pro-prìe-ty, *n.* Unfitness; unsuitableness to time, place, or character.
Im-prov'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being improved.
Im-prov'e (-pruv'), *v. t.* To make better; to use to advantage. — *v. i.* To grow better.
Im-prov'e-ment (10), *n.* Progress from good to better; instruction; (*pl.*) valuable additions. [foresight].
Im-pròv'i-dence, *n.* Want of
Im-pròv'i-dent, *a.* Not making provision.
Im-pròv'i-dent-ly, *adv.* Without forethought.
Im-pròv'i-sà'tion, *n.* Art of composing extemporaneously.
Im-pro-vìg'e, *v. t. or i.* To compose extemporaneously.
Im-pru'dence, *n.* Want of prudence; rashness.

Im-pru'dent, *a.* Indiscreet.
Im-pru'dent-ly, *adv.* Indiscreetly. [rudeless].
Im'pu-dence, *n.* Effrontery;
Im'pu-dent, *a.* Wanting modesty; shamelessly bold.
Im'pu-dent-ly, *adv.* With shameless effrontery; rudely. [contradict].
Im-pùgn' (-pùn'), *v. t.* To
Im'pulse, *n.* Force communicated; influence.
Im-pùl'sion, *n.* Act of impelling; force communicated.
Im-pùl'sive, *a.* Communicating force; acting from impulse.
Im-pù-ni-ty, *n.* Exemption from punishment.
Im-pùre', *a.* Not pure; foul; unholy; unchaste; lewd.
Im-pù-ri-ty, *n.* Foulness.
Im-pù-ta-ble, *a.* Capable of being imputed.
Im-pù-tà'tion, *n.* Act of imputing; censure.
Im-pù-tà-tive, *a.* Capable of being imputed.
Im-pùte', *v. t.* To charge upon; to attribute.
In, *prep.* Present; within. — *adv.* Within some place.
In'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* Want of power, means, skill, &c.
In'ae-gès'si-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being beyond reach.
In'ae-gès'si-ble, *a.* Not to be reached. [accuracy].
In-æ'e-u-ra-gy, *n.* Want of
In-æ'e-u-rate, *a.* Erroneous.
In-æ'e-rate-ly, *adv.* Not correctly; erroneously.
In-æ'tion, *n.* Want of action; state of rest; idleness.
In-æ'tive, *a.* Unemployed; idle; sluggish; lazy.
In'ae-tiv'i-ty, *n.* Want of activity; idleness. [cleney].
In-æ'd'e-qua-cy, *n.* Insufficiency.
In-æ'd'e-quate, *a.* Not equal to the purpose. — *SYN.* Unequal; incompetent; insufficient; defective. [fully].
In-æ'd'e-quate-ly, *adv.* Not
In-ad-mis'si-ble, *a.* Not proper to be admitted.
In-ad-vèrt'ence, *n.* Negligence; oversight.
In-ad-vèrt'ent, *a.* Heedless.
In-ad-vèrt'ent-ly, *adv.* With negligence.

In-ål'i-en-a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being alienated.
In-àne', *a.* Void; empty.
In-àn'i-mate, *a.* Void of life.
In'a-ni'tion (-nìsh'un), *n.* Want of fullness; emptiness; exhaustion from lack of food.
In-àn'i-ty, *n.* Emptiness.
In-àp-pe-tence, *n.* Want of appetite or appetite.
In-àp'pli-ca-bil'i-ty, *n.*
In-àp'pli-ca-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of not being applicable.
In-àp'pli-ca-ble, *a.* Not suitable to be applied; unfit.
In-àp'pli-cà'tion, *n.* Want of application; indolence.
In-àp'po-gite, *a.* Not appropriate.
In-ap-prè-ci-a-ble (-prèshl-a-), *a.* Not to be estimated.
In-ap-prò-pri-ate, *a.* Unbecoming; unsuitable.
In-àpt', *a.* Not fitted.
In-àpt'i-tùde, *n.* Unfitness.
In-àrch', *v. t.* To graft by joining a scion to a stock without separating it from its parent tree.
In-àr-tic'u-late, *a.* Not uttered with articulation.
In-àr-tic'u-late-ly, *adv.* Not with distinct syllables.
In-àr-ti-ficial (-fish'al), *a.* Not done by art.
In-ag-mùch', *adv.* Seeing that; since.
In-at-tén-tion, *n.* Neglect.
In-at-tén-tive, *a.* Heedless.
In-aud'i-ble, *a.* Incapable of being heard; making no sound. [inauguration].
In-au-gu-ral, *a.* Relating to
In-au-gu-ràte, *v. t.* To induct into an office; to cause to begin; to consecrate or dedicate.
In-au-gu-rà'tion, *n.* Act of inducting into office with appropriate ceremonies.
In-au-spì-cious (-spìsh'us), *a.* Unfortunate; unfavorable.
In-au-spì-cious-ly (-spìsh'us-), *adv.* With ill omen.
In-bòrn, *a.* Implanted by nature; innate.
In-bred, *a.* Bred within.
In-càge', *v. t.* To confine in a cage.

à, é, î, ô, ù, ý, long; ä, ù, î, ô, ü, ý, short; cäre, càr, àék, all, what; çre, vcill, tçrm; pique, firm;

INCALCULABLE

In-cál'cu-la-ble, *a.* Not to be calculated. [*heat.*]
 In'ea-lés'gence, *n.* Incipient
 In'ean-dés'gence, *n.* A white heat. [*with heat.*]
 In'ean-dés'cent, *a.* Glowing
 In'ean-tá'tion, *n.* A magical charm; enchantment.
 In'ean'ta-to-ry, *a.* Dealing by enchantment.
 In'ea'pa-bil'i-ty, *n.* Incapacity; want of qualifications.
 In'ea'pa-ble, *a.* Wanting power; disqualified.
 In'ea-pá'sci-ous, *a.* Not capacious.
 In'ea-pác'i-tá'te, *v. t.* To deprive of power.
 In'ea-pác'i-ty, *n.* Want of capacity. — *SYN.* Inability; incompetency. [*prison.*]
 In'ear'ger-á'te, *v. t.* To imprison.
 In'ear'ger-á'tion, *n.* Imprisonment. [*flesh.*]
 In'ear-ná'te, *a.* Clothed in
 In'ear-ná'tion, *n.* Act of clothing with flesh. [*case.*]
 In'ease, *v. t.* To inclose in
 In'ean'tious, *a.* Unwary; heedless.
 In'ean'tious-ly, *adv.* Without caution; heedlessly.
 In'cén'di-a-rism, *n.* Crime of house-burning.
 In'cén'di-a-ry, *n.* One who maliciously burns a house or fomenta strife.
 In'cense, *v.* To perfume exhaled by fire. — *v. t.* To perfume with incense or odors.
 In'cense', *v. t.* To irritate.
 In'cén'tive, *a.* Inciting; encouraging. — *n.* That which encourages.
 In'cép'tion, *n.* A beginning.
 In'cép'tive, *a.* Beginning.
 In'cér'ti-tú-de, *n.* Uncertainty; doubtfulness.
 In'cés'sant, *a.* Unceasing.
 In'cés'sant-ly, *adv.* Without intermission.
 In'cest, *n.* Cohabitation of persons within the prohibited degrees of kindred.
 In'cést'u-ous, *a.* Consisting in, or guilty of, incest.
 Inch (18), *n.* Twelfth part of a foot.
 In'echo-ate, *a.* Begun.

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INCONGRUENT

In'ci-dénce, *n.* The direction in which a ray of light falls on any surface.
 In'ci-dént, *a.* Falling on; casual; liable to happen. — *n.* That which happens.
 In'ci-dént'al, *a.* Happening occasionally. [*usually.*]
 In'ci-dént'al-ly, *adv.* Casually.
 In'gin'ér-á'te, *v. t.* To burn to ashes.
 In'cíp'i-en-cy, *n.* Beginning.
 In'cíp'i-ent, *a.* Commencing.
 In'cig'ion (-ish/un), *n.* A cut; a gash; a wound.
 In'cís'sive, *a.* Cutting.
 In'cís'sor, *n.* A cutter; a foretooth.
 In'cís'so-ry, *n.* Having the quality of cutting. [*cut.*]
 In'cís'sure (-ish/ur), *n.* A cut; a gash; a wound.
 In'ci-tá'tion, *n.* Incitative.
 In'cité', *v. t.* To move or rouse to action.
 In'cité'ment (10), *n.* That which moves the mind; motive; inciting cause.
 In'ci-vil'i-ty, *n.* Want of civility; disrespect; rudeness.
 In'clém'en-cy, *n.* Severity.
 In'clém'ent, *a.* Severe, as applied to weather. — *SYN.* Rough; stormy; boisterous; cold. [*ed.*]
 In'clin'a-ble (11), *a.* Disposed.
 In'ell-ná'tion, *n.* A leaning; tendency; disposition.
 In'eline', *v. t.* or *i.* To lean; to bend; to feel disposed. — *Inclined plane*, a sloping plane; one of the mechanical powers.
 In'elóge' (28), *v. t.* To surround.
 In'elóge'ure (-kló'zhur), *n.* A place inclosed.
 In'eloud', *v. t.* To darken.
 In'elúde', *v. t.* To comprehend; to comprise. [*ing.*]
 In'elú'gion, *n.* Act of including.
 In'elú'sive, *a.* Comprehending; inclosing.
 In'elú'sive-ly, *adv.* So as to include.
 In'elú', } *adv.* In dis-
 In'elú'ni-to, } guise; in private.
 In'elú'ni-to, *a.* Unknown; in a disguise. — *n.* One in

disguise; state of being in disguise.
 In'eo-hér'ence, } *n.* Want
 In'eo-hér'en-gy, } of con-
 } nection. [*ected.*]
 In'eo-hér'ent, *a.* Not con-
 In'com-bús'ti-bil'i-ty, }
 } Quality of being incombustible.
 In'com-bús'ti-ble, *a.* Not capable of being burned.
 In'come, *n.* Rent; revenue.
 In'com-mán'su-rate
 In'com-mén'su-ra-ble, }
 } (-mén'shu-), *a.* Not of equal extent.
 In'com-móde', *v. t.* To give inconvenience to.
 In'com-mó'di-ous, *a.* Inconvenient; unsuitable.
 In'com-mú'ni-ca-ble, *a.* Impossible to be communicated.
 In'com-mú'ni-ca-ble, *a.* Incapable of being commuted.
 In'com'pa-ra-ble, *a.* Admitting no comparison.
 In'com'pa-ra-bly, *adv.* Beyond comparison.
 In'com-pá'sion-ate, *a.* Void of pity; hard; cold.
 In'com-pát'i-bil'i-ty, *n.* Irreconcilable inconsistency.
 In'com-pát'i-ble, *a.* Irreconcilably inconsistent.
 In'com'pe-ten-ge, } *n.* Ina-
 In'com'pe-ten-cy, } bility;
 } want of means or of legal power; incapability.
 In'com'pe-nt, *a.* Not competent; improper; unfit.
 In'com-pléte', *a.* Not finished; imperfect; defective.
 In'com'pre-hén'si-ble, *a.* Incapable of being understood.
 In'com'pre-hén'si-bly, *adv.* So as not to be intelligible.
 In'com'préss'i-ble, *a.* Incapable of being reduced into a smaller compass.
 In'con-céiv'a-ble, *a.* Not to be conceived.
 In'con-céiv'a-bly, *adv.* Beyond comprehension.
 In'con-céiv'sive, *a.* Not determining a question.
 In'cón'dite, *a.* Rude; unpollished.
 In'cóngru-ent, *a.* Inconsistent; unsuitable.



són, ór, dq, wólf, tóo, tóók; fírn, rye, pull; ç, g, soft; e, g, hard; ag; exist; u as ng; this.

In-con-gru'i-ty, *n.* Unsuitableness; inconsistency.
In-con-gru-o-ús, *a.* Not consistent. — *SYN.* Unfit; inappropriate; unsuitable.
In-con-se-quent, *a.* Without regular inference.
In-con-sid'er-a-ble, *a.* Of small amount or importance; trifling. [*less.*]
In-con-sid'er-ate, *a.* Heedless.
In-con-sid'er-ate-ly, *adv.* Without thought; heedlessly.
In-con-sid'er-á-tion, *n.* Want of consideration.
In-con-sist'en-cy, *n.* Want of agreement; incongruity.
In-con-sist'ent, *a.* Incongruous; unsuitable.
In-con-sist'ent-ly, *adv.* Incongruously.
In-con-sol'a-ble, *a.* Not admitting comfort. [*ness.*]
In-con'stan-cy, *n.* Fickleness.
In-con'stant, *a.* Subject to change of opinion or purpose; not uniform. — *SYN.* Incongruous; incompatible; variable; fickle.
In-con-tést'a-ble, *a.* Not to be contested or disputed.
In-con-tést'a-bly, *adv.* Beyond dispute. [*tity.*]
In-con'ti-nence, *n.* Unchastity.
In-con'ti-nent, *a.* Unchaste; licentious.
In-con'ti-nent-ly, *adv.* Without self-control; immediately.
In-con'tro-vert'i-ble, *a.* Not to be controverted or disputed.
In-con'tro-vert'i-bly, *adv.* Beyond dispute.
In-con-vén'ience, *n.* Want of convenience; unfitness; trouble.
In-con-vén'ient (*-vén'yent*), *a.* Inconvenient; unfit; troublesome.
In-cór'po-rál, { *a.* Not con-
In-cór-po-re-al, { sisting of
matter; not material.
In-cór-po-rá-te, *v. t.* or *i.* To form into a body; to unite.
In-cór-po-rá-tion, *n.* Act of incorporating.
In-cór-réct', *a.* Inaccurate; containing faults. [*rately.*]
In-cór-réct'ly, *adv.* Inaccu-

In-cór-réct'ness, *n.* Want of accuracy.
In-cór'ri-gi-ble, *a.* Not to be corrected.
In-cór'ri-gi-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being incorrigible.
In-cór'ri-gi-bly, *adv.* Beyond hope of amendment.
In-cór-rúpt', *a.* Free from corruption; honest; pure.
In-cór-rúpt'i-bil'i-ty, {
In-cór-rúpt'i-ble-ness, } *n.*
Quality of being incorruptible.
In-cór-rúpt'i-ble, *a.* Not to be corrupted.
In-cór-rúpt'ion, *n.* Exemption from decay. [*thick.*]
In-crás'sá-te, *v. t.* To make
In'cras-sá-tion, *n.* Act of making thick.
In-créase', *v. i.* To grow. —
v. t. To cause to grow.
In-créase', or *In'créase*, *n.* Augmentation; produce; growth.
In-créd'i-bil'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being incredible.
In-créd'i-ble, *a.* Impossible to be believed.
In-créd'i-bly, *adv.* So as not to deserve belief.
In-cre-dú'l'i-ty, *n.* Indisposition to believe. [*lieving.*]
In-créd'u-lous, *a.* Not believing.
In-cre-ment, *n.* Increase.
In-críst', *v. t.* To cover with a crust or hard coat.
In'crus-tá-tion, *n.* Act of incrusting; a hard coat.
In'eu-bá-te, *v. t.* To sit on, as eggs.
In'eu-bá-tion, *n.* Act of sitting on eggs.
In'eu-bus, *n.* The nightmare.
In-eúl'é-ate, *v. t.* To enforce or urge. [*culcating.*]
In-eul-cá-tion, *n.* Act of in-eul'pá-bile, *a.* Not blamable; without fault.
In-eul'pá-te, *v. t.* To censure; to accuse of crime.
In-eúm'ben-cy, *n.* Possession of an office.
In-eúm'bent, *n.* One who has a benefice or an office. —
a. Imposed as a duty; lying upon.
In-eúm'brance, *n.* A burdensome load.

In-eúr' (7), *v. t.* To become liable to.
In-eúr'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* State of being incurable.
In-eúr'a-ble (11), *a.* Incapable of being cured. — *a.* A patient who is not to be cured.
In-eúr'a-bly, *adv.* So as to be incurable.
In-eúr'i-ós'i-ty, *n.* Want of curiosity or inquisitiveness.
In-eúr'i-ós, *a.* Having no curiosity.
In-eúr'sion, *n.* An inroad; invasion. [*crooked.*]
In-eúr'á-te, *v. t.* To make
In-eúr'á-te, *a.* Bent or curved inward or upward.
In'eúr-vá-tion, *n.* Act of bending; crookedness.
In'eúr've', *v. t.* To bend.
In-eúr'v'i-ty, *n.* A bent state.
In-débt'ed (*-déb'ted*), *a.* Being in debt.
In-débt'ed-ness (*-déb'ted-*), *n.* State of being in debt.
In-dé'gen-gy, *n.* That which is unbecoming in manner or language; immodesty.
In-dé'cent, *a.* Offensive to delicacy; immodest.
In-dé'cent-ly, *adv.* So as to offend delicacy.
In-de-cí'pher-a-ble, *a.* Impossible to be deciphered.
In-de-cí'sion (*-sish'un*), *n.* Want of decision.
In-de-cí'sive, *a.* Not decisive.
In-de-clín'a-ble, *a.* Not varied in termination.
In-de-có'rous, or *In-dé'o-rous*, *a.* Violating good manners. — *SYN.* Unbecoming; indecent; coarse; uncivil.
In-de-có'rum, *n.* Impropriety of conduct; rudeness; impoliteness. [*truth.*]
In-deed', *adv.* In fact; in
In-de-fá't'i-ga-ble, *a.* Not yielding to fatigue.
In-de-fá't'i-ga-bly, *adv.* Without weariness.
In-de-féa'gi-ble, *a.* Not to be defied.
In-de-féat'i-ble, *a.* Not liable to defeat or failure.
In-de-fén'al-ble, *a.* Not to be defended.
In-dé'f'i-ní-te, *a.* Not precise.

á, é, í, ó, ù, ý, long; ä, ö, ý, ö, ü, ý, short; cäre, cür, ásk, all, whät; öre, vül, érra; p'que, firm;

INDEFINITELY

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INDORSEMENT

In-dēf'i-nīte-ly, *adv.* Without limitation.
In-dēf'i-ble, *a.* Not to be blotted out.
In-dēf'i-bly, *adv.* So as not to be effaced. [delicacy.]
In-dēf'i-ea-gy, *n.* Want of
In-dēf'i-eate, *a.* Offensive to purity; indecent. [cently.]
In-dēf'i-eate-ly, *adv.* Indecent.
In-dēm'ni-f'i-cā'tion, *n.* Reimbursement of loss.
In-dēm'ni-fy, *v. t.* To secure against loss; to make good.
In-dēm'ni-ty, *n.* Security against loss or penalty.
In-dēnt', *v. t.* To notch; to bind to service. — *n.* A notch in the margin.
In-dēn-tāre, *a.* A cut; notch.
In-dēnt'āre, *n.* A covenant or mutual agreement in writing.
In'de-pēnd'ence, *a.* Exemption from control.
In'de-pēnd'ent, *a.* Not relying on others; not subject to control. — *n.* A Congregationalist.
In'de-pēnd'ent-ly, *adv.* Without dependence.
In'de-scrib'a-ble, *a.* Impossible to be described.
In'de-strū'e-ti-ble, *a.* Incapable of being destroyed.
In'de-tē'r-mi-na-ble, *a.* Incapable of being determined.
In'de-tē'r-mi-nate, *a.* Indefinite.
In'de-tē'r-mi-nate-ly, *adv.* Without certainty.
In'de-vō'tion, *n.* Irreligion.
In'de-vout', *a.* Not devout.
In'dex, *n.* (*pl.* In'dex-es, or In'di-cēs, 26.) Something that points; table of contents.
In'dia-man (In'dyā- or In'di-ā-), *n.* A large ship in the India trade.
In'dian (In'dyan or In'di-an), *a.* Pertaining to the Indies, or to the aborigines of America. — *n.* A native of the Indies; an aboriginal American.
In'diā-rūb'ber (In'dyā- or In'di-ā-), *n.* Caoutchouc.
In'di-cant, *a.* Showing.
In'di-cāte, *v. t.* To show.

In'di-cā'tion, *n.* Any thing indicative; token. [out.]
In'di-cā'tive, *a.* Pointing
In'di-cā'tor, *n.* He who, or that which, shows.
In'dict' (in'dit'), *v. t.* To present for judicial trial.
In'dict'a-ble (-di'ta-bl), *a.* Subject to indictment.
In'dict'ment (-dit/-), *n.* Accusation by a grand jury.
In'dic'tion, *n.* Declaration; a cycle of fifteen years.
In'dif'fer-ence, *n.* Impartiality; unconcernedness.
In'dif'fer-ent, *a.* Of no account; impartial; passable; tolerable [ably].
In'dif'fer-ent-ly, *adv.* Tolerant.
In'di-gence, *n.* State of destitution. — *SYN.* Poverty; want; need. [a country.]
In'dig'e-nous, *a.* Native to
In'di-gent, *a.* Needy; poor.
In'di-gest'i-ble, *a.* Incapable of being digested.
In'di-ges'tion (-jēt/yun), *n.* Want of digestive powers.
In'dig'nant, *a.* Inflamed with anger. [with contempt.]
In'dig-nā'tion, *n.* Anger
In'dig'ni-ty, *n.* Insult; contemptuous conduct.
In'di-go, *n.* A blue coloring matter.
In'di-rēct, *a.* Not direct; unfair; dishonest.
In'di-rēction, *n.* Oblique course or means. [ly.]
In'di-rēct-ly, *adv.* Not direct.
In'di-rēct'ness, *n.* Obliquity.
In'dis-cern'i-ble (-dis-ern/-), *a.* Not to be seen; not visible.
In'dis-creet', *a.* Injudicious.
In'dis-creet-ly, *adv.* Without prudence.
In'dis-cre'tion (-trēsh'un), *n.* Imprudence; folly.
In'dis-erim'i-nate, *a.* Not making a distinction.
In'dis-erim'i-nate-ly, *adv.* Without distinction.
In'dis-erim'i-nā'tion, *n.* Want of distinction.
In'dis-pēn'sa-ble, *a.* Not to be dispensed with; necessary.
In'dis-pēn'sa-bly, *adv.* Necessarily. [chance.]
In'dis-pōge', *v. t.* To dis-

In'dis-pō-si'tion (-sish/un), *n.* Disinclination; sickness.
In'dis'pu-ta-ble, *a.* Not to be controverted.
In'dis'pu-ta-bly, *adv.* Beyond question.
In'dis'so-lu-ble, *a.* Not capable of being melted; binding.
In'dis'so-lu-bly, *adv.* So as not to be dissolved.
In'dis-gōlv'a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being dissolved.
In'dis-pōge', *a.* Somewhat ill: disinclined. [obscure.]
In'dis-tinet', *a.* Confused;
In'dis-tinet-ly, *adv.* Not clearly; obscurely.
In'dis-tinet'ness, *n.* Want of distinctness or clearness.
In'dis-tin'guish-a-ble, *a.* Not to be distinguished.
In'dit'e', *v. t.* To compose in writing; to dictate.
In'dit'ement, *n.* Act of inditing.
In'di-vid'u-al, *a.* Single; numerically one. — *n.* A single person or thing.
In'di-vid'u-al-ism, *n.* Individual existence or essence.
In'di-vid'u-al'i-ty, *n.* Separate existence.
In'di-vid'u-al-ly, *adv.* Singly. [of division.]
In'di-vi'si-ble, *a.* Incapable
In'div'is-ible, *a.* Not teachable; dull; intractable.
In'do-gm'i-ty, *n.* Dullness of intellect.
In'dōc'tri-nāte, *v. t.* To instruct in principles.
In'dōc'tri-nā'tion, *n.* Instruction in principles.
In'do-ledge, *n.* Habitual idleness; sloth.
In'do-lent, *a.* Habitually idle; slothful.
In'do-lent-ly, *adv.* Listlessly.
In'dōm'i-na-ble, *a.* Unconquerable.
In'dōrse', *v. t.* To write, as one's name, on the back; to assign by indorsement.
In'dor-see', *a.* One to whom a note is indorsed.
In'dōrs'er, *n.* One who indorses a note or bill.
In'dōrse'ment, *n.* A writing of one's name on the back of a note.

schm, ör, dō, wöl, tō, tōök; äm, rye, pūll; 9, 8, 9/8; e, ü, hard; ag; egist; u as ag; this.

In-fe-liç'i-ty, *n.* Unhappiness; unfortunate state.

In-fër' (7), *v. t.* To deduce as a fact or consequence.

In-fër'a-ble, *a.* Capable of **In-fër'i-ble**, *a.* being inferred.

In-fër-ençe, *n.* Deduction from premises.

In-fër-ên-tial, *a.* Deducible by inferences.

In-fër'i-or, *a.* Lower in age or place or value. — *n.* One who is lower in age or place.

In-fër'i-ôr'i-ty, *n.* A lower state or condition.

In-fër-mal, *a.* Pertaining to hell; hellish. — *n.* An inhabitant of hell.

In-fër-tile, *a.* Unfruitful.

In-fër-ti-l'i-ty, *n.* Unfruitfulness; barrenness. [annoy.]

In-fës't, *v. t.* To disturb; to **In-fës-tiv'i-ty**, *n.* Want of mirth.

In-fi-del, *a.* Not believing the Scriptures; unbelieving. — *n.* One who rejects the Scriptures and Christianity; an unbeliever.

In-fi-dê-l'i-mal, *n.* Disbelief of the inspiration of the Scriptures; unfaithfulness.

In-fl'i-trâte, *v. t.* To enter by the pores.

In-fl'i-trâ-tion, *n.* Act of entering the pores. [menes.]

In-fl'i-nite, *a.* Boundless; im-

In-fl'i-nite-ly, *adv.* Without limit or end.

In-fin'i-tê-s'i-mal, *a.* Infinitely divided.

In-fin'i-tive, *a.* Expressing action without limitation of person or number.

In-fin'i-tûde, *n.* Infinity.

In-fin'i-ty, *n.* Unlimited extent or number.

In-firm', *a.* Weak; sickly.

In-firm'a-ry, *n.* A place to lodge and nurse the sick.

In-firm'i-ty, *n.* Weakness; feebleness; falling.

In-fix', *v. t.* To fix deep.

In-flâm'e, *v. t.* To set on fire; to provoke; to excite. — *v. i.* To grow hot and painful.

In-flâm'ma-bi-l'i-ty, *n.* Susceptibility of taking fire.

In-flâm'ma-ble, *a.* Easily set on fire.

In-flâm-mâ-tion, *n.* A set-

ting on fire; a redness and swelling. [ing inflammation.]

In-flâm'ma-to-ry, *a.* Showing **In-flâte'**, *v. t.* To swell; to blow or puff up.

In-flâ-tion, *n.* A swelling with wind or vanity.

In-flê't, *v. t.* To bend; to vary; to modulate.

In-flê-ct-ion (27), *n.* Act of bending; variation of ending in words; modulation of voice.

In-flê-ct'ive, *a.* Able to bend.

In-flêx'i-bi-l'i-ty, *n.* Unyielding stiffness; obstinacy.

In-flêx'i-ble, *a.* Immovably stiff. [ness.]

In-flêx'i-bly, *adv.* With firm-

In-flî-et', *v. t.* To lay or bring on; to impose.

In-flî-et-ion, *n.* The act of inflicting; punishment.

In-flî-et'ive, *a.* Tending to inflict. [flowering.]

In-flô-rês'ençe, *n.* Mode of **In-flu-ençe**, *n.* Moving or directing power. — *v. t.* To move by moral power; to persuade; to act upon.

In-flu-ên-tial, *a.* Exerting influence or power.

In-flu-ên-zâ, *n.* A violent catarrh, often epidemic.

In-flux, *n.* Act of flowing in.

In-fôld', *v. t.* To involve; to inwrap.

In-fôrm', *v. t.* To tell; to acquaint with; to animate. — *SYN.* To apprise; teach; instruct. — *v. i.* To give intelligence.

In-fôrm'al, *a.* Wanting form; without ceremony; irregular.

In-fôr-mâ-l'i-ty, *n.* Want of usual forms.

In-fôrm'al-ly, *adv.* Without the usual forms.

In-fôrm'ant, *n.* One who tells; an informer.

In-fôr-mâ-tion, *n.* Notice given; intelligence; knowledge.

In-fôrm'er, *n.* One who tells.

In-frâ-ct-ion, *n.* Breach; violation.

In-frân-gi-ble, *a.* Incapable of being broken.

In-frê-quên-çy, *n.* Uncommonness; rarity.

In-frê-quent, *a.* Not usual; uncommon; rare.

In-frînge', *v. t.* To break, as contracts; to violate.

In-frînge'ment, *n.* Violation.

In-fû-ri-âte, *v. t.* To enrage.

In-fû-ri-ate, *a.* Like a fury; violently enraged.

In-fû-ge', *v. t.* To pour in; to steep in liquor; to inspire.

In-fû-gi-bi-l'i-ty, *n.* Capacity of being poured in; incapability of fusion.

In-fû-gi-ble, *a.* Capable of being infused; incapable of being made liquid.

In-fû-gion, *n.* Act of pouring in; liquor made by infusion.

In-gên-er-âte, *v. t.* To produce within. [innate.]

In-gên-er-ate, *a.* Inborn;

In-gên'ictus (-j'n'yus), *a.* Possessed of genius; skillful. [ingeniousness.]

In-gên'iotis-ly, *adv.* With **In-ge-ni-l'i-ty**, *n.* Ready invention; skill.

In-gên'u-ôus, *a.* Free from reserve or dissimulation; — *SYN.* Open; frank; candid.

In-gên'u-ôus-ly, *adv.* Candidly. [dor.]

In-gên'u-ôus-ness, *n.* Can-

In-glô-ri-ôus, *a.* Bringing no glory; disgraceful.

In-glô-ri-ôus-ly, *adv.* Without glory.

In'got (18), *n.* A bar or wedge of metal.

In-grâft', *v. t.* To insert, as a scion, in a stock.

In-grâft'ment, *n.* Act of ingrafting.

In'grâin, or **In-grâin'**, *v. t.* To dye before manufacture.

In-grâte, *n.* An ungrateful person.

In-grâ-ti-âte (-grâ'hî-), *v. t.* To get into favor.

In-grât'i-tûde, *n.* Want of a sense of favors. [nent part.]

In-grê-di-ent, *n.* A component.

In-gress, *n.* Entrance.

In-gulf', *v. t.* To swallow up in a gulf.

In-hâb'it, *v. t.* To dwell; to live in. — *v. i.* To dwell or abide.

In-hâb'it-a-ble, *a.* Possible to be inhabited.

In-hab'it-an-cy, *n.* Legal residence.
 In-hab'it-ant, *n.* A dweller.
 In-hab'it-a'tion, *n.* Act of residence. [habiting].
 In-ha-lá'tion, *n.* Act of tugging.
 In-há'le', *v. t.* To draw into the lungs. [sical].
 In-há'r-mó'ní-ous, *o.* Unmusical.
 In-hé're', *v. i.* To be fixed in.
 In-hé're'nce, *n.* Existence in something else.
 In-hé'rent, *a.* Existing in something: innate.
 In-hé'rent-ly, *adv.* By inherence.
 In-hér'it, *v. t.* To take by inheritance.
 In-hér'it-a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being inherited.
 In-hér'it-age, *n.* An hereditary estate. [inherits].
 In-hér'it-or, *n.* A man who inherits.
 In-hé'gion, *n.* State of inhering; inherence.
 In-hib'it, *v. t.* To restrain; to forbid.
 In-hi-bí'tion (-bísh'un), *n.* Restraint; prohibition.
 In-hós'pi-ta-ble, *a.* Not disposed to entertain strangers.
 In-hós'pi-ta-bly, *adv.* Unkindly to strangers.
 In-hós'pi-tá'ty, *n.* Want of hospitality. [cruel].
 In-hú'man, *a.* Barbarous.
 In-hu-mán'i-ty, *n.* Barbarity; cruelty. [ously].
 In-hu'man-ly, *adv.* Barbarously.
 In-hu-má'tion, *n.* Act of burying.
 In-hú'me', *v. t.* To bury.
 In-im'f-cal, *a.* Unfriendly.
 In-im'f-cal-ly, *adv.* In an unfriendly manner.
 In-im'f-ta-ble, *a.* Not to be imitated. [imitation].
 In-im'f-ta-bly, *adv.* Beyond imitation.
 In-iq'uí-tóus (-ík'wí-), *a.* Characterized by great injustice. — *SYN.* Wicked; nefarious; criminal [crime].
 In-iq'uí-ty, *n.* Injustice;
 In-i'tial (-ish'al), *a.* First. — *n.* The first letter of a name.
 In-i'ti-á'te (-ish'í-át), *v. t.* To instruct in rudiments; to introduce.
 In-i'ti-á'tion (-ish'í-át), *n.* Instruction in first principles.

In-i'ti-a-tive } (-ish'í-), *a.*
 In-i'ti-a-to-ry } Serving to initiate.
 In-jéct', *v. t.* To throw in.
 In-jé'ction, *n.* Act of throwing in; any thing injected.
 In-jú-di'cious (-dích'us), *a.* Not judicious; unwise.
 In-jú-di'cious-ly, *adv.* Without judgment. [order].
 In-júne'tion, *n.* Command.
 In-jure, *v. t.* To hurt; to damage; to harm.
 In-jú'ri-ous, *a.* Hurtful.
 In-jú'ri-ous-ly, *adv.* Hurtfully.
 In-jú-ry, *n.* Hurt; detriment.
 In-jús'tice, *n.* Want of justice; wrong.
 Ink, *n.* A liquor used in writing and printing. — *v. t.* To mark with ink.
 Ink'hórn, *n.* A vessel to hold ink.
 Ink'ling, *n.* A hint; desire.
 Ink'stánd, *n.* A vessel to hold ink.
 Ink'y, *n.* Consisting of, or like, ink. [see].
 In'land, *a.* Remote from the sea.
 In-lá'y', *v. t.* To diversify with other substances.
 In'lá'y, *n.* Pieces of wood, ivory, &c., inlaid. [bay].
 In'let, *n.* Passage into a bay.
 In'ly, *adv.* Internally; secretly.
 In'má'te, *n.* One who lives in the same house.
 In'móst, *a.* Deepest within.
 Inn (3), *n.* A house of entertainment for travelers.
 In'ná'te, or In-ná'te', *a.* Inborn; natural.
 In-ná'te-ly, or In-ná'te'ly, *adv.* Naturally.
 In-náv'í-ga-ble, *a.* Impassable by ships. [inward].
 In'ner, *a.* Interior; further.
 In'ner-móst, *a.* Deepest or furthest within.
 In'ning, *n.* The turn for using the bat in cricket.
 In'n'keep-er, *n.* A person who keeps an inn or tavern.
 In-no'cénce, *n.* Freedom from guilt; harmlessness.
 In-no'cent, *a.* Free from guilt; pure; harmless.
 In-no'cent-ly, *adv.* Harmlessly.

In-nóe'u-ous, *a.* Harmless.
 In-no-vá'te, *v. t. or i.* To introduce as a novelty.
 In-no-vá'tion, *n.* Introduction of novelties.
 In-no-vá'tor, *n.* One who innovates. [ucent].
 In-nóx'í-ous, *a.* Harmless; innoxious.
 In-nu-én'do, *n.* (pl. In-nu-én'doeg, 18.) A distant hint.
 In-nú'mer-a-ble, *a.* Impossible to be numbered.
 In-nú'mer-a-bly, *adv.* Beyond number.
 In-nu-trí'tious (-trísh'us), *a.* Not nourishing.
 In-óe'u-lá'te, *v. t.* To insert, as a scion, in a stock; to communicate, as disease, by inserting infectious matter.
 In-óe'u-lá'tion, *n.* Act of inoculating.
 In-óe'u-lá'tor, *n.* One who inoculates. [small].
 In-ó'dor-ous, *a.* Destitute of smell.
 In-óf-fén'sí-ve, *a.* Giving no offense.
 In-óf-fén'sí-ve-ly, *adv.* Without offense; harmlessly.
 In-óf-fí'cial (-fish'al), *a.* Not official.
 In-óf-fí'cious (-fish'us), *a.* Contrary to duty.
 In-óp'er-a-tí-ve, *a.* Inactive.
 In-óp'por-túne', *a.* Not opportune; unreasonable.
 In-óp'por-túne'ly, *adv.* Unseasonably. [late].
 In-ór'di-ná'te, *a.* Immoderate.
 In-ór'di-ná'te-ly, *adv.* Immoderately; excessively.
 In-ór-gán'í-ze, *a.* Void of organs; unorganized.
 In-ó's'e'u-lá'te, *v. t.* To unite, as two vessels, a vein and an artery, at their extremities.
 In-ó's'e'u-lá'tion, *n.* Union by contact of the two extremities.
 In-quest, *n.* Judicial inquiry.
 In-quí-sí-túde, *n.* A restless state of mind; uneasiness.
 In-quire', *v. t.* To ask about; to seek by asking.
 In-quí'r'er, *n.* One who inquires. [quiring].
 In-quí'r'y (19), *n.* Act of inquiring.
 In-quí-sí'tion (-fish'an), *n.* Judicial inquiry; a court

INQUISITIONAL

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INSTIGATOR

for the punishment of heresy. [taining to inquiry.
In-qui-si-tion-al, *a.* Per-
in-quis-i-tive, *a.* Given to in-
 quiry; curious. [curiosity.
In-quis-i-tive-ness, *a.* Busy
in-quis-i-tor, *a.* A member
 of the inquisition.
In-quis-i-tō-ri-al, *a.* Pertain-
 ing to inquisition.
In-road, *n.* Sudden in-
 vasion; incursion.
In-sa-lu'bri-ous, *a.* Not salu-
 brious; unhealthy.
In-sa-lu'bri-ty, *n.* Want of
 salubrity; unwholesome-
 ness.
In-sane, *a.* Unsound in
 mind; crazy; deranged.
In-sane-ly (10), *adv.* Madly;
 foolishly. [of intellect.
In-san'i-ty, *n.* Derangement
In-sā'ti-a-ble (-sā'shī-), *a.*
 Not to be satisfied.
In-sā'ti-a-ble-ness (-sā'shī-),
n. Insatiable greediness.
In-sā'ti-a-bly (-sā'shī-), *adv.*
 With greediness not to be
 satisfied.
In-sā'ti-ate (-sā'shī-), *a.* Not
 satisfied. [ness.
In-sa-ti'e-ty, *n.* Insatiable
In-scri-be, *v. t.* To write on.
In-scrip-tion, *n.* That which is
 written on something;
 title; address.
In-seru'ta-bil'i-ty, } *n.*
In-seru'ta-ble-ness, } The
 quality of being inscrutable.
In-seru'ta-ble, *a.* Unsearch-
 able; undiscoverable.
In-sect, *n.* A small animal
 with six legs, and breathing
 through tubes running
 through the body.
In-sec-tiv-o-rous, *a.* Feeding
 on insects.
In-se-cure, *a.* Unsafe; not
 confident of safety.
In-se-cure-ly, *adv.* Unsafely;
 with hazard.
In-se-cū'i-ty, *n.* Want of
 safety; danger; hazard.
In-sen'sate, *a.* Senseless;
 stupid; foolish.
In-sen-si-bil'i-ty, *n.* Want
 of emotion or affection.
In-sen-si-ble, *a.* Destitute of
 feeling; imperceptible.
In-sen-si-bly, *adv.* Imper-
 ceptibly; gradually.

In-sen'tient, *a.* Not having
 perception.
In-sép-a-ra-ble, *a.* Impos-
 sible to be separated.
In-sép-a-ra-bly, *adv.* With
 indissoluble union.
In-sért, *v. t.* To bring into;
 to introduce.
In-sér-tion, *n.* Act of insert-
 ing; thing inserted.
In'side, *n.* The inner part or
 place. [sly.
In-sid'i-ous, *a.* Deceitful;
In-sid'i-ous-ly, *adv.* Deceit-
 fully; slyly.
In'sight (-sit), *n.* Sight of
 the interior; full knowl-
 edge. [distinction.
In-sig-ni-fa, *n. pl.* Badges of
In-sig-ni-fic-ance, *n.* Want
 of meaning; unimportance.
In-sig-ni-fic-ant, *a.* Void of
 meaning; without weight
 of character. — *SYN.* Un-
 important; trivial; imma-
 terial.
In-sin-çère, *a.* Hypocritical;
 false. [critically.
In-sin-çère-ly, *adv.* Hypo-
In-sin-çer'i-ty, *n.* Deceitful-
 ness; hypocrisy.
In-sin-u-ate, *v. t.* To creep
 in; to hint.
In-sin-u-ation, *n.* Act of
 insinuating; a hint.
In-sin-u-ator, *n.* One who
 insinuates. [vapid.
In-sip'id, *a.* Void of taste;
In-sip'id'i-ty, } *n.* Want of
In-sip'id-ness, } taste; want
 of life and spirit.
In-sip'id-ly, *adv.* Without
 taste. [or urgent.
In-sist, *v. i.* To be persistent
In-snā-re, *v. t.* To entrap.
In-so-bri'e-ty, *n.* Intemper-
 ance.
In-so-lāte, *v. t.* To expose
 to the sun's rays.
In-so-lence, *n.* Haughtiness
 or pride joined with con-
 tempt; audacity.
In-so-lent, *a.* Haughty; in-
 sulting. [ly.
In-so-lent-ly, *adv.* Haughti-
In-so-lid'i-ty, } *n.* Want of
 solidity.
In-sol-u-bil'i-ty, } *n.* The
 quality of being insoluble.
In-sol-u-ble, *a.* Incapable of
 being dissolved in a fluid.

In-solv-a-ble, *n.* Incapable of
 being solved or explained.
In-solv-en-cy, *n.* Inability to
 pay debts. [debts.
In-solv'ent, *a.* Unable to pay
In-so-much, *adv.* So that.
In-spéct, *v. t.* To examine;
 to superintend; to view.
In-spéc-tion, *n.* Examina-
 tion; to view.
In-spéct'or, *n.* An examiner;
 a superintendent.
In-spér-sion, *n.* Act of
 sprinkling on.
In-sphère, *v. t.* To place in a
 sphere. [being inspired.
In-spi-ra-ble, *a.* Capable of
In-spi-rā'tion, *n.* Act of
 drawing in the breath; di-
 vine influence upon the
 mind.
In-spi-re, *v. i.* To draw in
 breath. — *v. t.* To breathe
 into; to infuse; to animate
 supernaturally.
In-spir'it, *v. t.* To animate.
In-spi's-ate, *v. t.* To thicken,
 as liquids.
In-spis-sā'tion, *n.* Act of
 thickening. [stancy.
In-sta-bil'i-ty, } *n.* Incon-
In-stā-ble, } stant;
 unsteady. [office.
In-stall, *v. t.* To invest with
In-stāl-lā'tion, *n.* The giving
 possession of an office.
In-stall'ment (9), *n.* Act of
 installing; payment of part.
In-stance, *n.* Solicitation;
 example; a case occurring.
 — *v. i.* or *t.* To produce an
 example.
In'stant, *n.* A moment. —
a. Present; urgent.
In-stan-tā-ne-ous, *a.* Done
 in an instant.
In-stan-tā-ne-ous-ly, *adv.*
 In an instant.
In-stān'ter, *adv.* Instantly.
In-stant-ly, *adv.* Immediate-
 ly. [condition.
In-stāte, *v. t.* To place in a
In-stēad, *adv.* In place of.
In-steep, *v. t.* To steep.
In'step, *n.* The upper part of
 the foot. [ward; to set on.
In-sti-gāte, *v. t.* To urge for-
In-sti-gā'tion, } *n.* Incitement,
 as to evil or wickedness.
In-sti-gā'tor, } *n.* One who in-
 cites to evil.

són, ór, dq, wplf, tób, tók; òrn, rye, pull; ç, é, se/t; e, ð, hard; a; exist; u as ng; this

In-still', *v. t.* To infuse by drops; to insinuate.
In-stil-lá'tion, *n.* Act of infusing by drops.
In-stipet, *n.* Unconscious, involuntary, or unreasoning prompting to action.
In-stig-et'ive, *a.* Prompted by instigate. [*instinct*].
In-stig-et'ive-ly, *adv.* By instigate.
In-sti-túte, *v. t.* To establish. — *n.* Established law.
In-sti-tú'tion, *n.* Act of establishing; *system* establishing; *direct*.
In-strúct', *v. t.* To teach; to instruct. [*direction*; *command*].
In-strúct'ive, *a.* Conveying knowledge; serving to instruct. [*teaches*].
In-strúct'or, *n.* One who instructs.
In-strúct'ress, *n.* A female teacher.
In-stru-ment, *n.* A tool; machine; a writing; an agent.
In-stru-ment'al, *a.* Conducive to some end.
In-stru-ment-ál'i-ty, *n.* Agency; means.
In-sub-jec'tion, *n.* State of disobedience.
In-sub-ór-di-ná'tion, *n.* Disobedience to lawful authority.
In-súf'fer-a-ble, *a.* Not to be borne; unendurable.
In-súf'fer-a-bly, *adv.* To a degree beyond endurance.
In-suf-fi-cien-cy (-fish/ed-), *n.* Want of sufficiency.
In-suf-fi-cient (-fish/ent), *a.* Inadequate. [*water*].
In-su-lar, *a.* Surrounded by water.
In-su-lár'i-ty, *n.* State of being insular.
In-su-láte, *v. t.* To place in a detached position; to make an isle. [*island*].
In-su-lá'tion, *n.* Act of insulating.
In-sult, *n.* Intended contempt. — *syn.* Outrage; insolence; affront; indignity.
In-sult', *v. t.* To treat with abuse, insolence, or contempt. [*gross abuse*].
In-sult'ing, *a.* Containing insult.
In-sú'per-a-ble, *a.* Impossible to be overcome.
In-sú'per-a-bly, *adv.* So as not to be surmounted.

In-sup-pórt'a-ble, *a.* Impossible to be endured.
In-sup-pórt'a-bly, *adv.* Beyond endurance.
In-sup-press'ible, *a.* Not to be suppressed.
In-sur-a-ble (-shur/-), *a.* Capable of being insured.
In-sur-áge (-shur/-), *n.* Security against loss by paying a certain sum.
In-sure' (-shur/, 28), *v. t.* To make sure against loss.
In-súr'gent, *a.* Exciting sedition; rebellious. — *n.* One who rises against lawful authority.
In-sur-mount'a-ble, *a.* Not to be surmounted, or overcome; insuperable.
In-sur-réc'tion, *n.* Open opposition to lawful authority. — *syn.* Sedition; revolt; rebellion.
In-sur-réc'tion-a-ry, *a.* Relating to insurrection.
In-sus-cépt'ible, *a.* Not capable of feeling.
In-tágl'io (-tál'yo), *n.* A precious stone with a figure engraved on it.
In-tán'gi-ble, *a.* Not perceptible by touch. [*ber*].
In-te-ger, *n.* A whole number.
In-te-gral, *n.* An entire thing. — *a.* Whole; entire.
In-te-grant, *a.* Necessary to constitute an entire thing.
In-te-gráte, *v. t.* To form one whole; to make up.
In-tég'ri-ty, *n.* Wholeness; uprightness; purity. [*ing*].
In-tég'u-ment, *n.* A covering.
In-tel-lec't, *n.* Power to judge and comprehend; the understanding.
In-tel-léc'tion, *n.* Simple apprehension of ideas.
In-tel-léc't'ive, *a.* Pertaining to the intellect.
In-tel-léc't'u-al, *a.* Pertaining to the understanding; mental.
In-tel-léc't'u-al-ly, *adv.* By means of the understanding.
In-tél'li-génce, *n.* Understanding.
In-tél'li-gent, *a.* Knowing; instructed; skillful.
In-tél'li-gent-ly, *adv.* In an intelligent manner.

In-tél'li-gi-ble, *a.* Capable of being comprehended.
In-tél'li-gi-bly, *adv.* So to be understood.
In-tém'per-áge, *n.* Excess drunkenness; inebriation.
In-tém'per-áte, *a.* Excessive; ungovernable; inordinate; addicted to the excessive use of spirituous liquor.
In-ténd', *v. t.* or *i.* To purpose.
In-ténd'ant, *n.* An overseer.
In-tén'se, *a.* Strained; overvehement; extreme.
In-tén'se-ly, *adv.* To a high degree. [*high*].
In-tén'sion, *n.* Act of straining.
In-tén'si-ty, *n.* Extreme degree.
In-tén'sive, *a.* Giving force.
In-tént', *a.* Fixed close; — *n.* Purpose; aim.
In-tén'tion, *n.* Design; purpose; aim.
In-tén'tion-al, *a.* Designed.
In-tén'tion-al-ly, *adv.* Purposely. [*attention*].
In-tén't'ly, *adv.* With close attention.
In-tén'tness, *n.* Close application.
In-tér' (7), *v. t.* To bury.
In-ter-áct, *n.* Performances between acts. [*add*].
In-ter-áct-a-ry, *a.* Interacting.
In-ter-áct-áte, *v. t.* To insert between others.
In-ter-áct-lá'tion, *n.* Insertion of a day in a calendar.
In-ter-céde', *v. t.* To interpose; to mediate.
In-ter-céd'ent, *a.* Mediating.
In-ter-cépt', *v. t.* To seize; to intercept. [*interception*].
In-ter-cépt-ion, *n.* Act of intercepting.
In-ter-cé'sion (-shé'sion), *n.* Mediation; interposition.
In-ter-cés'sor, *a.* A mediator. [*intercessor*].
In-ter-cés'so-ry, *a.* Connected.
In-ter-cháin', *v. t.* To link together.
In-ter-chánge', *v. t.* To change by giving and receiving; to reciprocate.
In-ter-chánge, *n.* Mutual exchange; barter; exchange.
In-ter-chánge-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being given or taken mutually.

large-a-ly, *adv.*
small exchange.

ance, *n.* Mutual
friendship.

ance, *n.* A pass-
word.

st', *v. t.* To forbid.
st, *n.* A prohibition.

sion, *n.* Act of
ing. [to prohibit.

o-ry, *n.* Serving
to; to affect. — *s.*

share; premium
use of money.

ed, *a.* Having an

ing, *a.* Exciting
pleasing.

o', *v. i.* To inter-
o clash; to inter-

ence, *n.* Interpo-
stermeddling.

n, *n.* The mean time.

n, *a.* Internal; be-
in. — *n.* The in-
t. [ly.

ly, *adv.* Inward-
pent, *a.* Lying be-

tervening.

tion, *n.* A word
nation.

s', *v. t.* To inter-
insert.

se', *n.* Time be-
o events.

st', *v. t.* To insert
to; to interpose.

ve', *v. t.* To insert
ives in.

st', *v. t.* To write
between the lines of.

o-ar, { *a.* Written
o-al, } or printed
the lines.

o-s'tion, *n.* A
printing between

{ by uniting links.

k', *v. t.* To connect
u-tor, *n.* One who

dialogue.

u-to-ry, *a.* Con-
f dialogue.

er, *n.* An intruder.

e, *n.* An entertain-
between the acts of a

face of instrumental
between the parts of a

hymn.

st'rage, *n.* Recip-

rocal marriage between two
families, tribes, &c.

In-ter-mar'y, *v. i.* To be-
come connected, as families,

by a marriage between two
of their members.

In-ter-méd'le, *v. i.* To med-
dle in the affairs of others.

In-ter-méd'ler, *n.* An offi-
cious person.

In-ter-mé'di-al, } *a.* Lying
In-ter-mé'di-ate, } between.

In-terment, *n.* A burying.

In-ter-mi-na-ble, *n.* Admit-
ting of no end. — *SYN.*

Boundless; endless; infinite.

In-ter-ming'le, *v. t.* To ming-
gle together.

In-ter-mis'sion (-mish'un),
n. Cessation for a time.

In-ter-mis'sive, *a.* Coming
at times.

In-ter-mit', *v. i.* or *t.* To cease
or cause to cease for a time.

In-ter-mit'tent, *a.* Ceasing
at intervals. — *s.* A disease

that intermits.

In-ter-mix', *v. t.* or *i.* To mix.

In-ter-mix'ture, *n.* A mass
formed by mixture.

In-ter'nal, *a.* Inward; inter-
ior; domestic. [ly.

In-ter'nal-ly, *adv.* Inward.

In-ter-ná'tion-al (-nash'un-),
a. Existing between nations.

In-ter-nún'ci-o (-nún'shi-o),
n. A pope's representative.

In-ter'po-lá'te, *v. t.* To in-
sert, as spurious matter, in

a writing.

In-ter'po-lá'tion, *n.* The
act of inserting spurious

words in a writing.

In-ter'po-lá'tor, *n.* One who
interpolates. [posing.

In-ter-pó'sal, *n.* Act of inter-

In-ter-pó'se', *v. i.* To step in
between. — *v. t.* To place

between; to interfere; to
mediate.

In-ter-po-si'tion (-shish'un),
n. Act of mediating.

In-ter'pret, *v. t.* To explain.

In-ter'pret-a'tion, *n.* Expla-
nation; version.

In-ter'pret'er, *n.* One who
expounds.

In-ter-rég'num. *n.* The time
a throne is vacant between
the death of a king and the
accession of his successor.

In-ter-ro-gá'te, *v. t.* To ex-
amine by question.

In-ter-ro-gá'tion, *n.* A ques-
tion; an inquiry; a point

{ denoting a question.

In-ter-róga-tive, *a.* Denot-
ing a question.

In-ter-ro-gá'tor, *n.* One who
asks questions.

In-ter-ró-ga-to-ry, *n.* A
question. — *a.* Containing

a question.

In-ter-rúpt', *v. t.* To stop
by interfering; to divide.

In-ter-rúpt'ion, *n.* Interpo-
sition; stop; hindrance.

In-ter-séct', *v. t.* To divide;
to cross. — *v. i.* To meet

and cross each other.

In-ter-séction, *n.* Act of
crossing; point where two

lines cut each other.

In-ter-spáce, *n.* An inter-
vening space.

In-ter-spáse', *v. t.* To scat-
ter among.

In-ter-spér'sion, *n.* Act of
scattering.

In-ter-stél'lar, *a.* Being
among the stars.

In-ter-stice, or In-ter'stice,
n. An empty space between

things closely set.

In-ter-sti'tial (-stish'al), *a.*
Containing interstices.

In-ter-téxt'ure, *n.* State of
being interwoven.

In-ter-twine', { *v. t.* To unite
In-ter-twist', } by twining.

In-ter-val (18), *n.* A space
between things; time be-

tween events. [between.

In-ter-véne', *v. i.* To come
in-ter-vén'tion, *n.* Act of

intervening; interposition.

In-ter-view, *n.* A formal
meeting; conference.

In-ter-weave', *v. t.* To weave
one into another of.

In-tés'tate, *a.* Dying with-
out a will. — *n.* One who

dies without leaving a will.

In-tés'ti-nal, *a.* Pertaining
to the bowels. [mestic.

In-tés'tine, *a.* Internal; do-

In-tés'tine, *n.* *pl.* The
bowels.

In-thrall' (16), *v. t.* To re-
duce to bondage; to enslave.

In-thrall'ment (9), *n.* Sla-
very.

In-ti-ma-ry, *n.* Close familiarity; friendship.
In-ti-māte, *v. t.* To hint; to suggest; to point out.
In-ti-mate, *a.* Inmost; near. — *n.* A familiar associate or friend. [*ly.*]
In-ti-mate-ly, *adv.* Familiarly.
In-ti-mātion, *n.* A hint; suggestion; notice.
In-tim'i-dāte, *v. t.* To inspire with fear. — *SYN.* To dispirit; abash; deter.
In-tim'i-dā'tion, *n.* The act of intimidating.
In'to, *prep.* Nothing entrance.
In-tol'er-a-ble, *a.* Not to be borne or endured.
In-tol'er-a-bly, *adv.* Beyond endurance. [toleration.]
In-tol'er-ance, *n.* Want of **In-tol'er-ant**, *a.* Unable to bear; illiberal; bigoted.
In-to-nā'tion, *n.* Manner of utterance; modulation.
In-tox'i-cāte, *v. t.* To inebriate; to make drunk.
In-tox'i-cā'tion, *n.* State of drunkenness.
In-trāct'i-bil'i-ty, *n.* Obstinacy.
In-trāct'a-ble, *a.* Unmanageable; obstinate; unruly.
In-trān'si-tive, *a.* Expressing an action or state that does not pass over to an object.
In-trēnch', *v. t.* To fortify with a trench; to encroach.
In-trēnch'ment, *n.* A ditch and parapet for defense.
In-trēp'id, *a.* Fearless; bold.
In-trē-pid'i-ty, *n.* Undaunted bravery; fearlessness.
In-trēp'id-ly, *adv.* Fearlessly.
In'tri-ca-cy, *n.* Entanglement; perplexed state; complexity; obscurity.
In'tri-cate, *a.* Entangled or involved. — *SYN.* Complex; complicated.
In'tri-cate-ly, *adv.* With entanglement.
In-trigue' (*-treeg'*), *n.* Stratagem; amour. — *v. t.* To carry on secret designs.
In-trigu'er (*-treeg'-*), *n.* One who intrigues.
In-trin'sic, *a.* Internal;
In-trin'sic-al, *a.* true; inherent; essential; real.

In-trin'sic-al-ly, *adv.* Internally; essentially.
In-tro-dūce', *v. t.* To bring in; to make known.
In-tro-dūc'tion, *n.* Act of introducing; a preface.
In-tro-dūc'tive, *a.* Serving to introduce.
In-tro-dūc'to-ry, *a.* Serving to introduce.
In-tro-spēc'tion, *n.* A view of the inside. [inward.]
In-tro-vērt', *v. t.* To turn inward.
In-trude', *v. t.* To come unwelcome. — *v. i.* To thrust in without invitation.
In-trud'er, *n.* One who intrudes.
In-tru'gion, *n.* Entrance without right. [trude.]
In-tru'sive, *a.* Apt to intrude.
In-trust', *v. t.* To commit to the care of.
In-tu'i-tion (*-teh'un*), *n.* Immediate knowledge, as in perception.
In-tū'i-tive, *a.* Perceived by the mind immediately.
In-tū'i-tive-ly, *adv.* By immediate perception.
In-tu-mē'scenge, *n.* A swelling with heat; a tumid state.
In-twine', *v. t.* To twist together.
In-twist', *v. t.* To overflow; to deluge.
In-un-dā'tion, *n.* An overflow of water; a flood.
In-ūre', *v. t. or i.* To accustom; to serve to the use or benefit of.
In-ūre'ment, *n.* A hardening by use. [urn.]
In-ūrn', *v. t.* To put in an **In-ū'il'i-ty**, *n.* Uselessness.
In-vāde', *v. t.* To enter in a hostile manner; to attack.
In-vād'er, *n.* One who invades. [void.]
In-vā'l'id, *a.* Weak; null.
In-va-lid, *n.* One disabled. — *a.* In ill-health; feeble; infirm.
In-vā'l'id-āte, *v. t.* To make void; to weaken.
In-va-lid'i-ty, *n.* Weakness; want of legal force.
In-vā'l'u-a-ble, *a.* Beyond valuation; priceless.
In-vā'ri-a-ble, *a.* Unchangeable; uniform.

In-vā'ri-a-bly, *adv.* Without change; uniformly.
In-vā'gion, *n.* Hostile entrance; infringement.
In-vā'sive, *a.* Entering with hostile purpose.
In-vēc'tive, *n.* A harsh or reproachful accusation.
In-veigh' (*-vē'*), *v. t.* To rail against; to reproach.
In-veigh'er (*-vē'er*), *n.* One who inveighs.
In-vē'gle (*-vē'gl'*), *v. t.* To seduce; to entice; to wheedle; to entrap.
In-vēnt', *v. t.* To discover by study or inquiry; to find out; to contrive; fabricate; feign.
In-vēn'tion, *n.* Act of finding out; that which is invented.
In-vēn'tive, *a.* Ready at invention; ingenious. [vent.]
In-vēn'tor, *n.* One who invents.
In-ven-to-ry, *n.* A list of articles. — *v. t.* To make a list of. [Inventory.]
In-vērs'e, *a.* Inverted; reversed.
In-vērs'e-ly, *adv.* In the contrary order or manner.
In-vēr'sion, *n.* A complete change of order.
In-vērt', *v. t.* To turn upside down; to change the order of completely.
In-vērt'ed, *a.* Reversed.
In-vēst', *v. t.* To clothe; to besigue; to vest in something else. [invest.]
In-vēst'i-gāte, *v. t.* To search.
In-vēst'i-gā'tion, *n.* A searching for truth; examination; inquiry.
In-vēst'i-gā'tor, *n.* One who searches for truth.
In-vēst'i-tūre, *n.* Act of giving possession.
In-vēst'ment, *n.* A vestment, the converting into property less feeling than money.
In-vē'ter-a-cy, *n.* Obstinacy confirmed by time.
In-vē'ter-ate, *a.* Old; firmly fixed.
In-vīd'i-ōus, *a.* Likely to excite envy. [excite envy.]
In-vīd'i-ōus-ly, *adv.* So as to excite envy.
In-vig'o-rāte, *v. t.* To strengthen.

In-vig'or-á-tion, *n.* Act of invigorating.
In-vin'g'i-ble, *a.* Not to be conquered. — **SYN.** Insurmountable; insurmountable.
In-vin'g'i-bly, *adv.* Unconquerably. [broken]
In-vi'o-la-ble, *a.* Not to be violated; inviolable.
In-vi'o-late, *a.* Not broken; entire; uninjured.
In-vig'i-bil'i-ty, *n.* State of being invisible. [seen]
In-vig'i-ble, *a.* Not to be invisible.
In-vig'i-bly, *adv.* So as not to be seen.
In-vit-á-tion, *n.* Act of inviting; request to attend.
In-vite, *v. t.* To request the company of; to allure.
In-vit'ing, *p. a.* Attractive.
In-vite, *v. t.* To invite.
In-vo-cá-tion, *n.* Act of invoking; judicial order.
Invoice (18), *n.* A bill of goods, with the prices annexed. — *v. t.* To make a list of with the prices.
In-voke, *v. t.* To address in prayer; to implore; to pray to.
In-vol'un-ta-ri-ly, *adv.* Not by choice; against the will.
In-vol'un-ta-ry, *a.* Opposed to, or independent of, the will.
In-vo-lú-tion, *n.* Action of involving.
In-volve, *v. t.* To envelop; to fold; to comprise.
In-vul'nér-a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being wounded.
In-wall, *v. t.* To inclose with a wall.
In-ward, *a.* Being within. — *adv.* Within.
In-ward-ly, *adv.* In the inner part; internally.
In-ward, *n. pl.* Intestines.
In-weave, *v. t.* [imp. IN-VOVE, p. p. INVOLVE, IN-VOVEN.] To weave together.
In-wrap (-ráp), *v. t.* To involve; to fold.
In-wrought (-rawt), *a.* Worked in.
Í-tá, *n.* A title; a jot.
I-rás'g'i-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being easily provoked.

I-rás'g'i-ble, *a.* Irritable; easily angered.
Ire, *n.* Anger; wrath.
Ire'ful (17), *a.* Angry; wrath; furious with anger.
Iris (18), *n.* The rainbow; the colored circle round the pupil of the eye.
Irish, *a.* Pertaining to Ireland. — *n.* The native language of the Irish. [some]
Irksóme, *a.* Tedious; tiresome.
Íron (Íurn), *n.* The most common and useful of the metals. — *a.* Made of iron; like iron; hard; firm. — *v. t.* To smooth with a hot iron.
Íron-clá'd (Íurn-), *a.* A vessel for warfare protected or covered with iron.
Íron-clad, *a.* Spoken in irony.
Íron-clad-ly, *adv.* By way, or by the use, of irony.
Íron-y, *n.* Speech intended to convey a contrary signification; a species of ridicule.
Ír-rá'di-á-nce, *n.* Beams of light; splendor.
Ír-rá'di-á-te, *v. t. or i.* To emit rays; to illuminate.
Ír-rá'di-á-tion, *n.* Emission of rays; illumination.
Ír-rá'tion-al (-rásh'un-), *a.* Void of reason.
Ír-rá'tion-al-ly, *adv.* Absurdly. [be reclaimed]
Ír-re-cláim'a-ble, *a.* Not to be reclaimed.
Ír-ré-on-gi'a-ble, *a.* Impossible to be reconciled.
Ír-re-cov'er-a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being recovered.
SYN. Irreparable; irretrievable; incurable.
Ír-re-cov'er-a-bly, *adv.* Beyond recovery.
Ír-re-deem'a-ble, *a.* Not to be redeemed. [reduced]
Ír-re-dú'g'i-ble, *a.* Not to be reduced.
Ír-ré'fra-ga-ble, *a.* Impossible to be refuted.
Ír-ré'u-la-ble, or **Ír-re-fút'a-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being refuted.
Ír-rég'u-lar, *a.* Not according to rule; immethodical.
Ír-rég'u-lár'i-ty, *n.* Deviation from rule; anomaly.

Ír-rég'u-lar-ly, *adv.* Without method, rule, or order.
Ír-ré'l-á-tive, *a.* Having no relation; unconnected.
Ír-ré'l-e-vant, *a.* Not applicable or pertinent.
Ír-ré'l-e-van-gy, *n.* State of being irrelevant.
Ír-re-líg-ion (-líg'un), *n.* Want of religion; impiety.
Ír-re-líg'i-ous (-líg'us), *n.* Ungodly; wicked.
Ír-re-mé'di-a-ble, *a.* Admitting of no remedy.
Ír-rép'a-ra-ble, *a.* Impossible to be repaired.
Ír-rép'a-ra-bly, *adv.* So as not to admit of repair.
Ír-re-pé'al-a-ble, *a.* Not to be repealed.
Ír-rép'p-é'h-ál-ble, *a.* Not to be blamed.
Ír-re-prés-si-ble, *a.* Not to be repressed.
Ír-re-próach-a-ble, *a.* Beyond reproach; blameless.
Ír-ré'p-rov'a-ble, *a.* Not to be reproved.
Ír-re-sist'i-ble, *a.* Impossible to be resisted with success.
Ír-re-sist'i-bly, *adv.* So as not to be resistible.
Ír-rég'o-lúte, *a.* Not firm in purpose. — **SYN.** Wavering; vacillating; unsettled; unsteady; undecided.
Ír-rég'o-lú'tion, *n.* Want of firmness of mind.
Ír-re-spéct'ive, *a.* Without regard to circumstances.
Ír-re-spón-si-ble, *a.* Not responsible.
Ír-re-tríev'a-ble, *a.* Incapable of recovery or repair.
Ír-re-tríev'a-bly, *adv.* Irrecoverably.
Ír-rév'er-énce, *n.* Want of reverence or veneration.
Ír-rév'er-ent, *a.* Wanting in reverence.
Ír-re-vér'si-ble, *a.* Not to be reversed. [recalled]
Ír-ré'v-o-ca-ble, *a.* Not to be reversed.
Ír-ré'v-o-ca-bly, *adv.* So as not to admit of recall.
Ír-rí-gáte, *v. t.* To wet; to moisten; to water, as land, by means of a stream made to flow over it.
Ír-rí-gá-tion, *n.* Act of irrigating.

Ir-ig'u-ous, *a.* Watery; wet.
Ir-ri-ta-bil'i-ty, *n.* Capacity of being irritated.

Ir-ri-ta-ble, *a.* Easily irritated or provoked.

Ir-ri-tant, *n.* That which excites or irritates.

Ir-ri-tate, *r. i.* To excite heat and redness in; to anger.

Ir-ri-ta'tion, *n.* Act of irritating; exasperation.

Ir-rup'tion, *n.* Sudden invasion; a violent inroad.

Ir-rup'tive, *a.* Rushing in or upon.

Is (2). Third person singular of the substantive verb *to be*.

I'sin-glass (i'zing-glass), *n.* A kind of gelatine prepared from the air-bladders of the sturgeon; mica.

Is'land (i'-), } *n.* Land which
 Isle (il), } is surrounded
 by water. [land.]

Is'let (il'et), *n.* A little is-

Is'o-late, *r. i.* To place in a detached situation; to place by itself.

Is'o-la'tion, *n.* State of being isolated.

I'so-therm'al, *a.* Having equal temperature.

Is'ra-el-ite, *n.* A descendant of Israel; a Jew.

Is'su-a-ble (ish'shu-), *a.* Capable of being issued.

Is'sue (ish'shu), *n.* Offspring; final result; a small ulcer kept open. — *v. i.* To come or send out; to result. —

r. i. To put in circulation.

Isth'mus (is'mus or ist'mus), *n.* A neck of land connecting larger portions of land.

It, *pron.* That thing.

I-tal'ian, *a.* Pertaining to Italy. — *n.* A native of Italy; language of Italy.

I-tal'ie, *a.* Relating to Italy or to the letters called *Italics*.

I-tal'i-que, *v. i.* To print in Italic letters.

I-tal'ies, *n. pl.* Letters inclining as these.

Itch, *n.* A cutaneous disease. — *v. i.* To have irritation in the skin; to long. [lar.]

Item, *n.* A separate particular. — *v. i.* To repeat.

It'er-a'tion, *n.* Act of repeating; repetition.

I-tin'er-ant, *n.* One who travels from place to place. —

a. Wandering; traveling; unsettled.

I-tin'er-ate, *v. i.* To travel.

I-tin'er-ary, *n.* A book of travels. — *a.* Traveling; done on a journey.

It-self *pron.* of *it* and *self*.

Iv'o-ry, *n.* The tusk of an elephant, or any substance closely resembling it. —

Made of ivory.

I'vy, *n.* A climbing plant.

J.


JAB'BER, *v. i.* To talk rapidly and indistinctly.

— *n.* Rapid, indistinct talk.

Jab'ber-er, *n.* One who talks fast and indistinctly.

Jac'cinth, *n.* A pellucid gem.


Jack, *n.* An instrument of various kinds; an engine; a small flag.

Jack'al, *n.* A wild animal of India and Persia, allied to the wolf.  *Jackal.*

Jack'a-nāpes, *n.* A monkey; an ape.

Jack'ass, *n.* Male of the ass; a dolt. [boots.]

Jack'-bobs, *n. pl.* Very large boots.

Jack'daw, *n.* A bird allied to the crow. 

Jack'et, *n.* A kind of short coat. [pocket-knife.]

Jack'-knife (nif). *n.* A large pocket-knife.

Jae'o-bin, *n.* A violent revolutionist; a turbulent or factious demagogue.


Jae'o-bin'ie-al, *a.* Pertaining to secret clubs against government.

Jade, *n.* A tired horse; a worthless woman. — *v. i.* To wear down by exertion. —

SYN. To tire; weary; fatigue; exhaust.

Jag, *n.* A small load; notch. — *v. i.* To notch; to indent.

Jag'gy, *a.* Notched; uneven.

Jag'u-är, *n.* A wild animal found from Brazil to Texas, — called *Jaguar*. 

also *American tiger*.

Jail, *n.* A prison.

Jail'er, *n.* Keeper of a jail.

Jal'ap, *n.* A plant or drug used as a cathartic.

Jām, *n.* A conserve of fruits. — *v. i.* (7) To squeeze closely; to wedge in. [chinnery.]

Jāmb (jām), *n.* Side piece of Jāne, *n.* A kind of fustian.

Jān'gle (jāng'gl), *n.* Discord-

ant sound; contention. — *c. i.* or *i.* To wrangle; to quarrel.

Jān'gler, *n.* A wrangler.

Jān't-tor, *n.* A door-keeper.

Jān't-za-ry, *n.* A Turkish soldier of the guards.

Jānt'y, *a.* Airy; showy.

Jān'u-ary, *n.* First month of the year.

Ja-pān', *n.* A peculiar kind of varnish or varnished work. — *v. i.* To varnish.

Jār, *v. i.* To cause to shake. — *v. i.* To strike together slightly; to interfere. — *n.* A shaking; a clash; a stone or glass vessel.

Jār'gon, *n.* Confused talk; gibberish.

Jāg'mine, or **Jās'mine**, *n.* A climbing plant, having fragrant flowers.

Jān'per, *n.* A mineral.

Jān'dice, *n.* A disease in which the body becomes yellow.


Jäunt (jänt), *v. i.* To make

ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, short; cäre, cär, äsk, all, what; öre, vail, ürm; p'que, firm;

an excursion. — *n.* An excursion.

Jāve'lin, *n.* A kind of spear. Javelin.

Jaw, *n.* The bone in which the teeth are fixed. — *v. i.* To suck.

Jāy, *n.* A reddish brown bird common in Europe; an American bird of a sky-blue color. 

Jāal'ōūs, *a.* Suspicious. Jay.
fear of losing some good which another may obtain.

Jēan (jūn), *n.* A cotton cloth twilled.

Jeer (jē), *n.* A scoff; a taunt; mockery. — *v. i.* To scoff; to deride. [name of God.]

Je-hō'vāh, *n.* The Hebrew
Je-jūne', *a.* Hungry; barren; void of interest.

Je-jūne'ness, *n.* Barrenness.

Jēl'y (lū), *n.* Luscious juice of fruit; a conserve.

Jē'n'y, *n.* A machine for spinning.

Jēp'ard, *v. t.* To put in danger; to expose to loss or injury. — *SYN.* To risk; peril; endanger; expose; hazard.

Jēp'ard-y, *n.* Danger; peril.

Jērk, *v. t. or i.* To throw or pull with sudden motion. — *n.* A sudden thrust or twitch or spring. [coat.]

Jērk'in, *n.* A jacket or short Jēr'gey, *n.* A very fine wool.

Jē'sa-mine, *n.* A plant; jasmine.

Jēt, *v. i.* To make sport. — *n.* A joke. [buffoon.]

Jēt'er, *n.* One who jests; a Jēg'u-it, *n.* One of a religious order; a crafty person.

Jēg'u-it'le-al, *a.* Designing; cunning; crafty.

Jēt, *n.* A very black fossil; a sudden rush, or spouting, as of water. — *v. i.* To shoot forward. [Israelite.]

Jew (jū or jū), *n.* A Hebrew or Jew'el (jū'el or jū'el), *n.* A precious stone; a gem. — *v. t.* To dress or adorn with jewels; to fit with a jewel.

Jew'el-er (jū' or jū'), *n.* One who deals in jewels.

Jew'el-ry (jū' or jū'), *n.* Jewels or trinkets in general.

Jew'ess (jū'ess or jū'ess), *n.* A Hebrew woman.

Jew'ish (jū' or jū'), *a.* Pertaining to the Jews.

Jew's-harp (jū' or jū'), *n.* A musical instrument.

Jib, *n.* Foremost sail of a ship.

Jig, *n.* A light dance.

Jilt, *n.* A woman who trifles with her lover. — *v. t.* To trifle in love.

Jig'gle (jīng'gl), *v. t.* To cause to sound with a sharp noise. — *v. i.* To clink; to tinkle. — *n.* A sharp, clinking sound; a little rattle.

Jōb, *n.* A piece of work. — *v. t. or i.* To do small work; to deal in stocks.

Jōb'ber, *n.* A dealer in stocks.

Jōck'ey (lū), *n.* One who deals in horses. — *v. t.* To cheat; to trick.

Jo-ēse', *a.* Given to jesting; jocular; facetious. [antr.]

Jo-ēse'ly, *adv.* With pleas-

Jōe'u-lar, *a.* Jocular; merry.

Jōe'u-lar-ly, *adv.* Jocosely; merrily.

Joe'u-lār'i-ty, *n.* Disposition to jest. [lively.]

Jōe'und, *a.* Merry; gay;

Jōg, *v. t. or i.* To push with the elbow; to walk slowly. — *n.* A push with the elbow. [ly.]

Jōg'gle, *v. t.* To shake slightly.

Join, *v. t.* To couple; to unite; to combine; to close.

Join'er, *n.* A mechanic who does the nicer wood-work of buildings.

Join'er-y, *n.* A joiner's art.

Joint, *n.* Place or part where things are united. — *v. t.* To form into joints. — *a.* Shared by two or more.

Joint'ed, *a.* Having joints.

Joint'er, *n.* A large plane.

Joint'ly, *adv.* Unitedly.

Joint'ress, *n.* A woman who has a jointure.

Joint'-stock, *n.* Stock held in company.

Joint-tēn'an-cy, *n.* A tenure of estate by unity of in-

terest, title, time, and possession.

Joint-tēn'an't, *n.* One who holds by joint tenancy.

Joint'tire (jōint'yū), *n.* An estate settled on a wife.

Jolst, *n.* A small piece of timber to support a floor.

Jōke, *n.* A jest. — *v. t. or i.* To jest. [of a fish.]

Jōle, *n.* The cheek; head

Jōl'i-ty, *n.* Noisy mirth.

Jōl'y, *a.* Merry; gay; lively.

Jōlt, *v. t. or i.* To shake with jerks. — *n.* A sudden shake.

Jōs'tle (jōs'l), *v. t.* To run against.

Jōt, *n.* An iota; a title.

Jōū'nal, *n.* An account of daily transactions; a diary.

Jōū'nal-ist, *n.* One who keeps a journal.

Jōū'nal-ize, *v. t.* To enter in a journal.

Jōū'ney (lū), *n.* Travel; passage; excursion. — *v. t.* To travel. [hired workman.]

Jōū'ney-man (lū), *n.* A

Jōst, *n.* A tournament.

Jō'vi-al, *a.* Merry; jolly;

Jōwl, *See* Jole. [gay.]

Jōwl'er, or Jowl'er, *n.* A hunting-dog, or other dog.

Joy, *n.* Gladness; exultation. — *v. i. or t.* To rejoice.

Joy'ful, *a.* Full of joy; glad.

Joy'ful-ly, *adv.* With joy; gladly.

Joy'ful-ness, *n.* Great joy.

Joy'less, *a.* Void of joy.

Jōy'ōūs, *a.* Glad; merry; cheerful. [of triumph.]

Jū'bi-lant, *a.* Uttering songs

Jū'bi-lee, *n.* A periodical festivity; season of joy.

Ju-dā'le-al, *a.* Pertaining to the Jews. [the Jews.]

Jū'da-ism, *n.* Religion of Jū'da-ize, *v. t.* To conform to the religious doctrine and rites of the Jews.

Jūdge, *n.* One authorized to determine causes in court. — *SYN.* Umpire; arbitrator; referee. [judge.]

Jūdge'ship, *n.* Office of a Jūdgment; (10), *n.* Sentence; opinion; discernment.

Jū'di-ca-to-ry, *n.* A court of justice. — *a.* Dispensing justice.

sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōd, tōrk; ūrn, rye, pull; c, g, soft; e, ū, hard; ag; exist; u as ng; this.

In-háb'it-an-cy, *n.* Legal residence.
 In-háb'it-ant, *n.* A dweller.
 In-háb'it-á'tion, *n.* Act of residence. [haling].
 In-há-lá'tion, *n.* Act of tugging. [tug].
 In-há-le', *v. t.* To draw into the lungs. [sical].
 In-hár-mó'ní-ous, *a.* Unmannerly.
 In-hère', *v. i.* To be fixed in.
 In-hér'ence, *n.* Existence in something else.
 In-hér'ent, *a.* Existing in something: innate.
 In-hér'ent-ly, *adv.* By inherence.
 In-hér'it, *v. t.* To take by inheritance.
 In-hér'it-a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being inherited.
 In-hér'it-á-nce, *n.* An hereditary estate. [Inherita].
 In-hér'it-or, *n.* A man who inherits.
 In-hé'gion, *n.* State of inhering; inherence.
 In-hib'it, *v. t.* To restrain; to forbid.
 In-hi-bí'tion (-b'ish'un), *n.* Restraint; prohibition.
 In-hós'pi-ta-ble, *a.* Not disposed to entertain strangers.
 In-hós'pi-ta-bly, *adv.* Unkindly to strangers.
 In-hós'pi-tál'i-ty, *n.* Want of hospitality. [crual].
 In-hú'mán, *a.* Barbarous; inhuman. [cruel].
 In-hú'mán-ly, *adv.* Barbarously.
 In-hu-má'tion, *n.* Act of burying.
 In-hú-me', *v. t.* To bury.
 In-im'í-cal, *a.* Unfriendly.
 In-im'í-cal-ly, *adv.* In an unfriendly manner.
 In-im'í-ta-ble, *a.* Not to be imitated. [imitation].
 In-im'í-ta-bly, *adv.* Beyond imitation.
 In-ig'ui-tós (-ik'wí-), *a.* Characterized by great injustice. — SYN. Wicked; uncharitable; criminal [crime].
 In-ig'ui-ty, *n.* Injustice.
 In-í'tial (-í'h'al), *a.* First. — *n.* The first letter of a name.
 In-í'tá'te (-í'h'í-át), *v. t.* To instruct in rudiments; to introduce.
 In-í'ti-á'tion (-í'h'í-át), *n.* Instruction in first principles.

In-í'ti-a-tive } (-í'h'í-át), *a.*
 In-í'ti-a-tory } Serving to initiate.
 In-jé't, *v. t.* To throw in.
 In-jé'tion, *n.* Act of throwing in: any thing injected.
 In-jú-dí-cí-ous (-í'h'us), *a.* Not judicious; unwise.
 In-jú-dí-cí-ous-ly, *adv.* Without judgment. [order].
 In-jú-né'tion, *n.* Command.
 In-jú-re, *v. t.* To hurt; to damage; to harm.
 In-jú-ri-ous, *a.* Hurtful.
 In-jú-ri-ous-ly, *adv.* Hurtfully.
 In-jú-ry, *n.* Hurt; detriment.
 In-jús'tice, *n.* Want of justice; wrong.
 Ink, *n.* A liquor used in writing and printing. — *v. t.* To mark with ink.
 Ink'hórn, *n.* A vessel to hold ink.
 Ink'ling, *n.* A hint; desire.
 Ink'stánd, *n.* A vessel to hold ink.
 Ink'ry, *n.* Consisting of, or like, ink. [sea].
 In'land, *a.* Remote from the sea.
 In-lá'y', *v. t.* To diversify with other substances.
 In'lá'y, *n.* Pieces of wood, ivory, &c., inlaid. [bay].
 In'let, *n.* Passage into a bay.
 In'ly, *adv.* Internally; secretly.
 In'má'te, *n.* One who lives in the same house.
 In'móst, *a.* Deepest within.
 Inn (3), *n.* A house of entertainment for travelers.
 In'ná'te, or In-ná'te', *a.* Inborn; natural.
 In'ná'te-ly, or In-ná'te'ly, *adv.* Naturally.
 In-náv'i-ga-ble, *a.* Impassable by ships. [inward].
 In'ner, *a.* Interior; further.
 In'ner-móst, *a.* Deepest or furthest within.
 In'níng, *n.* The turn for using the bat in cricket.
 Inn'keep-er, *n.* A person who keeps an inn or tavern.
 In'no-ó-ence, *n.* Freedom from guilt; harmlessness.
 In'no-cent, *a.* Free from guilt; pure; harmless.
 In'no-cent-ly, *adv.* Harmlessly.

In-nó-cu-ous, *a.* Harmless.
 In'no-vá'te, *v. t. or i.* To introduce as a novelty.
 In'no-vá'tion, *n.* Introduction of novelties.
 In'no-vá'tor, *n.* One who innovates. [innovat].
 In-nór'tu-ous, *a.* Harmless: in-nó-r'tu-ous, *a.* (pl. In-nó-r'tu-ous, 18.) A distant hint.
 In-nú'mer-a-ble, *a.* Impossible to be numbered.
 In-nú'mer-a-bly, *adv.* Beyond number.
 In'nu-trí'tious (-trí'h'us), *a.* Not nourishing.
 In-ó'u-lá'te, *v. t.* To insert, as a scion, in a stock; to communicate, as disease, by inserting infectious matter.
 In-ó'u-lá'tion, *n.* Act of inoculating.
 In-ó'u-lá'tor, *n.* One who inoculates. [snell].
 In-ó'dor-ous, *a.* Destitute of odor.
 In-ó-fén'sí-ve, *a.* Giving no offense.
 In-ó-fén'sí-ve-ly, *adv.* Without offense; harmlessly.
 In-ó-fí'cial (-fí'h'al), *n.* Not official.
 In-ó-fí'cious (-fí'h'us), *a.* Contrary to duty.
 In-ó-p'er-a-tí-ve, *a.* Inactive.
 In-ó-p'por-tú-ne', *a.* Not opportune; unreasonable.
 In-ó-p'por-tú-ne'ly, *adv.* Unreasonably. [ate].
 In-ó-r'dí-ná'te, *a.* Immoderate.
 In-ó-r'dí-ná'te-ly, *adv.* Immoderately; excessively.
 In-ó-r-gán'í-ze, *a.* Void of organs; unorganized.
 In-ó'u-lá'te, *v. t.* To write, as two vessels, a vein and an artery, at their extremities.
 In-ó'u-lá'tion, *n.* Union by contact of the two extremities.
 In-ó-quest, *n.* Judicial inquiry.
 In-ó-qué's-tí-ve, *a.* A restless state of mind; uneasiness.
 In-ó-quire', *v. t.* To ask about; to seek by asking.
 In-ó-quir'er, *n.* One who inquires.
 In-ó-quir'y (19), *n.* Act of inquiring.
 In-ó-quí-sí'tion (-quí's'án), *n.* Judicial inquiry; a court

for the punishment of heresy. [taining to inquiry.]
In-quis'i-tion-al, *a.* Per-
In-quis'i-tive, *a.* Given to in-
 quiry; curious. [curiosity.]
In-quis'i-tive-ness, *a.* Busy
In-quis'i-tor, *n.* A member
 of the inquisition.
In-quis'i-tō-ri-al, *a.* Pertain-
 ing to inquisition.
In-road, *n.* Sudden inva-
 sion; incursion.
In-sa-lū'bri-ōus, *a.* Not salu-
 brious; unhealthy.
In-sa-lū'bri-ty, *n.* Want of
 salubrity; unwholesome-
 ness.
In-sāne, *a.* Unsound in
 mind; crazy; deranged.
In-sāne'ly (10), *adv.* Madly;
 foolishly. [of intellect.]
In-sān'i-ty, *n.* Derangement
 in sāl'i-a-ble (-sāl'i-), *a.*
 Not to be satisfied.
In sāl'i-a-ble-ness (-sāl'i-),
n. Insatiable greediness.
In-sāl'i-a-bly (-sāl'i-), *adv.*
 With greediness not to be
 satisfied.
In-sāl'i-ate (-sāl'i-), *a.* Not
 satisfied. [ness.]
In-sa-ti'e-ty, *n.* Insatiable
In-scribe, *v. t.* To write on.
In-scrip-tion, *n.* That which
 is written on something;
 title; address.
In-seru'ta-bil'i-ty, } *n.*
In-seru'ta-ble-ness, } The
 quality of being inscrutable.
In-seru'ta-ble, *a.* Unsearch-
 able; undiscoverable.
In-sect, *n.* A small animal
 with six legs, and breathing
 through tubes running
 through the body.
In-sec-tiv-o-rōus, *a.* Feeding
 on insects.
In-se-cū're, *a.* Unsafe; not
 confident of safety.
In-se-cū're'ly, *adv.* Unsafely;
 with hazard.
In-se-cū-ri-ty, *n.* Want of
 safety; danger; hazard.
In-sē'sate, *a.* Senseless;
 stupid; foolish.
In-sē-si-bil'i-ty, *n.* Want
 of emotion or affection.
In-sē-si-ble, *a.* Destitute of
 feeling; imperceptible.
In-sē-si-bly, *adv.* Imper-
 ceptibly; gradually.

In-sēn'tient, *a.* Not having
 perception.
In-sēp'a-ra-ble, *a.* Impos-
 sible to be separated.
In-sēp'a-ra-bly, *adv.* With
 indissoluble union.
In-sērt, *v. t.* To bring into;
 to introduce.
In-sērt-ion, *n.* Act of insert-
 ing; thing inserted.
In-side, *n.* The inner part or
 place. [sly.]
In-sid'i-ōus, *a.* Deceitful;
In-sid'i-ōus-ly, *adv.* Deceit-
 fully; slyly.
In-sight (-sit), *n.* Sight of
 the interior; full knowl-
 edge. [distinction.]
In-sig-ni-ā, *n. pl.* Badges of
In-sig-nif-i-cance, *n.* Want
 of meaning; unimportance.
In-sig-nif-i-cant, *a.* Void of
 meaning; without weight
 of character. — *SYN.* Un-
 important; trivial; imma-
 terial.
In-sin-cere, *a.* Hypocritical;
 false. [critically.]
In-sin-cere'ly, *adv.* Hypo-
In-sin-cēr'i-ty, *n.* Deceitful-
 ness; hypocrisy.
In-sin-u-ate, *v. t.* To creep
 in; to hint.
In-sin-u-ā-tion, *n.* Act of
 insinuating; a hint.
In-sin-u-ā-tor, *n.* One who
 insinuates. [sly.]
In-sip'id, *a.* Void of taste;
In-sip'id'i-ty, } *n.* Want of
In-sip'id-ness, } taste; want
 of life and spirit.
In-sip'id-ly, *adv.* Without
 taste. [for urgent.]
In-sist, *v. i.* To be persistent
In-sist', *v. t.* To entrap.
In-so-br'i'e-ty, *n.* Intemper-
 ance.
In-so-lāte, *v. t.* To expose
 to the sun's rays.
In-so-lānce, *n.* Haughtiness
 or pride joined with con-
 tempt; audacity.
In-so-lent, *a.* Haughty; in-
 sulting. [lv.]
In-so-lent-ly, *adv.* Haughti-
In-so-lid'i-ty, *n.* Want of
 solidity.
In-sō-lu-bil'i-ty, *n.* The
 quality of being insoluble.
In-sō-lu-ble, *a.* Incapable of
 being dissolved in a fluid.

In-sōlv'a-ble, *n.* Incapable of
 being solved or explained.
In-sōlv-en-ty, *n.* Inability to
 pay debts. [debts.]
In-sōlv-ent, *a.* Unable to pay
In-so-much, *adv.* So that.
In-spect, *v. t.* To examine;
 to superintend; to view.
In-spec-tion, *n.* Examina-
 tion; to view.
In-spect-or, *n.* An examiner;
 a superintendent.
In-spēr-sion, *n.* Act of
 sprinkling on.
In-sphere, *v. t.* To place in a
 sphere. [being inspired.]
In-spī'a-ble, *a.* Capable of
In-spī-rā-tion, *n.* Act of
 drawing in the breath; di-
 vine influence upon the
 mind.
In-spī-re, *v. i.* To draw in
 breath. — *v. t.* To breathe
 into; to infuse; to animate
 supernaturally.
In-spīrit, *v. t.* To animate.
In-spīr-itate, *v. t.* To thicken,
 as liquids.
In-spīs-a-tion, *n.* Act of
 thickening. [stancy.]
In-sta-bil'i-ty, *n.* Incon-
In-stā-ble, *a.* Inconstant;
 unsteady. [office.]
In-stall, *v. t.* To invest with
In-stāl-lā-tion, *n.* The giving
 possession of an office.
In-stāl-ment (9), *n.* Act of
 installing; payment of part.
In-stance, *n.* Solicitation;
 example; a case occurring.
 — *v. i.* or *t.* To produce an
 example.
In-stant, *n.* A moment. —
a. Present; urgent.
In-stan-tā-ne-ōus, *a.* Done
 in an instant.
In-stan-tā-ne-ōus-ly, *adv.*
 In an instant.
In-stān-ter, *adv.* Instantly.
In-stānt-ly, *adv.* Immediate-
 ly. [condition.]
In-stāte, *v. t.* To place in a
In-stād', *adv.* In place of.
In-steep, *v. t.* To steep.
In-step, *n.* The upper part of
 the foot. [ward: to set on.]
In-sti-gāte, *v. t.* To urge for-
In-sti-gā-tion, *n.* Incitement,
 as to evil or wickedness.
In-sti-gā-tor, *n.* One who in-
 cites to evil.

sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk; ūm, rye, pull; ē, ē, soft; e, ū, hard; a; exist; u as ng; this.

In-still', v. t. To infuse by drops; to insinuate.
In-stil-lá'tion, n. Act of infusing by drops.
In-stinct, n. Unconscious, involuntary, or unreasoning prompting to action.
In-stinctive, a. Prompted by instinct.
In-stinctive-ly, adv. By instinct.
In-sti-túte, v. t. To establish. — *n.* Established law.
In-sti-tú'tion, n. Act of establishing; system established.
In-strúct', v. t. To teach; to instruct.
In-strúct'ion, n. Act of teaching; direction; command.
In-strúct'ive, a. Conveying knowledge; serving to instruct.
In-strúct'or, n. One who instructs.
In-strúctress, n. A female teacher.
In-stru-ment, n. A tool; machine; a writing; an agent.
In-stru-ment'al, a. Conducive to some end.
In-stru-ment-ál'i-ty, n. Agency; means.
In-sub-jec'tion, n. State of disobedience.
In-sub-ór-di-ná'tion, n. Disobedience to lawful authority.
In-suff'er-a-ble, a. Not to be borne; unendurable.
In-suff'er-a-bly, adv. To a degree beyond endurance.
In-suf-fi-cien-cy (-fish'en-), n. Want of sufficiency.
In-suf-fi-cient (-fish'ent), a. Inadequate.
In-su-lar, a. Surrounded by water.
In-su-lár-i-ty, n. State of being insular.
In-su-láte, v. t. To place in a detached position; to make an isle.
In-su-lá'tion, n. Act of insulating.
In-sult, n. Intended contempt. — *SYN.* Outrage; insolence; affront; indignity.
In-sult', v. t. To treat with abuse, insolence, or contempt.
In-sult'ing, a. Containing abuse.
In-sú-per-a-ble, a. Impossible to be overcome.
In-sú-per-a-bly, adv. So as not to be surmounted.

In-sup-pórt'a-ble, a. Impossible to be endured.
In-sup-pórt'a-bly, adv. Beyond endurance.
In-sup-press'í-ble, a. Not to be suppressed.
In-sú-ra-ble (-shúr-), a. Capable of being insured.
In-sú-rá'ge (-shúr-), n. Security against loss by paying a certain sum.
In-súre' (-shúr', 28), v. t. To make sure against loss.
In-súr'gent, a. Exciting sedition; rebellious. — *n.* One who rises against lawful authority.
In-súr-mount'a-ble, a. Not to be surmounted, or overcome; insuperable.
In-súr-réc'tion, n. Open opposition to lawful authority.
In-súr-ré'ss, n. Seditious; revolt; rebellion.
In-súr-réc'tion-a-ry, a. Relating to insurrection.
In-sus-cépt'i-ble, a. Not capable of feeling.
In-tágl'lo (-tál'yo), n. A precious stone with a figure engraved on it.
In-tán'gi-ble, a. Not perceptible by touch.
In-te-ger, n. A whole number.
In-te-gral, n. An entire thing. — *a.* Whole; entire.
In-te-grant, a. Necessary to constitute an entire thing.
In-te-gráte, v. t. To form one whole; to make up.
In-tég'ri-ty, n. Wholeness; uprightness; purity.
In-tég'u-ment, n. A covering.
In-tel-lect, n. Power to judge and comprehend; the understanding.
In-tel-léc'tion, n. Simple apprehension of ideas.
In-tel-léc'tive, a. Pertaining to the intellect.
In-tel-léc't'u-al, a. Pertaining to the understanding; mental.
In-tel-léc't'u-al-ly, adv. By means of the understanding.
In-tél'li-génce, n. Understanding.
In-tél'li-gent, a. Knowing; instructed; skillful.
In-tél'li-gent-ly, adv. In an intelligent manner.

In-tél'li-gi-ble, a. Capable of being comprehended.
In-tél'li-gi-bly, adv. So as to be understood.
In-tém'per-ance, n. Excess; drunkenness; insobriety.
In-tém'per-ate, a. Excessive; ungovernable; inordinate; addicted to the excessive use of spirituous liquors.
In-ténd', v. t. or i. To purpose.
In-ténd'ant, n. An overseer.
In-tén'se, a. Strained; close; vehement; extreme.
In-tén'se-ly, adv. To a high degree.
In-tén'sion, n. Act of straining.
In-tén'si-ty, n. Extreme degree.
In-tén'sive, a. Giving force.
In-tént', a. Fixed closely.
In-tént', n. Purpose; aim.
In-tén'tion, n. Design; purpose; aim.
In-tén'tion-al, a. Designed.
In-tén'tion-al-ly, adv. Purposely.
In-tén't'ly, adv. With close attention.
In-tén't'ness, n. Close application.
In-tér' (7), v. t. To bury.
In-ter-act, n. Performance between acts.
In-ter-act, v. t. To act between others.
In-ter-act, n. Interaction of a day in a calendar.
In-ter-céde, v. t. To interpose; to mediate.
In-ter-céde'nt, a. Mediating.
In-ter-cépt', v. t. To seize on its passage.
In-ter-cépt'ion, n. Act of intercepting.
In-ter-cépt'ion (-stésh'én), n. Mediation; interposition.
In-ter-cé'ssor, n. A mediator.
In-ter-cé'ssor-ry, a. Continuing.
In-ter-cháin', v. t. To link together.
In-ter-cháing'e, v. t. To change by giving and receiving; to reciprocate.
In-ter-cháing'e, n. Mutual exchange; barter; exchange.
In-ter-cháing'e-a-ble, a. Capable of being given and taken mutually.

INTERCHANGEABLY

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INTHRALLMENT

In-ter-chánge'a-bly, *adv.*
With mutual exchange.
In-ter-course, *n.* Mutual dealings; fellowship.
In-ter-cúr'range, *n.* A passing between.
In-ter-díet', *v. t.* To forbid.
In-ter-díet, *n.* A prohibition.
In-ter-díct'ion, *n.* Act of prohibiting. [to prohibit.]
In-ter-díet'o-ry, *n.* Serving
In-ter-est, *v. t.* To concern or relate to; to affect. — *n.* Concern; share; premium for the use of money.
In-ter-est-ed, *a.* Having an interest.
In-ter-est-ing, *a.* Exciting interest; pleasing.
In-ter-fére', *v. i.* To interfere; to clash; to interfere.
In-ter-fér'enge, *n.* Interposition; intermeddling.
In-ter-im, *n.* The mean time.
In-ter-i-or, *n.* Internal; being within. — *n.* The inward part. [ly.]
In-ter-i-or-ly, *adv.* Inward.
In-ter-já'cent, *a.* Lying between; intervening.
In-ter-jéct'ion, *n.* A word of exclamation.
In-ter-láge', *v. t.* To intermix; to insert.
In-ter-lápe', *n.* Time between two events.
In-ter-lárd', *v. t.* To insert between; to interpose.
In-ter-leave', *v. t.* To insert blank leaves in.
In-ter-line', *v. t.* To write or print between the lines of.
In-ter-lín'e-ar, [a. Written
In-ter-lín'e-al, [i. or printed between the lines.
In-ter-lín'e-á'tion, *n.* A writing or printing between lines. [by uniting links.]
In-ter-link', *v. t.* To connect.
In-ter-lóe'u-tor, *n.* One who speaks in dialogue.
In-ter-lóe'u-to-ry, *a.* Consisting of dialogue.
In-ter-lóp'er, *n.* An intruder.
In-ter-lúde, *n.* An entertainment between the acts of a play; a piece of instrumental music between the parts of a song or hymn.
In-ter-má'r'riage, *n.* Recip-

rocal marriage between two families, tribes, &c.
In-ter-má'r'ry, *v. i.* To become connected, as families, by a marriage between two of their members.
In-ter-méd'dle, *v. i.* To meddle in the affairs of others.
In-ter-méd'dler, *n.* An officious person.
In-ter-mé'di-al, } *a.* Lying
In-ter-mé'di-ate, } between.
In-ter-ment, *n.* A burying.
In-ter-mí-na-ble, *n.* Admitting of no end. — *SYN.* Boundless; endless; infinite.
In-ter-mín'gle, *v. t.* To mingle together.
In-ter-mis'sion (-mish'un), *n.* Cessation for a time.
In-ter-mis'sive, *a.* Coming at times.
In-ter-mít', *v. i. or t.* To cease or cause to cease for a time.
In-ter-mít'tent, *a.* Ceasing at intervals. — *n.* A disease that intermits.
In-ter-mix', *v. t. or i.* To mix.
In-ter-míxt'ure, *n.* A mass formed by mixture.
In-ter-nal, *a.* Inward; interior; domestic. [ly.]
In-ter-nal-ly, *adv.* Inward.
In-ter-ná'tion-al (-nash'on-), *a.* Existing between nations.
In-ter-nún'ci-o (-nún'shi-o), *n.* A pope's representative.
In-ter-pó-láte, *v. t.* To insert, as spurious matter, in a writing.
In-ter-pó-lá'tion, *n.* The act of inserting spurious words in a writing.
In-ter-pó-lá'tor, *n.* One who interpolates. [pos.]
In-ter-pó's'al, *n.* Act of inter-
In-ter-pó'se', *v. t.* To step in between. — *v. i.* To place between; to interfere; to mediate.
In-ter-pó'sí-tion (-shish'un), *n.* Act of mediating.
In-ter-pret, *v. t.* To explain.
In-ter-pret-á'tion, *n.* Explanation; version.
In-ter-pret'er, *n.* One who expounds.
In-ter-rég'num, *n.* The time a throne is vacant between the death of a king and the accession of his successor.

In-ter-ró-gáte, *v. t.* To examine by question.
In-ter-ró-gá'tion, *n.* A question; an inquiry; a point [f.] denoting a question.
In-ter-ró-gá-tive, *a.* Denoting a question.
In-ter-ró-gá'tor, *n.* One who asks questions.
In-ter-róg'a-to-ry, *n.* A question. — *a.* Containing a question.
In-ter-rúpt', *v. t.* To stop by interfering; to divide.
In-ter-rúp't'ion, *n.* Interposition; stop; hindrance.
In-ter-séct', *v. t.* To divide; to cross. — *v. i.* To meet and cross each other.
In-ter-séct'ion, *n.* Act of crossing; point where two lines cut each other.
In-ter-spáce, *n.* An intervening space.
In-ter-spér'se', *v. t.* To scatter among.
In-ter-spér'sion, *n.* Act of scattering.
In-ter-stéllar, *a.* Being among the stars.
In-ter-stice, or **In-ter-stíce**, *n.* An empty space between things closely set.
In-ter-stí'tial (-stísh'al), *n.* Containing interstices.
In-ter-téxt'ure, *n.* State of being interwoven.
In-ter-twíne', [v. t. To unite
In-ter-twíst',] by twining.
In-ter-val (18), *n.* A space between things; time between events. [between.]
In-ter-véne', *v. i.* To come
In-ter-vén'tion, *n.* Act of intervening; interposition.
In-ter-view, *n.* A formal meeting; conference.
In-ter-weáve', *v. t.* To weave one into another of.
In-ter-wá'te, *n.* Dying without a will. — *n.* One who dies without leaving a will.
In-ter'tí-nal, *a.* Pertaining to the bowels. [mestic.]
In-ter'tí-ne, *a.* Internal; domestic.
In-ter'tí-ne, *n. pl.* The bowels.
In-thrál' (18), *v. t.* To reduce to bondage; to enslave.
In-thrál'ment (9), *n.* Slavery.

án, ór, dg, wól, tóu, tók; ún, rye, pull; ç, g, soft; e, ü, hard; sz; exist; n as ng; this.

In-ti-ma-cy, *n.* Close familiarity; friendship.

In-ti-māte, *v. t.* To hint; to suggest; to point out.

In-ti-mate, *a.* Inmost; near. — *n.* A familiar associate or friend.

In-ti-mate-ly, *adv.* Familiarly. [*ly.*]

In-ti-mā-tion, *n.* A hint; suggestion; notice.

In-tim'i-dāte, *v. t.* To inspire with fear. — *SYN.* To dispirit; abash; deter.

In-tim'i-dā-tion, *n.* The act of intimidating.

In'to, *prep.* Noting entrance.

In-tol'er-a-ble, *a.* Not to be borne or endured.

In-tol'er-a-bly, *adv.* Beyond endurance. [toleration.]

In-tol'er-ance, *n.* Want of In-tol'er-ant, *a.* Unable to bear; illiberal; bigoted.

In'to-nā-tion, *n.* Manner of utterance; modulation.

In-tōx'i-cāte, *v. t.* To inebriate; to make drunk.

In-tōx'i-cā-tion, *n.* State of drunkenness.

In-trāct'i-bil'i-ty, *n.* Obstinacy.

In-trāct'a-ble, *a.* Unmanageable; obstinate; unruly.

In-trān'si-tive, *a.* Expressing an action or state that does not pass over to an object.

In-trēnch', *v. t.* To fortify with a trench; to encroach.

In-trēnch'ment, *n.* A ditch and parapet for defense.

In-trēp'id, *a.* Fearless; bold.

In-trē-pid'i-ty, *n.* Undaunted bravery; fearlessness.

In-trēp'id-ly, *adv.* Fearlessly.

In'tri-ca-cy, *n.* Entanglement; perplexed state; complexity; obscurity.

In'tri-cate, *a.* Entangled or involved. — *SYN.* Complex; complicated.

In'tri-cate-ly, *adv.* With entanglement.

In-trigue' (-trēg'), *n.* Stratagem; amour. — *v. t.* To carry on secret designs.

In-trigu'er (-trēg'-), *n.* One who intrigues.

In-trin'sic, *a.* Internal;

In-trin'sic-al, *a.* true; inherent; essential; real.

In-trin'sic-al-ly, *adv.* Internally; essentially.

In'tro-dūce', *v. t.* To bring in; to make known.

In'tro-dūc'tion, *n.* Act of introducing; a preface.

In'tro-dūc'tive, *a.* Serving to introduce.

In'tro-dūc'to-ry, *a.* Serving to introduce.

In'tro-spēc'tion, *n.* A view of the inside. [inward.]

In'tro-vērt', *v. t.* To turn In-trude', *v. t.* To come unwelcome. — *v. t.* To thrust in without invitation.

In-trud'er, *n.* One who intrudes.

In-tru'sion, *n.* Entrance without right. [trude.]

In-tru'sive, *a.* Apt to In-trust', *v. t.* To commit to the care of.

In'tu-ition (-ish'un), *n.* Immediate knowledge, as in perception.

In-tū'i-tive, *a.* Perceived by the mind immediately.

In-tū'i-tive-ly, *adv.* By immediate perception.

In-tu-mē-scence, *n.* A swelling with heat; a tumid state.

In-twine', *v. t.* To twist In-twist', *v. t.* To twist together.

In-tū'dāte, *v. t.* To overflow; to deluge.

In-un-dā-tion, *n.* An overflow of water; a flood.

In-ūre', *v. t.* or *t.* To accustom; to serve to the use or benefit of.

In-ūre'ment, *n.* A hardening by use. [urn.]

In-ūrn', *v. t.* To put in an In-ūtil'i-ty, *n.* Uselessness.

In-vāde', *v. t.* To enter in a hostile manner; to attack.

In-vād'er, *n.* One who invades. [void.]

In-vālid, *a.* Weak; null; In-vā-lid, *n.* One disabled.

— *a.* In ill-health; feeble; infirm.

In-vāli'dāte, *v. t.* To make void; to weaken.

In-vā-lid'i-ty, *n.* Weakness; want of legal force.

In-vālu-a-ble, *a.* Beyond valuation; priceless.

In-vā-ri-a-ble, *a.* Unchangeable; uniform.

In-vā-ri-a-bly, *adv.* With-out change; uniformly.

In-vā-gion, *n.* Hostile entrance; infringement.

In-vā-sive, *a.* Entering with hostile purpose.

In-vēn'tive, *n.* A harsh or reproachful accusation.

In-veigh' (-vā'), *v. t.* To rail against; to reproach.

In-veigh'er (-vā'-), *n.* One who inveighs.

In-vēl'gle (-vā'gl), *v. t.* To seduce; to entice; to wheedle; to entrap.

In-vēnt', *v. t.* To discover by study or inquiry; to find out; to contrive; fabricate; feign.

In-vēn'tion, *n.* Act of finding out; that which is invented.

In-vēn'tive, *a.* Ready of invention; ingenious. [vent.]

In-vēn'tor, *n.* One who invents.

In-vēn'to-ry, *n.* A list of articles. — *v. t.* To make a list of. [inventory.]

In-vērs'e, *a.* Inverted; con-

In-vērs'e-ly, *adv.* In a contrary order or manner.

In-vērs'ion, *a.* A complete change of order.

In-vērt', *v. t.* To turn upside down; to change the order of completely.

In-vērt'ed, *a.* Reversed.

In-vēst', *v. t.* To clothe; to bestow; to vest in something else. [vest.]

In-vēst'i-gāto, *v. t.* To search In-vēst'i-gā-tion, *n.* A searching for truth; examination; inquiry.

In-vēst'i-gā'tor, *n.* One who searches for truth.

In-vēst'i-tūre, *n.* Act of giving possession.

In-vēst'ment, *n.* Avestment; the converting into property less yielding than money.

In-vēt'er-a-cy, *n.* Obstinacy confirmed by time.

In-vēt'er-ate, *a.* Old; firmly fixed.

In-vīd'i-ōus, *a.* Likely to excite envy. [excite envy.]

In-vīd'i-ōus-ly, *adv.* So as to excite envy.

In-vig'o-rāte, *v. t.* To strengthen.

INVIGORATION

173

IRRIGATION

In-vig'or-a'tion, *n.* Act of invigorating.

In-vin'ci-bile, *a.* Not to be conquered. — **SYN.** Insuperable; insurmountable.

In-vin'ci-bly, *adv.* Unconquerably. [Broken]

In-vi'o-la-ble, *a.* Not to be inviolable. *adv.* Without breach or failure.

In-vi'o-late, *a.* Not broken; entire; uninjured.

In-vi-si-bil'i-ty, *n.* State of being invisible. [seen]

In-vi'si-ble, *a.* Not to be invisible. *adv.* So as not to be seen.

In-vi-ta'tion, *n.* Act of inviting; request to attend.

In-vite', *v. t.* To request the company of; to allure.

In-vit'ing, *p. a.* Attractive.

In-voca'te, *v. t.* To invoke.

In-vo-ca'tion, *n.* Act of invoking; judicial order.

In-voice (18), *n.* A bill of goods, with the prices annexed. — *v. t.* To make a list of, with the prices.

In-voke', *v. t.* To address in prayer; to implore; to pray to.

In-vol'un-ta-ri-ly, *adv.* Not by choice; against the will.

In-vol'un-ta-ry, *a.* Opposed to, or independent of, the will.

In-vo-lu'tion, *n.* Action of involving.

In-volve', *v. t.* To envelop; to infold; to comprise.

In-vul'ner-a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being wounded.

In-wall', *v. t.* To inclose with a wall.

In-ward, *a.* Being within. — *adv.* Within.

In-ward-ly, *adv.* In the inner part; internally.

In-ward, *n. pl.* Intestines.

In-weave', *v. t.* [imp. IN- WOVE; *p. p.* INWOVE, IN- WOVEN.] To weave together.

In-wrap' (-răp'), *v. t.* To involve; to infold.

In-wrought' (-răwt'), *a.* Worked in.

I-ta', *n.* A titile; a jot.

I-ră-gi-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being easily provoked.

I-ră-gi-ble, *a.* Irritable; easily angered.

I-re, *n.* Anger; wrath.

I-re'ful (17), *a.* Angry; wroth; furious with anger.

I-ris (18), *n.* The rainbow; the colored circle round the pupil of the eye.

I-rish, *a.* Pertaining to Ireland. — *n.* The native language of the Irish. [some]

I-ris'ome, *a.* Tedious; tiresome.

I-ron (I'urn), *n.* The most common and useful of the metals. — *a.* Made of iron; like iron; hard; firm. — *v. t.* To smooth with a hot iron.

I-ron-clăd (I'urn-), *n.* A vessel for warfare protected or covered with iron.

I-ron'le-al, *a.* Spoken in irony.

I-ron'le-al-ly, *adv.* By way, or by the use, of irony.

I-ron-y, *n.* Speech intended to convey a contrary signification; a species of ridicule.

I-ră-di-ance, *n.* Beams of light; splendor.

I-ră-di-ate, *v. t. or i.* To emit rays; to illuminate.

I-ră-di-a'tion, *n.* Emission of rays; illumination.

I-ră-tion-al (-răsh'un-), *a.* Void of reason.

I-ră-tion-al-ly, *adv.* Absurdly. [be reclaimed]

I-ră-elăim'a-ble, *a.* Not to be reclaimed.

I-ră-on-cil'a-ble, *a.* Impossible to be reconciled.

I-ră-côv'er-a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being recovered.

SYN. Irreparable; irretrievable; incurable.

I-ră-côv'er-a-ly, *adv.* Beyond recovery.

I-ră-deem'a-ble, *a.* Not to be redeemed. [reduced]

I-ră-dû'ci-ble, *a.* Not to be reduced.

I-ră-ra-ga-ble, *a.* Impossible to be refuted.

I-răf'u-ta-ble, or **I-ră-fût'a-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being refuted.

I-răg'u-lar, *a.* Not according to rule; immethodical.

I-răg'u-lă-r-i-ty, *n.* Deviation from rule; anomaly.

I-răg'u-lar-ly, *adv.* Without method, rule, or order.

I-ră'a-tive, *a.* Having no relation; unconnected.

I-ră'e-vant, *a.* Not applicable or pertinent.

I-ră'e-van-gy, *n.* State of being irrelevant.

I-ră-lig'ion (-lî'un), *n.* Want of religion; impiety.

I-ră-lig'ious (-lî'us), *n.* Ungodly; wicked.

I-ră-mă-di-a-ble, *a.* Admitting of no remedy.

I-ră-pa-ra-ble, *a.* Impossible to be repaired.

I-ră-pa-ra-ly, *adv.* So as not to admit of repair.

I-ră-peal'a-ble, *a.* Not to be repealed.

I-ră-re-hăn'si-ble, *a.* Not to be blamed.

I-ră-prăss'i-ble, *a.* Not to be repressed.

I-ră-prăch'a-ble, *a.* Beyond reproach; blameless.

I-ră-prôv'a-ble, *a.* Not to be reproved.

I-ră-gist'i-ble, *a.* Impossible to be resisted with success.

I-ră-gist'i-bly, *adv.* So as not to be resistible.

I-ră-g'o-lû-te, *a.* Not firm in purpose. — **SYN.** Wavering; vacillating; unsettled; unsteady; undecided.

I-ră-g'o-lû'tion, *n.* Want of firmness of mind.

I-ră-spêct'ive, *a.* Without regard to circumstances.

I-ră-spôn'si-ble, *a.* Not responsible.

I-ră-triăv'a-ble, *a.* Incapable of recovery or repair.

I-ră-triăv'a-bly, *adv.* Irrecoverably.

I-ră-vér-enge, *n.* Want of reverence or veneration.

I-ră-vér-ent, *a.* Wanting in reverence.

I-ră-vér'si-ble, *a.* Not to be reversed. [recaled]

I-ră-răo-ca-ble, *a.* Not to be recovered.

I-ră-răo-ca-bly, *adv.* So as not to admit of recall.

I-ră-găto, *v. t.* To wet; to moisten; to water, as land, by means of a stream made to flow over it.

I-ră-gă'tion, *n.* Act of irrigating.

son, ôr, dg, wôlf, tôu, sôrk; ſm, rue, pûll; ç, ç, so/t; e, ð, hard; æ; exist; u as ng; thin.

Ir-rig'u-ous, *a.* Watery; wet.
Ir-ri-ta-bil'i-ty, *n.* Capacity of being irritated.

Ir-ri-ta-ble, *a.* Easily irritated or provoked.

Ir-ri-tant, *n.* That which excites or irritates.

Ir-ri-tate, *v. t.* To excite heat and redness in; to anger.

Ir-ri-tā'tion, *n.* Act of irritating; exasperation.

Ir-rup'tion, *n.* Sudden invasion; a violent inroad.

Ir-rup'tive, *a.* Rushing in or upon.

Is (2). Third person singular of the substantive verb *to be*.

I'sin-glāss (i'zing-glās), *n.* A kind of gelatine prepared from the air-bladders of the sturgeon; mica.

I'sland (i'-), } *n.* Land which
 Isle (il), } is surrounded
 by water. [land.]

Is'let (il'et), *n.* A little is-

Is'o-lāte, *v. t.* To place in a detached situation; to place by itself.

Is'o-lā'tion, *n.* State of being isolated.

I'so-thērm'al, *a.* Having equal temperature.

Is'ra-el-ite, *n.* A descendant of Israel; a Jew.

Is'su-a-ble (ish'shy-), *a.* Capable of being issued.

Is'sue (yah'shy), *n.* Offspring; final result; a small ulcer kept open. — *v. i.* To come or send out; to result. —

v. t. To put in circulation.

Isth'mus (is'mus or ist'mus), *n.* A neck of land connecting larger portions of land.

It, *pron.* That thing.

I-tā'lian, *a.* Pertaining to Italy. — *n.* A native of Italy; language of Italy.

I-tā'lie, *a.* Relating to Italy or to the letters called *Italics*.

I-tā'li-cise, *v. t.* To print in italic letters.

I-tā'lies, *n. pl.* Letters inclining as these.

Itch, *n.* A cutaneous disease. — *v. i.* To have irritation in the skin; to long. [lar.]

Item, *n.* A separate particular.

It'er-āte, *v. t.* To repeat.

It'er-ā'tion, *n.* Act of repeating; repetition.

I-tin'er-ant, *n.* One who travels from place to place. —

a. Wandering; traveling; unsettled.

I-tin'er-āte, *v. i.* To travel.

I-tin'er-ary, *n.* A book of travels. — *a.* Traveling; done on a journey.

It-self *pron.*, of *it* and *self*.

I'vo-ry, *n.* The tusk of an elephant, or any substance closely resembling it. —

Made of ivory.

I'vy, *n.* A climbing plant.

J.

JAB'BER, *v. i.* To talk rapidly and indistinctly.

— *n.* Rapid, indistinct talk.

Jāb'ber-er, *n.* One who talks fast and indistinctly.

Jā'cinth, *n.* A pellucid gem.

Jāck, *n.* An instrument of various kinds; an engine; a small flag.

Jāck'al, *n.* A wild animal of India and Persia, allied to the wolf.



Jackal.

Jāck'a-nāpes, *n.* A monkey; an ape.

Jāck'ass, *n.* Male of the ass; a dolt. [boots.]

Jāck'-boots, *n. pl.* Very large boots.

Jāck'daw, *n.* A bird allied to the crow.



Jāck'et, *a.* A kind of short Jackdaw coat. [pocket-knife.]

Jāck'-knife (nif), *n.* A large pocket-knife.

Jāe'o-bin, *n.* A violent revolutionist; a turbulent or factious demagogue.

Jāe'o-bin'e-al, *a.* Pertaining to secret clubs against government.

Jāde, *n.* A tired horse; a worthless woman. — *v. t.* To wear down by exertion. —

SYN. To tire; weary; fatigue; exhaust.

Jāg, *n.* A small load; notch. — *v. t.* To notch; to indent.

Jāg'gy, *a.* Notched; uneven.

Jāg'u-ār', *n.* A wild animal found from Brazil to Texas, — called



Jaguar.

also *American tiger*.

Jāil, *n.* A prison.

Jāil'er, *n.* Keeper of a jail.

Jāi'ap, *n.* A plant or drug used as a cathartic.

Jām, *n.* A conserve of fruits. — *v. t.* (7) To squeeze closely; to wedge in. [achinney.]

Jāmb (jām), *n.* Side piece of

Jāne, *n.* A kind of fustian.

Jān'gle (jāng'gl), *n.* Discord-

ant sound; contention. — *v. t.* or *i.* To wrangle; to quarrel.

Jān'gler, *n.* A wrangler.

Jān'i-tor, *n.* A door-keeper.

Jān'i-za-ry, *n.* A Turkish soldier of the guards.

Jān'y, *a.* Alry; showy.

Jān'u-ary, *n.* First month of the year.

Jā-pān', *a.* A peculiar kind of varnish or varnished wood. — *v. t.* To varnish.

Jār, *v. t.* To cause to shake. — *v. i.* To strike together slightly; to interfere. — *n.* A shaking; a clash; a stone or glass vessel.

Jārgon, *n.* Confused talk; gibberish.

Jārg'mine, or **Jās'mine**, *a.* A climbing plant, having

fragrant flowers.

Jās'per, *n.* A mineral.

Jāun'dice, *n.* A disease in which the body becomes yellow.

Jāunt (jānt), *v. i.* To make

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, *long*; ä, è, ÿ, ö, ü, *short*; cāre, cār, āsk, all, whāt; cōre, yell, tērm; p'que, firm;

an excursion. — *n.* An excursion.

Jāve'līn, *n.* A kind of spear. Javelin.

Jāw, *n.* The bone in which the teeth are fixed. — *v. i.* To scold.

Jāy, *n.* A reddish brown bird common in Europe; an American bird of a sky-blue color. Jay. 

Jāal'ōūs, *a.* Suspicious. Jay. fear of losing some good which another may obtain.

Jēān (jān), *n.* A cotton cloth twined.

Jēer (ē), *n.* A scoff; a taunt; mockery. — *v. i.* To scoff; to deride. [name of God.]

Jē-hō'vāh, *n.* The Hebrew Je-jūne', *a.* Hungry; barren; void of interest.

Jē-jūne'ness, *n.* Barrenness.

Jēl'y (l'y), *n.* Luscious juice of fruit; a couseur.

Jē'n'y, *n.* A machine for spinning.

Jēop'ard, *v. t.* To put in danger; to expose to loss or injury. — *SYN.* To risk; peril; endanger; expose; hazard.

Jēop'ard-y, *n.* Danger; peril.

Jērk, *v. t. or i.* To throw or pull with sudden motion. — *n.* A sudden thrust or twitch or spring. [coat.]

Jēr'k'īn, *n.* A jacket or short Jer'gey, *n.* A very fine wool.

Jēs'sa-mīne, *n.* A plant; jasmine.

Jēt, *v. i.* To make sport. — *n.* A joke. [balloon.]

Jēt'er, *n.* One who jests; a Jēg'u-it, *n.* One of a religious order; a crafty person.

Jēg'u-it'le-al, *a.* Deigning; cunning; crafty.

Jēt, *n.* A very black fossil; a sudden rush, or spouting, as of water. — *v. t.* To shoot forward. [Israelite.]

Jew (jū or jū), *n.* A Hebrew or Jew'el (jū'el or jū'el), *n.* A precious stone; a gem. — *v. t.* To dress or adorn with jewels; to fit with a jewel.

Jew'el-er (jū' or jū'), *n.* One who deals in jewels.

Jew'el-ry (jū' or jū'), *n.* Jewels or trinkets in general.

Jew'ess (jū'es or jū'es), *n.* A Hebrew woman.

Jew'ish (jū' or jū'), *a.* Pertaining to the Jews.

Jewg'-hārp (jūz' or jūz'), *n.* A musical instrument.

Jīb, *n.* Foremost mall of a ship.

Jīg, *n.* A light dance.

Jilt, *n.* A woman who trifles with her lover. — *v. t.* To trifle in love.

Jīn'gle (jīng'gl), *v. t.* To cause to sound with a sharp noise. — *v. i.* To clink; to tinkle. — *n.* A sharp, clinking sound; a little rattle.

Jōb, *n.* A piece of work. — *v. t. or i.* To do small work; to deal in stocks.

Jōb'ber, *n.* A dealer in stocks.

Jōck'ey (19), *n.* One who deals in horses. — *v. t.* To cheat; to trick.

Jō-ēōse', *a.* Given to jesting; jocular; facetious. [antr.]

Jō-ēōse'ly, *adv.* With pleas-

Jōe'u-lar, *a.* Jocose; merry.

Jōe'u-lar-ly, *adv.* Jocose-ly; merrily.

Jōe'u-lār'l-ty, *n.* Disposition to jest. [lively.]

Jōe'und, *a.* Merry; gay;

Jōg, *v. t. or i.* To push with the elbow; to walk slowly.

— *n.* A push with the elbow. [ly.]

Jōg'gle, *v. t.* To shake slightly.

Join, *v. t.* To couple; to unite; to combine; to close.

Join'er, *n.* A mechanic who does the nicer wood-work of buildings.

Join'er-y, *n.* A joiner's art.

Joint, *n.* Place or part where things are united. — *v. t.* To form into joints. — *a.* Shared by two or more.

Joint'ed, *a.* Having joints.

Joint'er, *n.* A large plane.

Joint'ly, *adv.* Unitedly.

Joint'ness, *n.* A woman who has a jointure.

Joint'-stōck, *n.* Stock held in company.

Joint'-tēn'an-gy, *n.* A tenure of estate by unity of in-

terest, title, time, and possession.

Joint'-tēn'ant, *n.* One who holds by joint tenancy.

Joint'ure (jōint'yūr), *n.* An estate settled on a wife.

Joist, *n.* A small piece of timber to support a floor.

Jōke, *n.* A jest. — *v. t. or i.* To jest. [of a fish.]

Jōle, *n.* The cheek; head

Jōl'li-ty, *n.* Nolay mirth.

Jōl'y, *a.* Merry; gay; lively.

Jōlt, *v. t. or i.* To shake with jerks. — *n.* A sudden shake.

Jōs'tle (jōs'l), *v. t.* To run against.

Jōt, *n.* An iota; a tittle.

Jōurn'al, *n.* An account of daily transactions; a diary.

Jōurn'al-ist, *n.* One who keeps a journal.

Jōurn'al-ize, *v. t.* To enter in a journal.

Jōurn'ey (19), *n.* Travel; passage; excursion. — *v. i.* To travel. [hired workman.]

Jōurn'ey-man (21), *n.* A

Jōst, *n.* A tournament.

Jō'vi-al, *a.* Merry; jolly;

Jōwl, *n.* See Jole. [gay.]

Jōwl'er, or Jowl'er, *n.* A hunting-dog, or other dog.

Joy, *n.* Gladness; exultation. — *v. i. or t.* To rejoice.

Joy'ful, *a.* Full of joy; glad.

Joy'ful-ly, *adv.* With joy; gladly.

Joy'ful-ness, *n.* Great joy.

Joy'less, *a.* Void of joy.

Jōy'ōūs, *a.* Glad; merry; cheerful. [of triumph.]

Jū'bi-lant, *a.* Uttering songs

Jū'bi-lee, *n.* A periodical festivity; season of joy.

Ju-dā'le-al, *a.* Pertaining to the Jews. [the Jews.]

Jū'da-igm, *n.* Religion of Jū'da-ize, *v. t.* To conform to the religious doctrine and rites of the Jews.

Jūdge, *n.* One authorized to determine causes in court. — *SYN.* Umpire; arbitrator; referee. [Judge.]

Jūdge'ship, *n.* Office of a Jūdge'mēt (10), *n.* Sentence; opinion; discernment.

Jūdi-ta-to-ry, *n.* A court of justice. — *a.* Dispensing justice.

sōn, ōr, dg, wōlf, tōb, tōok; ūrn, rye, pull; c, g, soft; e, ē, hard; ag; exist; u as ng; this.

Jū'di-ca-tūre, *n.* Power of distributing justice; jurisdiction.

Ju-di'cial (-dīsh'al), *a.* Pertaining to courts; inflicted as a penalty.

Ju-di'cial-ly (-dīsh'al-), *adv.* In the forms of justice.

Ju-di'ci-a-ry (-dīsh'i-), *a.* Pertaining to courts. — *n.* Courts of justice.

Ju-di'cious (-dīsh'us), *a.* Prudent; acting with judgment.

Ju-di'cious-ly (-dīsh'us-), *adv.* Wisely.

Jūg, *n.* A vessel for liquors.

Jūg'gle, *n.* A trick bylegerdmain. — *v. i.* To play tricks.

Jūg'gler, *n.* One who juggles.

Jūg'gler-y, *n.* Sleight of hand. [the throat.]

Jū'gu-lar, *a.* Belonging to

Jū'ice, *n.* Sap of vegetables; fluid part of animal substances.

Jū'ice-less, *a.* Without juice.

Jū'ic-ness, *n.* Succulence.

Jū'icy, *a.* Full of juice; succulent.

Jū'top, *n.* A liquor or strap.

Ju-ī'y, *n.* Seventh month of the year.

Jūm'ble, *r. i.* To mix. — *n.* A confused mixture; a small cake.

Jūmp, *r. i.* To spring by rubbing both feet. — *n.* A leap with two feet.

Jūn'ction, *n.* Act of joining.

Jūnet'ūre (jūnkt'yūr), *n.* A joining; point of time.

Jūne, *n.* The sixth month of the year.

Jūn'gle (jūng'gl), *n.* A thick cluster of small trees.

Jūn'ior (jūn'yūr), *a.* Younger; inferior. — *n.* One younger or of lower standing.

Jūn-lōr'i-ty (-yōr'-), *n.* State of being junior.

Jū'ni-per, *n.* An evergreen cone-bearing shrub or tree.

Jūnk, *n.* A Chinese ship; old ropes; hard, salt beef.

Jūnk'et, *n.* A private entertainment.

Jūn'to, *n.* (*pl.* Jūn'tōg.) A cabal; a faction.

Ju-rid'ic-al, *a.* Relating to a judge; used in courts of law.

Jū'ris-dic'tion, *n.* Legal authority; or the space over which it extends.

Jū'ris-dic'tion-al, *a.* According to legal authority.

Jū'ris-pru'dence, *n.* Science of law.

Jū'rist, *n.* One versed in the law; a civil lawyer.

Jū'ror (18, 21), *n.* One

Jū'try-man } who serves on a jury.

Jū'try, *n.* A body of men selected and sworn to deliver truth on evidence in court.

Jūst, *a.* Appropriate or suitable; conformed to truth. —

SYN. Exact; accurate; equitable; fair; deserved. —

adv. Closely; exactly. — *n.* A mock encounter on horseback.

Jūs'tice, *n.* The giving to every one his due; a civil officer.

Jus-ti'ci-a-ry (-tīsh'i-), *n.* One who administers justice.

Jūs'ti-fi-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being justified.

Jūs'ti-fi-a-bly, *adv.* So as to be justified.

Jūs'ti-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of justifying; vindication.

Jūs'ti-fi-cā'to-ry, *a.* Vindicatory.

Jūs'ti-fi'er, *n.* One who justifies.

Jūs'ti-fy, *r. i.* To prove to be just; to absolve from guilt.

Jūs'tle (jūs'tl). See *Jostle*.

Jūst'ly, *adv.* Equitably; honestly. [truth.]

Jūst'ness, *n.* Conformity to

Jūt, *r. i.* To shoot out or project.

Jū'ty, *n.* A projection in a building; a pier or mole.

Jū've-nēs'cent, *a.* Becoming young. [full.]

Jū've-nile, *a.* Young; youthful.

Jū've-nill'i-ty, *n.* Youthfulness. the manners or customs of youth.

Jūx'ta-po-si'tion (-sīsh'an), *n.* Nearness in place.

K.

KĀLE, *n.* A kind of cabbage.

Ka-lei'do-seōpe, *n.* An optical instrument which exhibits a variety of beautiful colors.

Kā'l'mi-ā, *n.* An evergreen shrub having showy flowers.

Kān'ga-rōō, Kangaroo.



n. A singular quadruped found in Australia.

Kēdge, *n.* A small anchor.

Keel, *n.* The bottom timber of a ship, extending from stem to stern.

Keel'haul, *r. i.* To haul under the keel as a punishment.

Kēel'son (kēl'sun), *n.* A piece of timber laid on the floor

timbers of a ship.

Keen, *a.* Eager; sharp; penetrating; piercing; acute.

Keen'ly, *adv.* In a keen manner; sharply; bitterly.

Keen'ness, *n.* The quality of being keen.

Keep, *r. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* KEPT.] To preserve; to save; to hold. — *r. i.* To stay; to endure; to dwell. —

n. A stronghold; support.

Keep'er, *n.* One who pre-

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ū, long; ä, ē, ī, ō, ū, short; cāre, cār, āsk, all, whāt; cēre, vcll, cērm; p, que, firm;

Knout (nowt or nōt), *n.* A Russian instrument of punishment.
Knōw (nō), *v. t.* [*imp.* KNEW; *p. p.* KNOWN.] To understand; to perceive; to recognize.
Knōw'a-ble (nō'-), *a.* Capable of being known.

Knōwl'edge (nōl'ej), *n.* Clear perception; information; cognizance; learning.
Known (nōn), *p. p.* from *Know*.
Knūck'le (nūk'l), *n.* A joint of the finger; the knee-joint of a calf. — *v. t.* To submit in a contest.

Knuri (nūri), *n.* A knot; a hard substance.
Knūri'y (nūri'-), *a.* Knoty.
Kō'ran, *n.* The Mohammedan book of faith.
Ky'an-ize, *v. t.* To prevent from rotting, as wood, by the use of corrosive sublimate.

L.

L (*law*), *interj.* Look; behold.
Lā'bel, *n.* A slip of paper, &c., containing a name or title, fastened to any thing. — *v. t.* (8) To affix a label to.
Lā'bi-al, *a.* Pertaining to the lips. — *n.* A letter uttered with the lips.
Lā'bor (38), *n.* Work; toil; travail. — *v. t.* or *t.* (8) To work; to toil.
Lāb'o-ra-to-ry, *n.* A place for chemical operations.
Lā'bor-er, *n.* A workman.
La-bō'ri-ōus, *a.* Diligent in work; requiring labor.
La-bō'ri-ōus-ly, *adv.* With great toil.
Lāb'y-rinth, *n.* A place full of windings. — *SYN.* Maze.
Lae (5), *n.* A resinous substance.
Lāce (18), *n.* Work composed of fine threads. — *v. t.* To fasten or trim with lace.
Lāc'er-ate, *v. t.* To rend; to tear. [*tearing*; a rent.
Lāc'er-ā'tion, *n.* Act of *Lāc'er-ā'tive*, *a.* Tending to tear.
Lāch'ry-mal, *a.* Generating tears.
Lāch'ry-ma-to-ry, *n.* A vessel for collecting tears in.
Lack, *v. t.* or *i.* To need. — *n.* Want; need; failure.
Lack'a-dā'gic-al, *a.* Affectually penitence.
Lack'ev (19), *n.* A footman.
La-cō'nic, *a.* Brief.
La-cō'nic-al, *a.* [*thy*] pithy; concise. [*clashy*].
La-cō'nic-al-ly, *adv.* Con-

Lā'eon-ism, *n.* A pithy phrase or expression.
Lāc'quer (lāk'er), *v. t.* To varnish. — *n.* A kind of varnish.
Lāc'te-al, *a.* Pertaining to milk. — *n.* One of the vessels of the body that convey chyle.
Lae-tif'er-ōus, *a.* Conveying milk, or some similar white juice.
Lād, *n.* A boy; a young man.
Lād'er, *n.* A frame with round steps; gradual rise.
Lādē, *v. t.* [*imp.* LADED; *p. p.* LADED, LADEN.] To load; to throw out with a dipper.
Lād'ing, *n.* Load; cargo.
Lād'le, *n.* A dipper with a handle.
Lād'y (19), *n.* A mistress; a well-bred woman; a title of respect.
Lād'y-ship (13), *n.* Title of a lady.
Lāg (7), *v. i.* To move slowly; to stay behind. — *SYN.* To linger; to loiter; delay.
La-goōn, *n.* A shallow lake.
Lā'ie, *a.* Pertaining to the layman, or to the laity.
Lāid (14), *imp. & p. p.* of *Lay*.
Lāin, *p. p.* of *Lie*.
Lāir, *n.* Couch of a wild beast.
Lāird, *n.* In *Scotland*, a laird.
Lāi'ty, *n.* The people, as distinct from the clergy.
Lāke, *n.* A body of water surrounded by land.

Lāmb (lām), *n.* A young sheep. — *v. t.* To bring forth lambs. [*the surface*].
Lām'bent, *a.* Playing over
Lām'bin (lām'kin), *n.* A young lamb.
Lāme, *a.* Disabled in a limb; crippled; imperfect. — *v. t.* To make lame.
La-mā'ilā, *n.* A very thin plate or scale.
Lām'el-lar, *a.* Formed in
Lām'el-late, *a.* thin plates.
Lāme'ness, *n.* State of being lame.
La-mēt', *v. t.* or *i.* To weep; to mourn. [*ful*].
Lām'ent-a-ble, *a.* Mourn-
Lām'ent-a-bly, *adv.* Mourning-
Lām'en-tiō'n, *n.* Expression of sorrow.
Lām'i-nā, *n.* (*pl.* Lām'i-næ, 25.) A thin plate or scale lying over another.
Lām'i-nar, *a.* Consisting of thin plates or scales.
Lām'i-nā'ted, *a.* Laminar.
Lām'mas (17), *n.* The first day of August.
Lāmp, *n.* A vessel with a wick, for giving light.
Lāmp-blāck, *n.* A fine soot from the smoke of resinous substances.
Lām-pōōn, *n.* A personal satire. — *v. t.* To abuse with satire.
Lām-pōōn'er, *n.* One who lampoons. [*an el.*]
Lām'prey (19), *n.* A fish like
Lānce, *n.* A long spear. — *v. t.* To pierce with or as with a lance.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ä, ē, ī, ö, ü, y, short; cäre, cür, äsk, pl, what; äre, vell, törm; pläque, firm;

Lán'cet, *n.* A surgical instrument to let blood.

Lán'ch, *v. t.* To cast; to dart.

Lánd, *n.* Earth; ground; country; region; soil; an estate. — *v. t.* To put on shore. — *v. i.* To come or go on shore.

Lán'dau (18), *n.* A kind of coach with a top to be thrown back.

Lánd'ed, *a.* Having land; consisting in land.

Lánd'-hóid'er, *n.* An owner of land.

Lánd'ing, *n.* A place to land on.

Lánd'is-dy, *n.* Mistress of an inn or lodging-house; a woman who owns houses occupied by tenants.

Lánd'less, *a.* Having no land.

Lánd'lócked (-lòkt), *p. a.* Inclosed by land.

Lánd'lórd, *n.* The lord of land; master of an inn or lodging-house; owner of houses having tenants.

Lánd'loup'er, *n.* A vagrant.

Lánd'márk, *n.* Mark of bounds to land; an elevated object on land serving as a guide.

Lánd'-óffice, *n.* Office for the disposal of public lands.

Lánd'seápe, *n.* A picture of a portion of country.

Lánd'-slide, { *n.* A portion
Lánd'-slip, } of land sliding down a mountain.

Lándg'man (21), *n.* One who lives on the land; a sailor serving for the first time at sea.

Láne, *n.* A narrow passage.

Lán'guage, *n.* Human speech; tongue; dialect; style or expression.

Lán'guid (láng'gwid), *a.* Weak; faint; feeble.

Lán'guid-ly, *adv.* Faintly; weakly.

Lán'guish, *v. i.* To droop; to become weak or dull.

Lán'guish-ment, *n.* State of languishing.

Lán'guor (láng'gwor), *a.* Faintness; lassitude.

Lánk, *a.* Loose or lax; weak and slender.

Lánk'ness, *n.* State of being lank.

Lán'tern, *n.* A transparent case for a candle. [of rope.]

Lán'yard, *n.* A short piece.

Láp (18), *n.* The loose part of a coat; part of a dress that covers the knees. — *v. t.* (7) To lay over or on; to liek.

Láp'-dóg, *n.* A small dog fondled in the lap.

La-pél', *n.* Part of a coat that laps over.

Láp'l-da-ry, *n.* A dealer in precious stones. — *a.* Pertaining to the art of cutting stones.

Láp'pet, *n.* Part of a garment hanging loose.

Lápsc, *v. i.* To slip; to slide; to fall to another. — *n.* A slip; a fall.

Láp'stón, *n.* A stone on which shoemakers beat leather.

Láp'wing, *n.* A wading bird of the plover kind.

Lár'board (lár'bard), *n.* Left-hand side of a ship when facing the head. [theft.]

Lár'ce-ny, *n.* Theft; petty

Lárch, *n.* A deciduous cone-bearing tree.

Lárd, *n.* The fat of swine. — *v. t.* To stuff or mix with lard.

Lárd'er, *n.* A place where meat is kept.

Lárge, *a.* Of great size; bulky; wide; liberal.

Lárge-ly, *adv.* Extensively.

Lárge'ness, *n.* Great size.

Lár'gess, *n.* A gift; a present. [frolic.]

Lárk, *n.* A singing bird; a Lárk'spur, *n.* A plant with showy flowers.

Lár'vá (26), *n.* An insect in the caterpillar state.

Lár'yux, *n.* The windpipe.

Las-civ'l-óts, *a.* Wanton; lewd; lustful.

Lash (18), *n.* Thong of a whip; a cut. — *v. t.* To strike with a lash; to satirize.

Lás (2), *n.* A young maiden.

Lás'si-tide, *n.* Languor of body; weariness.

Lás'so (18), *n.* A rope with a noose, for catching wild horses, &c.

Lást, *a.* Latest; hindmost. — *v. t.* To continue; to form on or with a last. — *adv.* In the last place. — *n.* A form to shape a shoe on.

Lást'ing, *a.* Continuing long. — *syn.* Permanent; durable. — *n.* A durable kind of wooden stuff.

Lást'ly, *adv.* In the last place; at last.

Látch (18), *n.* A catch for a door. — *v. t.* To fasten with a latch. [a shoe.]

Látch'et, *a.* A fastening for late, *a.* Coming after the time. — *adv.* Far in the day or night; long delayed.

Láte'ly, *adv.* Not long ago.

Lát'en-ty, *n.* State of being concealed. [late.]

Láte'ness, *n.* State of being Lát'ent, *a.* Hidden; secret; concealed.

Lát'er-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the side.

Lát'er-al-ly, *adv.* On one side.

Láth, *n.* (*pl.* Láthg.) A thin strip of wood to support plaster. — *v. t.* To cover with laths. [chime.]

Láth'e, *n.* A turner's mallet.

Láth'er, *n.* Froth of soap and water. — *v. t.* To spread with lather.

Láth'y, *a.* Thin as a lath.

Lát'in, *a.* Pertaining to the Roman language. — *n.* The ancient language of the Romans.

Lát'in-igm, *n.* An idiom of the Latin language.

La-tín'l-ty, *n.* Latin style.

Lát'in-ize, *v. t.* To turn into Latin.

Lát'l-túde, *n.* Distance from the equator; breadth.

Lát'l-tú'di-nal, *a.* In the direction of latitude.

Lát'l-tú'di-nál'-ri-an, *n.* One who indulges freedom in thinking. — *a.* Unrestrained; lax in religious views.

Lát'l-tú'di-nál'-ri-an-igm, *n.* Laxity in religious principles or views. [led with tin.]

Lát'ten, *n.* Iron plate cover-



Lăt'ter, *a.* The last of two.
Lăt'ter-ly, *adv.* Of late; lately.

Lăt'tice, *n.* A kind of network of cross bars. — *v. t.* To form with cross bars.

Laud, *n.* Commendation; praise in worship. — *v. t.* To praise; to extol.

Laud'a-ble, *a.* Praiseworthy.

Laud'a-bly, *adv.* So as to deserve praise.

Lau'da-num, *n.* Opium dissolved in spirit or wine.

Laud'a-to-ry, *a.* Containing praise.

Laugh (läf), *v. i.* To manifest mirth by a chuckling of the voice. — *n.* An audible expression of mirth.

Laugh'a-ble (läf-a-bl), *a.* Capable of exciting laughter.

Laugh'ter (läf'ter), *n.* Convulsive expression of mirth.

Läunch (läunch), *v. t.* To cause to slide into water; to dispatch; to throw. — *n.* The sliding of a ship into water. [woman.]

Läun'dress, *n.* A washer-läun'dry, *n.* A place where clothes are washed.

Lau're-ate, *a.* Invested with a laurel wreath.

Lau'rel, *n.* The bay-tree; an evergreen shrub.

Lä'vä, or **Lä'vä**, *n.* Melted matter flowing from a volcano.

Läve, *v. t.* To wash; to bathe.
Läven'der, *n.* An aromatic plant with grayish-blue flowers. [Ing.]

Lä'ver, *n.* A vessel for wash-lä'v'ish, *a.* Expending with wasteful profusion. — *SYN.* Prodigal; wasteful. — *v. t.* To expend profusely; to squander.

Lä'v'ish-ly, *adv.* With wasteful profusion.

Law, *n.* Rule of action or motion; statute; decree; edict.

Law'ful (17), *a.* Conformable to law; legal; rightful.

Law'ful-ly, *adv.* Legally.

Law'ful-ness, *n.* Legality.

Law'-giver, *n.* A legislator.

Law'less, *a.* Not restrained by, or contrary to, law.

Lawn, *n.* An open, grassy space; a sort of fine linen.

Law'su'it, *n.* A process in law; an action.

Law'yer, *n.* One who is versed in, or who practices, law.

Läx, *a.* Loose; vague; slack.

Läx'a-tive, *a.* Having the quality of relieving costiveness. — *n.* A medicine that relaxes the bowels. [ness.]

Läx'ty, *n.* Slackness; looseness.

Läy, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LAID.] To put; to wager; to produce eggs. — *n.* A song; a stratum; a row. — *a.* Pertaining to the laity.

Läy'er, *n.* A stratum; a bed; a sprig. [clergyman.]

Läy'man (21), *n.* One not a Lă'zar, *n.* A person with a pestilential disease.

Lăz'a-ră'to, *n.* A pest-house for diseased persons.

Lă'z-ly, *adv.* In a lazy manner.

Lă'z-ness (18), *n.* Habitual inaction; sluggishness; sloth.

Lă'zy, *a.* Slothful; sluggish.

Lăa, *n.* A meadow; a plain.

Lăach, *v. t.* To wash by percolation. — *n.* Wood-ashes washed by percolation of water.

Lăad, *n.* A soft metal. — *v. t.* To cover with lead.

Lăad, *v. t. or i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LED.] To go before; to guide. — *n.* Guidance; direction.

Lăad'en (lăd'n), *a.* Consisting of lead; dull.

Lăad'er, *n.* One who leads.

Lăaf (20), *n.* Part of a plant, or something resembling it; part of a book; one side of a double door. — *v. i.* To put forth leaves. [leaves.]

Lăaf'less, *a.* Destitute of leaves.

Lăaf'let, *n.* A little leaf.

Lăaf'y, *a.* Full of leaves.

Lăague (leeg), *n.* Alliance of states: three miles. — *SYN.* Confederacy; compact; coalition. — *v. i.* To unite in a confederacy.

Lăak, *n.* A crack or hole that admits a fluid to pass. — *v. i.* To let a fluid in or out.

Lăak'age, *n.* Allowance for waste by leaking.

Lăak'y, *a.* Letting a fluid in or out.

Lăan, *a.* Wanting flesh; thin; slender. — *n.* Flesh without fat. — *v. i.* To incline; to bend.

Lăan'ness, *n.* Want of flesh.

Lăap, *v. i.* To spring; to bound; to jump. — *n.* A jump; a bound; a skip.

Lăap-yăar, *n.* Every fourth year, which has one day more than other years.

Lăearn, *v.* To gain knowledge or skill.

Lăearn'ed, *a.* Having learning.

Lăearn'er, *n.* One who is acquiring knowledge.

Lăearn'ing, *n.* Erudition; knowledge.

Lăease, *n.* A letting for hire. — *v. t.* To let for use by hire. [by law.]

Lăease'hôld, *n.* A tenure held
Lăash, *n.* A leather thong; three creatures of any kind; a band.

Lăeast, *a.* Smallest. — *adv.* In the smallest degree.

Lăath'er, *n.* Hide of an animal dressed, and prepared for use. [leather.]

Lăath'ern, *a.* Made of leather.

Lăath'er-y, *a.* Like leather.

Lăave, *n.* Liberty granted; a parting visit. — *SYN.* Permission; license. — *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LEFT.] To quit; to bequeath.

Lăav'en (lăv'n), *n.* A mass of sour dough for making other dough light. — *v. i.* To rise and make light.

Lăave, *n. pl.* of *Leaf*.

Lăav'ing, *n. pl.* Things left. [leavings.]

Lăch'er, *n.* A man given to
Lăch'er-ôus, *a.* Lustful.

Lăch'er-y, *n.* Lewdness; free indulgence of lust.

Lăe'tion, *n.* A reading.

Lăet'ure, *n.* A discourse; a formal reproof. — *v.* To read lectures; to reprove.

Lăet'ür-er, *n.* One who lectures.

Lăd, *imp. & p. p.* of *Lead*.
Lădge, *n.* A shelf; a ridge of rocks; a small molding.

L, **ä**, **î**, **ô**, **ü**, **y**, long; **ä**, **ë**, **î**, **ô**, **ü**, **y**, short; **c**äre, **c**är, **ä**sk, **g**ll, **w**hæt; **ê**re, **v**ell, **t**örn; **p**'que, **f**irm;

Léa'ger, *n.* A chief book of accounts. [wind.]

Lee, *n.* Side opposite to the Leech (18), *n.* A blood-sucking worm; a physician.

Leek, *n.* A plant with edible leaves.

Leer, *n.* An oblique or affected look. — *v. i.* (8) To look obliquely.

Lees, *n. pl.* Dregs; sediment of liquor.

Lee-shore, *n.* The shore toward which the wind blows.

Lee'ward (*colloq.*, *ll'ard*), *adv.* Toward the lee.

Lee'way, *n.* Movement toward the lee.

Left, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Leave*. — *a.* Opposite to the right.

Left'handed, *a.* Using the left hand with most skill.

Lég, *n.* A limb to support the body or other thing. [will.]

Lég'a-cy, *n.* A bequest by *Lég'al*, *a.* According to law; permitted by law.

Le-gál'ty, *n.* Lawfulness.

Lég'al-ize, *v. t.* To make lawful; to authorize.

Lég'al-ly, *adv.* According to law. [or envy.]

Lég'ate, *n.* An ambassador

Lég'a-tee, *n.* One who has a legacy.

Le-gát'ion, *n.* An embassy; suite of an ambassador.

Lég'a-tór, *n.* One who bequeaths or leaves a legacy.

Lég'-ball, *n.* A clandestine running away; flight.

Lég'end, or **Lég'end**, *n.* A remarkable story; inscription; motto.

Lég'end-a-ry, *a.* Traditional; fabulous. [of hand.]

Lég'er-de-máin, *n.* Sleight

Lég'er-líne, *n.* (*Music*) A line above or under the staff.

Lég'gin, *n.* A covering for **Lég'ging**, *n.* the leg.

Lég'l-bíl'ty, *n.* State of being legible.

Lég'l-ble, *a.* Capable of being read. [be read.]

Lég'l-bly, *adv.* So that it can

Lég'ion, *n.* A body of foot-soldiers; a military force; a multitude.

Lég'ion-a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to legions. [laws.]

Lég'is-láte, *v. i.* To make

Lég'is-lát'ion, *n.* Act of making laws.

Lég'is-lá'tive, *a.* Pertaining to the enactment of laws.

Lég'is-lá'tor, *n.* One who makes laws; a lawgiver.

Lég'is-lá'türe, *n.* A body of men having authority to make laws. [ness.]

Le-gít'i-ma-cy, *n.* Lawful-

Le-gít'i-mate, *a.* Lawful; lawfully begotten.

Le-gít'i-máte, *v. t.* To make lawful. [fully.]

Le-gít'i-mate-ly, *adv.* Law-

Le-gít'i-mát'ion, *n.* Act of rendering legitimate.

Lég'úme, or **Le-gúme**, *n.* A pod splitting into two valves; (*pl.*) pulse: peas, beans, &c. [ing of pulse.]

Le-gú'mi-nóus, *a.* Consist-

Leig'üre (*lú'shür*), *n.* Freedom from occupation. — *a.* Deliberate; slow.

Leig'üre-ly, *adv.* Slowly. — *a.* Deliberate; slow.

Lém'on, *n.* An acid fruit and the tree that bears it.

Lém'on-áde, *n.* Water, sugar, and lemon-juice mixed.

Lénd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **LENT**.] To grant on condition of receiving the thing again or an equivalent.

Léngth, *n.* Extent from end to end; extension.

Léngth'en (*léngth'n*), *v. t.* To make longer. — *v. i.* To grow longer.

Léngth'wise, *adv.* In direction of the length.

Léngth'y, *a.* Somewhat long.

Lé'm-en-cy, *n.* Mildness; lenity; clemency.

Lé'ní-ent, *a.* Mild; merciful.

Lé'ní-tive, *a.* Assuasive; easing; softening.

Lé'ní-ty, *n.* Mildness; mercy.

Léng, *n.* A glass by which rays of light are changed in direction, and objects are magnified and diminished.



Lenses.

Lént, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Lend*. — *a.* The time of fasting forty days before Easter.

Lén'til, *n.* A plant sometimes used as food.

Lé'o-nine, *a.* Having the qualities of a lion.

Léop'ard (*lép'*), *n.* A spotted wild beast of India and Africa.



Lép'er, *n.* One Leopard.

Lép'er, *n.* One who is infected with leprosy.

Lép'o-rine (*or -rin*), *a.* Pertaining to a hare.

Lép-ro-sy, *n.* A cutaneous disease, marked by scaly spots. [leprosy.]

Lép-roús, *a.* Infected with leprosy.

Lé'sion, *n.* A hurt; an injury; a morbid change.

Léss, *a.* Smaller; not so large.

Léss'er, *a.* Large.

Léss (2), *adv.* In a smaller degree. — *a.* A smaller portion; the younger or inferior.

Les-see, *n.* One to whom a lease is made. [ish.]

Léss'en, *v. t.* or *t.* To diminish.

Lé'son, *n.* A portion of a book to be read or learned; reproof; rebuke. [a lease.]

Lé'sor, *n.* One who grants

Lést, *conj.* For fear that.

Lét, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **LET**.] To give leave; to permit; to allow; to lease. — *n.* Indulgence; delay.

Lé'thal, *a.* Mortal; deadly.

Le-thár'gic, *a.* Unnaturally sleepy; drowsy.

Lé'th'ar-gy, *n.* Morbid or unnatural drowsiness; dullness.

Lé'the, *n.* Oblivion; death.

Le-thé'an, *a.* Inducing sleep or oblivion.

Le-thí'er-óus, *a.* Deadly; destructive; mortal.

Lét'ter, *n.* One who leases; a written message; an epistle; a printing type; (*pl.*) learning; literature. — *v. t.* To stamp with letters. [type.]

Lét'ter-préss, *n.* Print from

Lét'tuce (*lét'tis*), *n.* A plant used for salad. [al.]

Lé'vant, *a.* Eastern; orient-

Le-vánt, *n.* The eastern countries along the Mediterranean.


Le-ván'tine, or **Lév'an-tine**, *n.* A kind of silk cloth.

Lév'ee, *n.* Assembly of people on a morning or evening visit to a great personage; a bank of earth along a river.

Lév'el, *a.* Even; flat; plain.

— *v. t.* To make even. — *v. i.* To aim. — *n.* A plain; a flat surface; equality.

Lév'el-er (8), *n.* One who levels.

Lév'er, or **Lév'er**, *n.* One of the mechanical powers.  **Lever**.

Lév'er-et, *n.* A young hare. **Lév'i-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being leveled.

Le-vi'a-than, *n.* A large sea-animal; the whale.

Lév'i-gate, *v. t.* To reduce to powder; to polish.

Lév'ite, *n.* One of the tribe of Levi; an attendant on a Hebrew priest.

Le-vit'i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to the Levites.

Lév'i-ty, *n.* Lightness; want of seriousness. — **SYN.** Volatility; vanity; flightiness.

Lév'y, *v. t.* To raise; to collect. — *n.* Act of raising money or troops; a small coin worth 12½ cents.

Lewd (lúd), *a.* Given to the indulgence of lust; licentious; lecherous.

Lewd'ness, *n.* Unlawful indulgence of lust; unchastity; lechery.

Léx'i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to a lexicon or to lexicography.

Léx'i-cóg'ra-pher, *n.* The writer of a dictionary.

Léx'i-co-gráph'i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to lexicography.

Léx'i-cóg'ra-phy, *n.* The art of composing dictionaries.

Léx'i-con, *n.* A dictionary.

Léx'i-ble, *a.* Exposed; responsible; obnoxious; subject.

Léx'i-ble-ness, } *n.* A state
Léx'i-bil'i-ty, } of being
liable; responsibility; tendency.

Lé'ar, *n.* One who lies.

Li-bá'tion, *n.* An offering of wine.

Li'bel, *n.* A defamatory writing; a written statement of the cause of a legal action and of the relief sought. — *v. t.* To defame by writing; to proceed against by filing a libel.

Li'bel-ant, *n.* One who brings a libel. [libels]

Li'bel-er (8), *n.* One who libels.

Li'bel-ous, *a.* Defamatory. **Lib'er-al**, *a.* Free in giving; generous; bountiful; enlarged; candid.

Lib'er-ál'i-ty, *n.* Generosity.

Lib'er-ál-ize, *v. t.* To free from narrow views. [ly]

Lib'er-al-ly, *adv.* Generously. **Lib'er-ate**, *v. t.* To set free.

Lib'er-á'tion, *n.* A setting free; release. [sets free]

Lib'er-á'tor, *n.* One who liberates. **Lib'er-tine**, *n.* A dissolute man. — *a.* Licentious.

Lib'er-tin-ism, *n.* Licentiousness of doctrine or life.

Lib'er-ty, *n.* Freedom; permission; immunity.

Li-bid'i-nous, *a.* Lustful; lewd; licentious.

Li'brá, *n.* The Balance, a sign of the zodiac.

Li-brá'ri-an, *n.* One who has charge of a library.

Li'bra-ry, *n.* A collection of books; a place for books.

Li'brá'te, *v. t.* To balance.

Li-brá'tion, *n.* Act of balancing. [a balance]

Li'bra-to-ry, *a.* Moving like Lige, *pl. of Louse*.

Li'cense, *n.* Permission; excess of liberty. — *v. t.* To permit by legal warrant; to authorize.

Li-cén'ti-ate (-shí-tí), *n.* One who has a license to exercise a profession.

Li-cén'tious (-sén'shus), *a.* Loose in morals; dissolute.

Li-cén'tious-ness, *n.* Contempt of just restraint.

Li'chen (or **lich'en**), *n.* A cellular flowerless plant, of a scaly form.

Lick (6), *v. t.* To pass over with the tongue; to lap. — *n.* A stroke; a blow; a place where beasts lick for salt.

Lick'er-ish, *a.* Nice; delicate; dainty; tempting.

Lie'or-ice, *n.* A plant, and its sweet, medicinal root.

Lid, *n.* A cover.

Lie (11), *n.* A false statement uttered to deceive; a falsehood. — *v. i.* (12) To utter falsehood to deceive. — *v. t.* [imp. LAY; p. p. LAIN.] To rest horizontally; to lean; to remain.

Lie'st, *adv.* Willingly.

Liege, *a.* Bound by feudal tenure; sovereign. — *n.* A vassal; a lord or superior.

Lie'n (lí'en or lí'en), *n.* A legal claim.

Lie'u (11), *n.* Stead; place.

Lieu-tén'an-ty (lu- or lef-), *n.* Office or commission of a lieutenant.

Lieu-tén'ant (lu- or lef-), *n.* A deputy; an officer next below a captain. [Lief]

Lie've, *adv.* Willingly. See **Life** (20).

Lie'vity, *n.* Vitality; existence; energy; spirit; animation; conduct.

Lie've-blood (-blúd), *n.* Blood necessary to life.

Lie've-boat, *n.* A boat rendered buoyant by air-tight chambers, &c.

Lie've-guard, *n.* A body-guard.

Lie'less, *a.* Without life, spirit, or energy. — **SYN.** Dull; inanimate; dead.

Lie'ft, *v. t.* To raise; to elevate; to exalt. — *n.* Act of raising; that which is to be raised.

Lie'g-ment, *n.* Any thing which lies or unites.

Li-g'n-tion, *n.* Act of binding.

Lig'n-ture, *n.* A band or bandage; two or more letters united, as *ff*.

Light (lit), *n.* That by which we see; illumination; illumination; a candle, &c.; day-time. — *a.* Bright; clear; nimble; not heavy.

— *v. t.* To illuminate; to kindle. — *v. i.* To come by chance; to dismount.

Light'en (lív'n), *v. t.* To flash with light; to grow less dark. — *v. i.* To make light; to alleviate.

Light'er (lĭt'-), *n.* One who lights; a large open boat for unloading vessels.

Light-head'ed (lĭt'-), *a.* Delirious; volatile.

Light-heart'ed (lĭt'-), *a.* Cheerful; gay.

Light-horse (lĭt'-), *n.* Light-armed cavalry.

Light-house (lĭt'-), *n.* A tower with a light to direct seamen.

Light'ly (lĭt'-), *adv.* Nimble; with levity; easily.

Light-mind'ed (lĭt'-), *a.* Volatile; unsteady.

Light'ness (lĭt'-), *n.* Brightness; want of weight; levity.

Light'ning (lĭt'-), *n.* A flash of electricity.

Lights (lĭts), *n. pl.* Lungs.

Light'some (lĭt'sum), *a.* Luminous.

Lig'ne-ous, *a.* Wooden; resembling wood. [*wood*].

Lig'ni-form, *a.* Foamed like lignum-vit'e, *n.* A hard wood, used for wheels, &c.

Like, *a.* Equal; similar; probable. — *n.* That which resembles. — *adv.* In the same manner. — *v. t.* To be moderately pleased with; to approve; to relish; to enjoy.

Like'li-hood, *n.* Probability.

Like'li-ness, *n.* Probability.

Like'ly, *a.* Probable. — *adv.* Probably.

Lik'en, *v. t.* To represent as like; to compare.

Like'ness, *n.* Resemblance.

Like'wise, *adv.* In like manner; moreover; also.

Lik'ing (lĭ), *n.* Inclination; pleasure; desire.

Lil'ae, *n.* A flowering shrub.

Lil'i-3'ceous, *a.* Pertaining to a lily.

Lil'i-pū'tian, *a.* Diminutive.

Lily, *n.* A beautiful flower.

Limb (lĭm), *n.* An extremity of the body; a branch of a tree; an edge. — *v. t.* To dismember.

Lim'ber, *a.* Easily bent; flexible; pliant.

Lim'ber-ness, *n.* Flexibility; pliancy.

Lime, *n.* A calcareous earth.

Limb'bo (lĭ), *n.* The borders of hell; a place of restraint.

Lime'-kiln (-kĭl), *n.* A kiln for burning lime. [*stone*].

Lime'-stone, *n.* A calcareous lim'it, *n.* A bound; border.

— *v. t.* To set bounds to; to confine within certain bounds.

Lim'it-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being bounded.

Lim'it-a'tion, *n.* Act of limiting; that which limits; restriction.

Lim'it-less, *a.* Without limit; infinite.

Linn (lĭn), *v. t.* To draw or paint.

Linn'er, *n.* A portrait.

Limp, *v. i.* To walk lamely.

Limp'et, *n.* A small shell-fish. [*ent*].

Limp'id, *a.* Pure; transparent.

Limp'id-ness, *n.* Clearness.

Limp'py, *a.* Weak; flexible.

Lim'y, *a.* Containing lime.

Linch'-pin, *n.* A pin to keep a wheel on the axle-tree.

Lind'en, *n.* A kind of shade-tree.

Line, *n.* A string or cord; an extended mark; a row or rank; a course; business; a verse; a limit; the equator; the twelfth of an inch. — *v. t.* To cover or put on the inside of. [*scant*].

Lin'e-age, *n.* A race; descent.

Lin'e-al, *a.* Composed of lines; descending in a direct line. [*line*].

Lin'e-al-ly, *adv.* In a direct line.

Lin'e-a-ment, *n.* Outline; feature.

Lin'e-ar, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, lines.

Lin'e-a'tion, *n.* Delineation.

Lin'en, *a.* Made of flax, or hemp. — *n.* Cloth of flax or hemp.

Lin'en-drä'per, *n.* One who deals in linen.

Ling, *n.* A fish something like the cod.

Ling'er, *v. t.* To remain long; to delay; to loiter.

Ling'er-ing, *a.* Slow; tardy.

Ling'ual (lĭng'gwai), *a.* Pertaining to the tongue.

Ling'uiet (lĭng'gwist), *n.* One skilled in languages.

Ling-uis't-i-c, *a.* Relating to the affinities of languages.

Linn'-ment, *n.* A soft ointment. [*inner surface*].

Linn'g, *n.* Covering of any link, *n.* One of the parts of a chain; a torch. — *v. t.* To connect by links.

Linn'stock, *n.* A cannoner's staff to hold a match.

Linn'net, *n.* A small song-bird.

Linn'seed, *n.* Seed of flax.

Linn, *n.* Soft scrapings of linen.

Linn'tel, *n.* Upper horizontal part of a door-frame, &c.

Linn'on, *n.* A rapacious quadruped of Asia and Africa.

Linn'on-ess, *n.* A female lion.

Lip, *n.* Border. [*lion*].

Lip, *n.* Edge of any thing.

Lipped (lĭpt), *a.* Having lips.

Liqu'e-fac'tion, *n.* Act of melting.

Liqu'e-fi-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being melted.

Liqu'e-ff'er, *n.* One who, or that which, liquefies.

Liqu'e-ff'y (-we), *v. t. or i.* To melt; to dissolve; to make or become fluid.

Li-ques-cent, *a.* Dissolving.

Liquid (lĭk'wid), *a.* Flowing; fluid. — *n.* A flowing substance.

Liquid-ate, *v. t.* To adjust; to pay.

Liquid-a'tion, *n.* Act of liquidating.

Liquid'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being liquid.

Liqu'or (lĭk'ur), *n.* A liquid; strong drink.

Lisp, *v. t.* To sound *s* and *z* as *th*; to speak imperfectly. — *n.* A defective articulation.

List, *v. t.* To enroll for service. — *v. i.* To hearken; to attend to. — *n.* A roll; a strip of cloth.

List'el, *n.* (*Arch.*) A fillet; a little square molding.

List'en (lĭs'n), *v. t.* To hear watchfully; to attend to.

List'en-er (lĭs'n-er), *n.* One who listens.

List-less, *a.* Heedless; careless; indifferent.



Jū'di-ea-tūre, *n.* Power of distributing justice; jurisdiction.

Ju-dī'cial (-dīsh'al), *a.* Pertaining to courts; inflicted as a penalty.

Ju-dī'cial-ly (-dīsh'al-), *adv.* In the forms of justice.

Ju-dī'ci-a-ry (-dīsh'/-), *a.* Pertaining to courts. — *n.* Courts of justice.

Ju-dī'ciōus (-dīsh'/us), *a.* Prudent; acting with judgment.

Ju-dī'ciōus-ly (-dīsh'/us-), *adv.* Wisely.

Jūg, *n.* A vessel for liquors.

Jūg'gle, *n.* A trick bylegerdomain. — *v. i.* To play tricks.

Jūg'gler, *n.* One who juggles.

Jūg'gler-y, *n.* Sleight of hand. [the throat.]

Jū'gu-lar, *a.* Belonging to

Jū'ice, *n.* Sap of vegetables; fluid part of animal substances.

Jū'iceless, *a.* Without juice.

Jū'ic-nēs, *n.* Succulence.

Jū'icy, *a.* Full of juice; succulent.

Jū'icp, *n.* A liquor or sirup.

Ju-l'y, *n.* Seventh month of the year.

Jūm'ble, *v. t.* To mix. — *n.* A confused mixture; a small cake.

Jūmp, *v. i.* To spring by raising both feet. — *n.* A leap with two feet.

Jūn'ctiōn, *n.* Act of joining.

Jūn'ctūre (jūnkt'yūr), *n.* A joining; point of time.

Jūne, *n.* The sixth month of the year.

Jūn'gle (jūng'gl), *n.* A thick cluster of small trees.

Jūn'ior (jūn'yūr), *a.* Younger; inferior. — *n.* One younger or of lower standing.

Jūn-iōr'i-ty (-yōr'-), *n.* State of being junior.

Jū'ni-per, *n.* An evergreen cone-bearing shrub or tree.

Jūnk, *n.* A Chinese ship; old ropes; hard, salt beef.

Jūnk'tet, *n.* A private entertainment.

Jūn'to, *n.* (*pl.* Jūn'tōg.) A cabal; a faction.

Ju-rī'd'i'e-al, *a.* Relating to a judge; used in courts of law.

Jū'ris-dī'ctiōn, *n.* Legal authority; the space over which it extends.

Jū'ris-dī'ctiōn-al, *a.* According to legal authority.

Jū'ris-prū'dēnce, *n.* Science of law.

Jū'rist, *n.* One versed in the law; a civil lawyer.

Jū'rōr } (18, 21), *n.* One

Jū'ty-man } who serves on a jury.

Jū'ty, *n.* A body of men selected and sworn to deliver truth on evidence in court.

Jūst, *a.* Appropriate or suitable; conformed to truth. —

SYN. Exact; accurate; equitable; fair; deserved. —

adv. Closely; exactly. — *n.* A mock encounter on horseback.

Jūst'i'ce, *n.* The giving to every one his due; a civil officer.

Jus-tī'ci-a-ry (-tīsh'/-), *n.* One who administers justice.

Jūst'i-fi-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being justified.

Jūst'i-fi-a-bly, *adv.* So as to be justified.

Jūst'i-fi-cā'tiōn, *n.* Act of justifying; vindication.

Jūst'i-fi-cā'tō-ry, *a.* Vindictory. [tīfēs.]

Jūst'i-fī'er, *n.* One who justifies.

Jūst'i-ty, *v. t.* To prove to be just; to absolve from guilt.

Jūst'le (jūs'l). See *Justle*.

Jūst'ly, *adv.* Equitably; honestly. [truth.]

Jūst'nēs, *n.* Conformity to *Just*, *v. i.* To shoot out or project.

Jū'ty, *n.* A projection in a building; a pier or mole.

Jū've-nēs'cent, *a.* Becoming young. [fāl.]

Jū've-nī'e, *a.* Young; youthful.

Jū've-nī'l'-ty, *n.* Youthfulness; the manners or customs of youth.

Jūx'ta-po-sī'tiōn (-tīsh'/un), *n.* Nearness in place.

K.

KĀ'LE, *n.* A kind of cabbage.

Ka-lei'do-seōpe, *n.* An optical instrument which exhibits a variety of beautiful colors.

KĀ'mi-ā, *n.* An evergreen shrub having showy flowers.

Kān'ga-rōō', Kangaroo.



n. A singular quadruped found in Australia.

Kēdge, *n.* A small anchor.

Keel, *n.* The bottom timber of a ship, extending from stem to stern.

Kēel'hāul, *v. t.* To haul under the keel as a punishment.

Kēel'son (kēl'sun), *n.* A piece of timber laid on the floor timbers of a ship.

Keen, *a.* Eager; sharp; penetrating; piercing; acute.

Keen'ly, *adv.* In a keen manner; sharply; bitterly.

Keen'nēs, *n.* The quality of being keen.



Keep, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. KEPT.*] To preserve; to save; to hold. — *v. i.* To stay; to endure; to dwell. —

n. A stronghold; support.

Keep'er, *n.* One who pre-

kā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, short; cāre, cār, āsk, gill, whāp; cūre, vcll, cūrm; p, que, firm;

serves or guards; custodian.
Keeping, *n.* Custody; care.
Keepsake, *n.* A token of remembrance.
Keg, *n.* A small cask.
Kelp, *n.* Calcined ashes of sea-wood, used for making glass.
Kén, *v. t.* To see; to know. — *n.* Reach of sight; cognizance.
Kén'nel, *n.* A cot for dogs; a pack of hounds. — *v. t. or i.* (8) To lodge in a kennel.
Kept, *imp. & p. p. of Keep.*
Kér'chief, *n.* A cloth to cover the head.
Kér'nel, *n.* The seed of a pulpy fruit; a grain. — *v. t.* To form into a kernel.
Kér'sey, *n.* A woollen cloth.
Kér'sey-mère, *n.* A thin woollen cloth; cassimere.
Két'tle, *n.* A vessel for boiling water, &c.
Két'tle-drum, *n.* A kettle-shaped metallic drum covered with parchment. 
Kéy (19), *n.* An instrument to fasten drum and open locks; a quay; a ledge of rocks near the surface of water; an index.
Kéy'-hole, *n.* A hole for a key.
Kéy'stone, *n.* The top-stone of an arch. 
Kick, *n.* A blow with the foot. *n.* Keystone. — *v. t. or i.* To strike with the foot.
Kid, *n.* A young goat.
Kid'náp (8), *v. t.* To steal and secrete, as persons.
Kid'náp-er, *n.* One who steals a human being.
Kid'ney (19), *n.* That part of the viscera which secretes the urine. [rel.]
Kid'der-kín, *n.* A small bar.
Kill (1), *v. t.* To slay; to destroy.
Kiln (kíl), *n.* A fabric for drying or burning any thing.
Kiln'-dry (kíl'-), *v. t.* To dry in a kiln. [peticat.]
Kilt, *n.* A Highlander's short

Kim'bo, *n.* Bent; crooked.
Kind, *n.* Kindred; relation. — *a.* Of the same nature or kind.
Kind, *a.* Having, or showing, a humane disposition. — *SYN.* Benevolent; gracious; mild; indulgent. — *n.* A genus; race; sort.
Kind'le, *v. t.* To set on fire. — *v. i.* To ignite.
Kind'li-ness, *n.* Affectionate disposition; benevolence.
Kind'ly, *adv.* With good will. — *a.* Mild; favorable.
Kind'ness, *n.* Sympathizing benevolence; goodness.
Kind'red, *n.* People related to each other; relatives. — *a.* Allied by birth.
Kine, *n.* Old *pl.* of Cow.
King, *n.* A monarch; a sovereign.
King'dóm, *n.* The territory subject to a king; a region.
King'fish-er, *n.* A bird living on fresh-water fish. 
King'ly, *a.* Royal; regal; like, or pertaining to, a king. [ia.]
King's-É'vél, *n.* The scrofula.
Kink, *n.* The twist of a rope spontaneously formed. — *v. t. or i.* To twist into a kink.
King'fólk (-fók), *n.* Relations; kindred.
King'mán (21), *n.* A relation.
Kip'-skin, *n.* Leather prepared from the skin of young cattle. [Scotland.]
Kirk, *n.* The church, as in Kirtle. *n.* A short jacket.
Kiss (2), *n.* A salute with the lips. — *v. t.* To salute with the lips.
Kit, *n.* A wooden tub; an outfit, as of tools, &c., or that which contains it; a small violin. [cooking.]
Kitch'en, *n.* A room for
Kite, *n.* A rapacious bird of the hawk kind; a toy. 
Kitt'en, *n.* The young of a cat.
Knáb (náb), *v. t.* To seize

with the teeth; to lay hold of; to nab.
Knáck (nák), *n.* Dexterity.
Knág (nág), *n.* A knot in wood. [rough.]
Knág'gy (nág'-), *a.* Knotty.
Knáp'sack (náp'-), *n.* A soldier's sack.
Knár (nár), *n.* A knot in
Knárl (nár), *n.* wood.
Knárléd (náréd), *a.* Knotty.
Knáve (náv), *n.* A rascal.
Knáv'er-y (náv'-), *n.* Dishonesty; petty villainy.
Knáv'ish (náv'-), *a.* Dishonest; rascally.
Knéad (neéd), *v. t.* To work and mix with the hands.
Knee (nee), *n.* The joint between the leg and thigh.
Knee'-pán (nee'-), *n.* The round bone of the knee.
Kneel (neel), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. KNELT or KNEELED.] To fall on the knees.
Knéll (néll), *n.* Sound of a bell, rung at a funeral or death.
Knew (ná), *pret. of Know.*
Knick'knáck (nik'nák), *n.* A trifle or toy.
Knife (níf, 20), *n.* An instrument for cutting.
Knight (nit), *n.* A title. — *v. t.* To dub a knight.
Knight-ér'ránt (nit'-, 24), *n.* A roving knight.
Knight'hóod (nit'-), *n.* The dignity of a knight.
Knight'ly (nit'-), *a.* Pertaining to or becoming a knight.
Knit (nit), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. KNIT, KNITTED.] To unite as threads by means of needles; to join closely.
Knit'ing-need'le (nit'-), *n.* A needle used for knitting.
Knób (nób), *n.* A knot; a protuberance. [knobs.]
Knób'by (nób'by), *a.* Full of knobs (nók, 6), *v. t. or i.* To hit; to strike; to dash. — *n.* A blow; a dashing; a rap.
Knóck'er (nók'er), *n.* A hammer on a door.
Knóll (nóll), *n.* A little hill.
Knót (nót), *n.* A tie; joint of a plant. — *v. t.* To form knots in.
Knót'ed (nót'-), *a.* Full of knots.
Knóty (nót'y), *a.* Full of knots; intricate.

son, ór, dñ, wólf, kóó, wóok; úrn, rye, pull; ç, ð, soñ; e, ü, hard; ag; exist; u as ng; this

Knout (nowt or nōt), *n.* A Russian instrument of punishment.

Know (nō), *v. t.* [*imp.* KNEW; *p. p.* KNOWN.] To understand; to perceive; to recognize.

Know'a-ble (nō'-), *a.* Capable of being known.

Knowl'edge (nōl'ej), *n.* Clear perception; information; cognizance; learning.

Known (nōn), *p. p.* from *Know*.

Knick'le (nūk'l), *n.* A joint of the finger; the knee-joint of a calf. — *v. t.* To submit in a contest.

Knur (nūrl), *n.* A knot; a hard substance.

Knur'y (nūrl'-), *a.* Knotty. **Kō'ran**, *n.* The Mohammedan book of faith.

Ky'an-ize, *v. t.* To prevent from rotting, as wood, by the use of corrosive sublimate.

L.

L (*law*), *interj.* Look; behold.

Lā'bel, *n.* A slip of paper, &c., containing a name or title, fastened to any thing. — *v. t.* (8) To affix a label to.

Lā'bi-al, *a.* Pertaining to the lips. — *n.* A letter uttered with the lips.

Lā'bor (33), *n.* Work; toil; travail. — *v. t.* or *t.* (8) To work; to toil.

Lāb'o-ra-to-ry, *n.* A place for chemical operations.

Lā'bor-er, *n.* A workman.

Lā-bō'ri-ōus, *a.* Diligent in work; requiring labor.

Lā-bō'ri-ōus-ly, *adv.* With great toil.

Lāb'y-rinth, *n.* A place full of windings. — SYN. MAZE.

Lae (5), *n.* A resinous substance.

Lāce (18), *n.* Work composed of fine threads. — *v. t.* To fasten or trim with lace.

Lāc'er-ate, *v. t.* To rend; to tear. [tearing; a rent.]

Lāc'er-ā-tion, *n.* Act of Lāc'er-ā-tive, *a.* Tending to tear.

Lāch'ry-mal, *a.* Generating tears.

Lāch'ry-ma-to-ry, *n.* A vessel for collecting tears in.

Lāck, *v. t.* or *i.* To need. — *n.* Want; need; failure.

Lāck'a-dāi-gi-al, *a.* Affectedly pensive.

Lāck'ev (19), *n.* A footman.

Lā-cōn'ic, { *a.* Brief;
Lā-cōn'ic-al, } *pitthy*; concise.

Lā-cōn'ic-al-ly, *adv.* Con-

Lā'eon'ism, } *n.* A pitthy
Lā-cōn'ic'ism, } phrase or expression.

Lāc'quer (lāk'er), *v. t.* To varnish. — *n.* A kind of varnish.

Lāc'te-al, *a.* Pertaining to milk. — *n.* One of the vessels of the body that convey chyle.

Lāc'tif'er-ōus, *a.* Conveying milk, or some similar white juice.

Lād, *n.* A boy; a young man.

Lād'der, *n.* A frame with round steps; gradual rise.

Lāde, *v. t.* [*imp.* LADED; *p. p.* LADED, LADEN.] To load; to throw out with a dipper.

Lād'ing, *n.* Load; cargo.

Lād'le, *n.* A dipper with a handle.

Lā'dy (19), *n.* A mistress; a well-bred woman; a title of respect.

Lā'dy-ship (13), *n.* Title of a lady.

Lāg (7), *v. i.* To move slowly; to stay behind. — SYN. To linger; loiter; delay.

Lā-gōon', *n.* A shallow lake.

Lā'ic, { *a.* Pertaining to
Lā'i-c-al, } layman, or to the laity.

Lāid (14), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Lay*.

Lāin, *p. p.* of *Lie*.

Lāir, *n.* Couch of a wild beast.

Lāird, *n.* In *Scotland*, a Lā'i-ty, *n.* The people, as distinct from the clergy.

Lāke, *n.* A body of water surrounded by land.

Lāmb (lām), *n.* A young sheep. — *v. t.* To bring forth lambs. [the surface.]

Lāmb'ent, *a.* Playing over

Lāmb'kin (lām'kin), *n.* A young lamb.

Lāme, *a.* Disabled in a limb; crippled; imperfect. — *v. t.* To make lame.

Lā-mél'la, *n.* A very thin plate or scale.

Lā'm'el-lar, { *a.* Formed in
Lā'm'el-late, } thin plates.

Lāme'ness, *n.* State of being lame.

Lā-mēt', *v. t.* or *i.* To weep; to mourn. [ful.]

Lā'm'ent-a-ble, *a.* Mourning.

Lā'm'ent-a-bly, *adv.* Mourningly.

Lā'm'on-tā'tion, *n.* Expression of sorrow.

Lā'm'i-nā, *n.* (*pl.* Lā'm'i-nā, 25.) A thin plate or scale lying over another.

Lā'm'i-nar, *a.* Consisting of thin plates or scales.

Lā'm'i-nō'ted, *a.* Laminar.

Lā'm'mas (17), *n.* The first day of August.

Lāmp, *n.* A vessel with a wick, for giving light.

Lāmp'-blāck, *n.* A fine soot from the smoke of resinous substances.

Lā'm-pōn', *n.* A personal satire. — *v. t.* To abuse with satire.

Lā'm-pōn'er, *n.* One who lampoons. [an rel.]

Lā'm'prey (19), *n.* A fish like

Lānce, *n.* A long spear. — *v. t.* To pierce with or as with a lance.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, *long*; ä, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, *short*; cāre, cūre, āsk, pūl, whet; šre, vēll, cūrm; plique, firm;

Lăt'ter, *a.* The last of two.
Lăt'ter-ly, *adv.* Of late; lately.

Lăt'tice, *n.* A kind of network of cross bars. — *v. t.* To form with cross bars.

Laud, *n.* Commendation; praise in worship. — *v. t.* To praise; to extol.

Laud'a-ble, *a.* Praiseworthy.
Laud'a-bly, *adv.* So as to deserve praise.

Lau'da-num, *n.* Opium dissolved in spirit or wine.

Laud'a-to-ry, *a.* Containing praise.

Laugh (läf), *v. i.* To manifest mirth by a chuckling of the voice. — *n.* An audible expression of mirth.

Laugh'a-ble (hif-a-bl), *a.* Capable of exciting laughter.

Laugh'ter (läf'ter), *n.* Convulsive expression of mirth.

Läunch (läunch), *v. t.* To cause to slide into water; to dispatch; to throw. — *n.* The sliding of a ship into water. [woman.]

Läun'dress, *n.* A washer.
Läun'dry, *n.* A place where clothes are washed.

Lau're-ate, *a.* Invested with a laurel wreath.

Lau'rel, *n.* The bay-tree; an evergreen shrub.

Lä'vä, or **Lä'vä**, *n.* Melted matter flowing from a volcano.

Läve, *v. t.* To wash; to bathe.

Läven'der, *n.* An aromatic plant with grayish-blue flowers. [ing.]

Lä'v'er, *n.* A vessel for washing.

Lä'v-ish, *a.* Expending with wasteful profusion. — *SYN.* Prodigal; wasteful. — *v. t.* To expend profusely; to squander.

Lä'v-ish-ly, *adv.* With wasteful profusion.

Law, *n.* Rule of action or motion; statute; decree; edict.

Law'ful (17), *a.* Conformable to law; legal; rightful.

Law'ful-ly, *adv.* Legally.

Law'ful-ness, *n.* Legality.

Law-giv'er, *n.* A legislator.

Law'less, *a.* Not restrained by, or contrary to, law.

Lawn, *n.* An open, grassy space; a sort of fine linen.

Law'suit, *n.* A process in law; an action.

Law'yer, *n.* One who is versed in, or who practices, law.

Läx, *a.* Loose; vague; slack.

Läx'a-tive, *a.* Having the quality of relieving constiveness. — *n.* A medicine that relaxes the bowels. [ness.]

Läx'i-ty, *n.* Slackness; looseness.

Läy, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. LAID.] To put; to wager; to produce eggs. — *n.* A song; a stratum; a row. — *a.* Pertaining to the laity.

Läy'er, *n.* A stratum; a bed; a sprig. [clergyman.]

Läy'man (21), *n.* One not a Lă'zar.

Lă'zar, *n.* A person with a pestilential disease.

Lăz'a-rët'to, *n.* A pest-house for diseased persons.

Lă'z-ly, *adv.* In a lazy manner.

Lă'z-ness (13), *n.* Habitual inaction; sluggishness; sloth.

Lă'zy, *a.* Slothful; sluggish.

Lēa, *n.* A meadow; a plain.

Lēach, *v. t.* To wash by percolation. — *n.* Wood-ashes washed by percolation of water.

Lēad, *n.* A soft metal. — *v. t.* To cover with lead.

Lēad, *v. t.* or *i.* [imp. & p. p. LED.] To go before; to guide. — *n.* Guidance; direction.

Lēad'en (léd'n), *a.* Consisting of lead; dull.

Lēad'er, *n.* One who leads.

Lēaf (20), *n.* Part of a plant, or something resembling it; part of a book; one side of a double door. — *v. i.* To put forth leaves. [leaves.]

Lēaf'less, *a.* Destitute of leaves.

Lēaf'let, *n.* A little leaf.

Lēaf'y, *a.* Full of leaves.

Lēague (leeg), *n.* Alliance of states; three miles. — *SYN.* Confederacy; compact; coalition. — *v. i.* To unite in a confederacy.

Lēak, *n.* A crack or hole that admits a fluid to pass. — *v. i.* To let a fluid in or out.

Lēak'age, *n.* Allowance for waste by leaking.

Lēak'y, *a.* Letting a fluid in or out.

Lēan, *a.* Wanting flesh; thin; slender. — *n.* Flesh without fat. — *v. i.* To incline; to bend.

Lēan'ness, *n.* Want of flesh.

Lēap, *v. i.* To spring; to bound; to jump. — *n.* A jump; a bound; a skip.

Lēap'-yēar, *n.* Every fourth year, which has one day more than other years.

Lēarn, *v.* To gain knowledge or skill.

Lēarn'ed, *a.* Having learning.

Lēarn'er, *n.* One who is acquiring knowledge.

Lēarn'ing, *n.* Erudition; knowledge.

Lēase, *n.* A letting for hire. — *v. t.* To let for use by hire. [by lease.]

Lēase'höld, *n.* A tenure held

Lēash, *n.* A leather thong; three creatures of any kind; a band.

Lēast, *a.* Smallest. — *adv.* In the smallest degree.

Lēath'er, *n.* Hide of an animal dressed, and prepared for use. [leather.]

Lēath'ern, *a.* Made of leather.

Lēath'er-y, *a.* Like leather.

Lēave, *n.* Liberty granted; a parting visit. — *SYN.* Permission; license. — *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. LEFT.] To quit; to bequeath.

Lēav'en (lėv'n), *n.* A mass of sour dough for making other dough light. — *v. t.* To rise and make light.

Lēaves, *n. pl.* of *Leaf*.

Lēav'ing, *n. pl.* Things left. [leavings.]

Lēch'er, *n.* A man given to lech'ery.

Lēch'er-ous, *a.* Lustful.

Lēch'er-y, *n.* Lewdness; free indulgence of lust.

Lēc'tion, *n.* A reading.

Lēc'ture, *n.* A discourse; a formal reproof. — *v.* To read lectures; to reprove.

Lēc'tur'er, *n.* One who lectures.

Lēd, *imp. & p. p.* of *Lead*.

Lēdge, *n.* A shelf; a ridge of rocks; a small molding.

ä, ä, i, ö, u, y, long; ä, ä, i, ö, u, y, short; cäre, cäre, äsk, all, what; äre, vell, äärm; pique, firm;

Léd'ger, n. A chief book of accounts. [wind.]

Lee, s. Side opposite to the Leech (18), n. A blood-sucking worm; a physician.

Leek, n. A plant with edible leaves.

Leer, n. An oblique or affected look. — v. i. (8) To look obliquely.

Lees, n. pl. Dregs; sediment of liquor.

Lee'-shore, n. The shore toward which the wind blows.

Lee'ward (colloq., lū'ard), adv. Toward the lee.

Lee'way, n. Movement toward the lee.

Left, imp. & p. p. of Leave. — a. Opposite to the right.

Left'-hand'ed, a. Using the left hand with most skill.

Lég, n. A limb to support the body or other thing. [will.]

Lég'-a-cy, n. A bequest by **Lég'al, a.** According to law; permitted by law.

Le-gál'-ty, n. Lawfulness.

Lég'al-ize, v. t. To make lawful; to authorize.

Lég'al-ly, adv. According to law. [or envoy.]

Lég'ate, n. An ambassador.

Lég'-a-tee', n. One who has a legacy.

Le-gát'ion, n. An embassy; suite of an ambassador.

Lég'-a-tór', n. One who bequeaths or leaves a legacy.

Lég'-háll, n. A clandestine running away; flight.

Lég'end, or Lég'end, n. A remarkable story; inscription; motto.

Lég'end-a-ry, a. Traditional; fabulous. [of hand.]

Lég'ér-de-máin', n. Sleight.

Lég'ér-line, n. (Music.) A line above or under the staff.

Lég'gin, } n. A covering for
Lég'ging, } the leg.

Lég't-bíl'-ty, n. State of being legible.

Lég't-ble, a. Capable of being read. [be read.]

Lég't-bly, adv. So that it can

Lég'ion, n. A body of foot-soldiers; a military force; a multitude.

Lég'ion-a-ry, n. Pertaining to legions. [laws.]

Lég'is-láte, v. i. To make

Lég'is-lát'ion, n. Act of making laws.

Lég'is-lá'tive, a. Pertaining to the enactment of laws.

Lég'is-lá'tor, n. One who makes laws; a lawgiver.

Lég'is-lá'türe, n. A body of men having authority to make laws. [ness.]

Le-gít'-ma-cy, n. Lawful.

Le-gít'-mate, a. Lawful; lawfully begotten.

Le-gít'-máte, v. t. To make lawful. [fully.]

Le-gít'-mate-ly, adv. Law-

Le-gít'-má'tion, n. Act of rendering legitimate.

Lég'time, or Le-gúme', n. A pod splitting into two valves; (pl.) pulse; peas, beans, &c. [ing of pulse.]

Le-gú'mi-notis, a. Consist-

Leig'üre (lū'shür), n. Free-

Leig'üre, n. Freedom from occupation. — a. Deliberate; slow.

Leig'üre-ly, adv. Slowly. — a. Deliberate; slow.

Lém'on, n. An acid fruit and the tree that bears it.

Lém'on-áde', n. Water, sugar, and lemon-juice mixed.

Lénd, v. t. (imp. & p. p. LENT.) To grant on condition of receiving the thing again or an equivalent.

Length, n. Extent from end to end; extension.

Length'en (léngh'n), v. t. To make longer. — v. i. To grow longer.

Length'wise, adv. In direction of the length.

Length'y, n. Somewhat long.

Lén'-en-çy, n. Mildness; lenity; clemency.

Lén'-ent, a. Mild; merciful.

Lén'-t-ive, a. Assuasive; easing; softening.

Lén'-ty, n. Mildness; mercy.

Léng, n. A glass by which rays of light are changed in direction, and objects are magnified and diminished.

Lenses.

Lánt, imp. & p. p. of Lend. — n. The time of fasting forty days before Easter.

Lán'til, n. A plant sometimes used as food.

Lé'o-nine, a. Having the qualities of a lion.

Léop'ard (lép'-), A spotted wild beast of India and Africa.

Lép'ér, n. One Leopard.

Lépo'-rine (or -rín), a. Pertaining to a hare.

Lép'tro-sy, n. A cutaneous disease, marked by scaly spots. [leprosy.]

Lép'tro-sis, a. Infected with Lep'ion, n. A hurt; an injury; a morbid change.

Léas, } a. Smaller; not so
Léas'er, } large.

Léas (2), adv. In a smaller degree. — n. A smaller portion: the younger or inferior.

Léa-see', n. One to whom a lease is made. [ish.]

Léas'en, v. t. or t. To diminish.

Léas'on, n. A portion of a book to be read or learned; reproof; rebuke. [a lease.]

Léas'or, n. One who grants

Lést, conj. For fear that.

Lét, v. t. (imp. & p. p. LET.) To give leave; to permit: to allow; to leave. — n. Indulgence; delay.

Lé'thal, a. Mortal; deadly.

Le-thér'gic, a. Unnaturally sleepy; drowsy.

Léth'-ar-çy, n. Morbid or unnatural drowsiness; dullness.

Lé'the, s. Oblivion; death.

Le-thé'an, a. Inducing sleep or oblivion.

Le-thif'er-ous, a. Deadly; destructive; mortal.

Lét'ter, n. One who leases; a written message; an epistle; a printing type; (pl.) learning; literature. — v. t. To stamp with letters [type.]

Lét'ter-préss, n. Print from Lét'tuce (lét'tis), n. A plant used for salad. [ai.]

Lé'vant, a. Eastern; orlont-

Le-vánt', n. The eastern countries along the Mediterranean.

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Lenses.

Le-ván'tine, or Lév'an-tine, *n.* A kind of silk cloth.
Lév'ee, *n.* Assembly of people on a morning or evening visit to a great personage; a bank of earth along a river.

Lév'el, *a.* Even; flat; plain.
— *v. t.* To make even.
— *v. i.* To aim. — *n.* A plain; a flat surface; equality.

Lév'el-er (8), *n.* One who levels.

Lév'er, or Lév'er, *n.* One of the mechanical powers.  Lever.

Lév'er-et, *n.* A young hare.
Lév'l-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being leveled.

Le-v'ta-than, *n.* A large sea-animal; the whale.

Lév't-gáte, *v. t.* To reduce to powder; to polish.

Lév'vite, *n.* One of the tribe of Levi; an attendant on a Hebrew priest.

Le-vít'i-eal, *a.* Pertaining to the Levites.

Lév'ty, *n.* Lightness; want of seriousness. — *SYN.* Volatility; vanity; flightiness.

Lév'ty, *v. t.* To raise; to collect. — *n.* Act of raising money or troops; a small coin worth 12½ cents.

Lewd (lúd), *a.* Given to the indulgence of lust; licentious; lecherous.

Lewd'ness, *n.* Unlawful indulgence of lust; unchastity; lechery.

Léx'i-e-al, *a.* Pertaining to a lexicon or to lexicography.

Léx'i-og'ra-pher, *n.* The writer of a dictionary.

Léx'i-co-gráph'i-e-al, *a.* Pertaining to lexicography.

Léx'i-og'ra-phy, *n.* The art of composing dictionaries.

Léx'i-con, *n.* A dictionary.

Lí'a-ble, *a.* Exposed; responsible; obnoxious; subject.

Lí'a-ble-ness, } *n.* A state
Lí'a-bil'i-ty, } of being
liable; responsibility; tendency.

Lí'ar, *n.* One who lies.

Lí-b'á-tion, *n.* An offering of wine.

Lí'bel, *n.* A defamatory writing; a written statement of the cause of a legal action and of the relief sought. — *v. t.* To defame by writing; to proceed against by filing a libel.

Lí'bel-ant, *n.* One who brings a libel. [*libels.*]

Lí'bel-er (8), *n.* One who brings a libel.

Lí'bel-ous, *a.* Defamatory.
Lí'ber-al, *a.* Free in giving; generous; bountiful; enlarged; candid.

Lí'ber-ál'i-ty, *n.* Generosity.
Lí'ber-ál-ize, *v. t.* To free from narrow views. [*ly.*]

Lí'ber-al-ly, *adv.* Generously.
Lí'ber-áte, *v. t.* To set free.

Lí'ber-á-tion, *n.* A setting free; release. [*sets free.*]

Lí'ber-á-tor, *n.* One who liberates.

Lí'ber-tine, *n.* A dissolute man. — *a.* Licentious.

Lí'ber-tin-ism, *n.* Licentiousness of doctrine or life.

Lí'ber-ty, *n.* Freedom; permission; immunity.

Lí-bid'i-nous, *a.* Lustful; lewd; licentious.

Lí'brá, *n.* The Balance, a sign of the zodiac.

Lí-brá'ri-an, *n.* One who has charge of a library.

Lí'bra-ry, *n.* A collection of books; a place for books.

Lí'brá'te, *v. t.* To balance.

Lí-brá'tion, *n.* Act of balancing. [*a balance.*]

Lí'bra-to-ry, *a.* Moving like Lige, *pl. of Louse.*

Lí'cense, *n.* Permission; excess of liberty. — *v. t.* To permit by legal warrant; to authorize.

Lí-cén'ti-ate (-shí-at), *n.* One who has a license to exercise a profession.

Lí-cén'tious (-sén'shus), *a.* Loose in morals; dissolute.

Lí-cén'tious-ness, *n.* Contempt of just restraint.

Lí'chen (or Lich'en), *n.* A cellular flowerless plant, of a scaly form.

Lick (5), *v. t.* To pass over with the tongue; to lap. — *n.* A stroke; a blow; a place where beasts lick for salt.

Lick'er-ish, *a.* Nice; delicate; dainty; tempting.

Lí'e-or-ice, *n.* A plant, and its sweet, medicinal root.

Lid, *n.* A cover.

Lie (11), *n.* A false statement uttered to deceive; a falsehood. — *v. i.* (12) To utter falsehood to deceive. — *v. t.* [*imp. LAY; p. p. LAIN.*] To rest horizontally; to lean; to remain.

Lí'e, *adv.* Willingly.

Lí'ege, *a.* Bound by feudal tenure; sovereign. — *n.* A vassal; a lord or superior.

Lí'en (lén or l'en), *n.* A legal claim.

Lí'eú (lú), *n.* Stead; place.

Lí'eú-tén-an-gy (lu- or lef-), *n.* Office or commission of a lieutenant.

Lí'eú-tén-ant (lu- or lef-), *n.* A deputy; an officer next below a captain. [*Lí'e.*]

Lí'eve, *adv.* Willingly. See Life (20), *n.* Vitality; existence; energy; spirit; animation; conduct.

Lí'fe-blood (-blúd), *n.* Blood necessary to life.

Lí'fe-bóat, *n.* A boat rendered buoyant by air-tight chambers, &c.

Lí'fe-guárd, *n.* A body-guard.

Lí'fe-less, *a.* Without life, spirit, or energy. — *SYN.* Dull; inanimate; dead.

Lí'ft, *v. t.* To raise; to elevate; to exalt. — *n.* Act of raising; that which is to be raised.

Lí'g-a-ment, *n.* Any thing which ties or unites.

Lí-gá'tion, *n.* Act of binding.

Lí'g-a-ture, *n.* A band or bandage; two or more letters united, as *ff*.

Lí'ght (H), *n.* That by which we see; illumination; illustration; a candle, &c.; day-time. — *a.* Bright; clear; nimble; not heavy.

— *v. t.* To illuminate; to kindle. — *v. i.* To come by chance; to dismount.

Lí'ght-en (HIV), *v. t.* To flash with light; to grow less dark. — *v. i.* To make light; to alleviate.

Light'er (lit'-), *n.* One who lights; a large open boat for unloading vessels.

Light-head'ed (lit'-), *a.* Delirious; volatila.

Light-heart'ed (lit'-), *a.* Cheerful; gay.

Light-horse (lit'-), *n.* Light-armed cavalry.

Light-house (lit'-), *n.* A tower with a light to direct seamen.

Light'ly (lit'-), *adv.* Nimbly; with levity; easily.

Light-mind'ed (lit'-), *a.* Volatile; unsteady.

Light'ness (lit'-), *n.* Brightness; want of weight; levity.

Light'ning (lit'-), *n.* A flash of electricity.

Lights (lits), *n. pl.* Lunga.

Light'some (lit'sum), *a.* Luminous.

Lig'ne-ous, *a.* Wooden; resembling wood.

Lig'ni-form, *a.* Formed like Lig'num-vit'e, *n.* A hard wood, used for wheels, &c.

Like, *a.* Equal; similar; probable. — *n.* That which resembles. — *adv.* In the same manner. — *v. t.* To be moderately pleased with; to approve; to relish; to enjoy.

Like'hood, *n.* Probability.

Like'li-ness, *n.* Probability.

Like'ly, *a.* Probable. — *adv.* Probably.

Lik'en, *v. t.* To represent as like; to compare.

Like'ness, *n.* Resemblance.

Like'wise, *adv.* In like manner; moreover; also.

Lik'ing (li), *n.* Inclination; pleasure; desire.

Lil'ac, *n.* A flowering shrub.

Lil'i-3'ceous, *a.* Pertaining to a lily.

Lil'i-pu'tian, *a.* Diminutive.

Lil'y, *n.* A beautiful flower.

Limb (lim), *n.* An extremity of the body; a branch of a tree; an edge. — *v. t.* To dismember.

Limb'er, *a.* Easily bent; flexible; pliant.

Limb'er-ness, *n.* Flexibility; pliancy.

Lime, *n.* A calcareous earth.

Limb'bo (lɪb), *n.* The borders of hell; a place of restraint.

Lime'-kiln (-kɪl), *n.* A kiln for burning lime. [stone.]

Lime'-stone, *n.* A calcareous

Lim'it, *n.* A bound; border.

— *v. t.* To set bounds to; to confine within certain bounds.

Lim'it-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being bounded.

Lim'it-3'tion, *n.* Act of limiting; that which limits; restriction.

Lim'it-less, *a.* Without limit; infinite.

Linn (lin), *v. t.* To draw or paint.

Linn'er, *n.* A portrait.

Limp, *v. i.* To walk lamely.

Limp'et, *n.* A small shell-fish. [ent.]

Limp'id, *a.* Pure; transparent.

Limp'id-ness, *n.* Clearness.

Limp'py, *a.* Weak; flexible.

Limp'y, *a.* Containing lime.

Linch'-pin, *n.* A pin to keep a wheel on the axle-tree.

Linn'dan, *n.* A kind of shade-tree.

Line, *n.* A string or cord; an extended mark; a row or rank; a course; business; a verse; a limit; the equator; the twelfth of an inch. — *v. t.* To cover or put on the inside of. [cent.]

Lin'e-age, *n.* A race; descent.

Lin'e-al, *a.* Composed of lines; descending in a direct line. [line.]

Lin'e-al-ly, *adv.* In a direct

Lin'e-a-ment, *n.* Outline; feature.

Lin'e-ar, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, lines.

Lin'e-3'tion, *n.* Delineation.

Lin'en, *a.* Made of flax, or hemp. — *n.* Cloth of flax or hemp.

Lin'en-dr3'per, *n.* One who deals in linen.

Ling, *n.* A fish something like the cod.

Ling'er, *v. i.* To remain long; to delay; to loiter.

Ling'er-ing, *a.* Slow; tardy.

Ling'ual (ling'gw3l), *a.* Pertaining to the tongue.

Ling'uiet (ling'gwist), *n.* One skilled in languages.

Ling-uiet'3-e, *a.* Relating to the affinities of languages.

Linn'-ment, *n.* A soft ointment. [inner surface.]

Linn'g, *n.* Covering of any

Linn', *n.* One of the parts of a chain; a torch. — *v. t.* To connect by links.

Linn'stock, *n.* A cannoner's staff to hold a match.

Linn'net, *n.* A small song-bird.

Linn'seed, *n.* Seed of flax.

Linn', *n.* Soft scrapings of linen.

Linn'tel, *n.* Upper horizontal part of a door-frame, &c.

Linn'on, *n.* A rapacious quadruped of Asia and Africa.

Linn'on-ess, *n.* A female lion.

Lip, *n.* Border. [Lion.]

Lip, *n.* The mouth; edge of any thing.

Lipped (lɪpt), *a.* Having lips.

Liqu'e-3'ction, *n.* Act of melting.

Liqu'e-3't-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being melted.

Liqu'e-3'fer, *n.* One who, or that which, liquefies.

Liqu'e-3'fy (-we-), *v. t. or i.* To melt; to dissolve; to make or become fluid.

Liqu'e-3'cent, *a.* Dissolving.

Liquid (lik'wid), *n.* A flowing fluid. — *n.* A flowing substance.

Liquid-3'te, *v. t.* To adjust; to pay.

Liquid-3'tion, *n.* Act of liquidating.

Liquid'3-ty, *n.* Quality of being liquid.

Liqu'or (lik'ur), *n.* A liquid; strong drink.

Lisp, *v. t.* To sound s and z as th; to speak imperfectly. — *n.* A defective articulation.

List, *v. t.* To enroll for service. — *v. i.* To hearken; to attend to. — *n.* A roll; a strip of cloth.

List'el, *n.* (Arch.) A fillet; a little square molding.


List'en (lis'n), *v. t.* To hear watchfully; to attend to.

List'en-er (lis'n-), *n.* One who listens.

List'less, *a.* Heedless; careless; indifferent.



Listless-ly, *adv.* Without attention; heedlessly.
Lit'a-ny, *n.* A solemn form of supplication and prayer.
Lit'er-al, *a.* Word for word.
Lit'er-al-ly, *adv.* With strict adherence to words.
Lit'er-a-ry, *a.* Relating to literature.
Lit'er-ate, *a.* Learned.
Lit'er-ā-tū, *n. pl.* Men of letters; literary men.
Lit'er-a-tūre, *n.* Acquaintance with books; literary productions. — *SYN.* Learning; erudition. [*lead.*]
Lith'arge, *n.* An oxide of lithia.
Lith'e, *a.* Easy to be bent; pliant; flexible; limber.
Lith'e-ness, *n.* Flexibility.
Lith'o-graph, *n.* A print from a drawing on stone. — *v. t.* To print from a drawing on stone.
Lith'og-ra-pher, *n.* One who practices lithography.
Lith'o-graph'ic, *a.* Pertaining to lithography.
Lith'og-ra-phy, *n.* The art of printing on stone.
Lith'ol'o-gy, *n.* The natural history of stones.
Lith'ot'o-my, *n.* The operation of cutting for the stone in the bladder.
Lit'i-gant, *n.* One engaged in a lawsuit. — *a.* Contesting in law. [*a lawsuit.*]
Lit'i-gāte, *v.* To contest by
Lit'i-gā'tion, *n.* Contention in law.
Lit'i-gi'ous (-tī'us), *a.* Inclined to go to law.
Lit'ter, *v. t.* To bring forth; to strew with scraps. — *n.* A carriage with a bed in it; a brood of pigs; loose matter strewed about.
Lit'tle, *a.* Small; not much. — *n.* A small quantity, amount, or space, &c. — *adv.* In a small degree.
Lit'tle-ness, *n.* Smallness; meanness.
Lit'tr'gic-al, *a.* Pertaining to a liturgy.
Lit'ur-gy, *n.* A formula of prayers; a ritual.
Live (līv), *v. i.* To have life; to pass one's time; to abide; to dwell; to last; to feed.

Live, *a.* Having life; active.
Live'li-hōōd, *n.* Means of living.
Live'li-ness, *n.* Sprightliness.
Live'long, *a.* Long in passing.
Live'ly, *a.* Living; brisk; active. — *adv.* In a brisk manner.
Liv'er, *n.* One who lives; an organ which secretes bile.
Liv'er-wort (-wūrt), *n.* A plant between the lichens and mosses.
Liv'er-y, *n.* A giving of possession; peculiar dress of servants.
Lives, *n. pl. of Life.*
Liv'e-stōck, *n.* Cattle; horses, &c.
Livid, *a.* Discolored by a bruise; lead-colored.
Liv'id-ness, *n.* A livid color.
Living, *n.* Subsistence; support; a benefice. [*lye.*]
Lix-iv'i-al, *a.* Made from Lix'ard, *n.* A kind of reptile.
Lō, *interj.* Look! see! behold!
Lōach, *n.* A small brook-fish.  Lizard.
Load, *n.* That which is carried; weight; encumbrance. *v. t.* [*imp. LOADED; p. p. LOADED, LOADEN.*] To burden; to freight; to charge.
Load'star, *n.* The pole-star; the cynosure.
Load'stone, *n.* An ore of iron; a native magnet.
Loaf (20), *n.* A quantity or mass of bread.
Loaf'er, *n.* A low idler.
Loam, *n.* A rich, friable soil.
Loam'y, *a.* Consisting of, or like, loam.
Lōan, *n.* Act of lending; the thing lent. — *v. t.* To lend.
Lōath. See *Lōth*.
Lōath'e, *v. t.* To hate; to be disgusted by.
Lōath'sōme, *a.* Exciting disgust.
Lōaves, *n. pl. of Loaf.*
Lōb, *v. t.* To let fall heavily.
Lōb'by, *n.* An anteroom; a small hall or waiting room.
Lōbe, *n.* A roundish part, as of the lungs, and of the ear.

Lōb'ster, *n.* A crustaceous fish. [*place.*]
Lō'cal, *a.* Pertaining to a place; situation; place.
Lō'cal-ly, *adv.* With respect to place; in place. [*set.*]
Lō'cāte, *v. t.* To place or
Lō-cā'tion, *n.* Act of placing; position.
Lōch (lōk), *n.* A lake; a bay or arm of the sea.
Lōck, *n.* Fastening for a door, &c.; part of a gun; tuft of hair; works to confine water in a canal. — *v. t.* To fasten with a lock; to embrace closely.
Lōck'age, *n.* Materials for canal locks; toll for passing a lock.
Lōck'er, *n.* A drawer or close place fastened by a lock.
Lōck'et, *n.* A catch; a small ornamental picture-case.
Lōck'-smith, *n.* A maker of locks.
Lō'co-mō'tion, *n.* Act of moving from place to place.
Lō'co-mō'tive, *a.* Having power to change places. — *n.* A steam engine on wheels.
Lō'cust, *n.* A jumping insect, like the grasshopper; a tree.
Lōde, *n.* A metallic or other vein; a cut or reach of water.
Lōdge, *n.* A small house; an association. — *v. t. or i.* To rest at night.
Lōd'ger, *n.* One who lodges.
Lōd'ging, *n.* A place of rest.
Lōd'ment (10), *n.* Act of lodging; position secured by assailants.
Lōft, *n.* An elevated floor.
Lōft'ly, *adv.* In a lofty manner or position.
Lōft'ness, *n.* Altitude; haughtiness; pride.
Lōft'y, *a.* Elevated; high; proud; stately.
Lōg, *a.* A bulky piece of wood; an apparatus for measuring the rate of a ship's motion.
Lōg'a-rith'mic, *a.* Per-
Lōg'a-rith'mic-al, *a.* Pertaining to logarithms.
Lōg'a-rithm, *n.* An auxiliary number to abridge mathematical calculations.

Log'-book, *n.* Register of a ship's way.

Log'-ger-head, *n.* A dunce.

Log'-ic (5), *n.* Art of reasoning. [*logic*]

Log'-ic-al, *a.* According to the rules of logic.

Lo-gi'-clan (-jsh'an), *n.* A person versed in logic.

Log'-line, *n.* A line to measure a ship's way.

Lo-gm'-a-ehy, *n.* A war of words.

Log'-wood, *n.* A wood used in dyeing.

Lo-in, *n.* Part of an animal just above the hip; reins.

Loi'-ter, *v. i.* To linger on the way. — *SYN.* To lag; linger; saunter. [*ters*]

Loi'-ter-er, *n.* One who loi-

loll (1), *v. i.* To lie at ease. — *v. t.* To thrust out, as the tongue.

Lone, *a.* Single; solitary.

Lone'-li-ness, *n.* Solitude; want of company.

Lone'-ly, *a.* Solitary; retired.

Lone'-some, *a.* Secluded from society; wanting company.

Long, *a.* Extended; protracted; tedious. — *adv.* To a great extent. — *v. t.* To desire earnestly.

Long'-boat, *n.* A ship's largest and strongest boat.

Longe (lün), *n.* A thrust.

Long'-ev'-i-ty, *n.* Length of life. [*ing*]

Long'-head'-ed, *a.* Discern-

longing, *n.* An earnest desire; eager wish.

Long'-i-tide, *n.* Distance from east to west; length.

Long'-i-tudi'-nal, *a.* Being in the direction of the length.

Long'-suf'-fer-ing, *n.* Patience. [*prolix*]

Long'-wind'-ed, *a.* Tedious.

Loob, *n.* A game at cards.

Look, *v. i.* To behold; to appear; to search; to watch. — *n.* Cast of countenance; appearance; view.

Look'-ing-glass, *n.* A glass that reflects images; a mirror.

Loom, *n.* A weaver's frame. — *v. t.* To appear above

the surface, as a distant object.

Loon, *n.* A simple fellow; a kind of bird. [*or string*]

Loop, *n.* A noose in a rope

Loop'-hole, *n.* A small opening in a wall; means of escape.

Loose, *v. t.* To untie; to release; to open. — *v. i.* To set sail. — *a.* Unbound; wanton. [*wantonly*]

Loose'-ly, *adv.* Negligently;

Loos'-en (loos'n), *v. t.* To make loose; to relax.

Loose'-ness, *n.* Freedom; flux.

Lop, *v. t.* To cut short.

Lo-quá'-ci-ous, *a.* Addicted to talking; talkative; garrulous. [*ness*]

Lo-quá'-i-ty, *n.* Talkative-

lord, *n.* A master; ruler; nobleman; God; the Supreme Ruler. — *v. t.* To domineer; to rule despotically.

Lord'-li-ness, *n.* Haughtiness.

Lord'-ling, *n.* A petty lord.

Lord'-ly, *a.* Proud; haughty.

Lord'-ship, *n.* Dominion; a title given to a lord.

Lore, *n.* Learning; knowledge; erudition.

Lorgnette (lorn-yét'), *n.* An opera-glass. [*over*]

Lór'-e-ate, *v. t.* To plate

Lór'-e-ation, *n.* Act of plating over.

Loze (löz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. LOSE*] To suffer loss; to rise; to let slip. — *v. i.* Not to win; to incur a forfeit.

Loss, *n.* Privation; destruction or ruin; waste.

Lost, *imp. & p. p. of Lose.*

Lot, *n.* Hazard; fortune; state; portion; share; chance; a field. — *v. t.* To allot; to share.

Lote, *n.* A tree that bears a cherry-like fruit.

Lóth, *a.* Unwilling; reluctant. [*wash*]

Ló'tion, *n.* A medicinal

Lót'-ter-y, *n.* A distribution of prizes by lot or chance.

Loud, *a.* Noisy; boisterous; vociferous. [*orously*]

Loud'-ly, *adv.* Noisily; clam-

Loud'-ness, *n.* Force of sound.

Lough (lök), *n.* A lake.

Lounge, *v. i.* To spend time lazily; to loiter; to loil.

Lounge'-er, *n.* An idle person.

Louse (21), *n.* An insect.

Lout, *n.* An awkward person. [*of love*]

Lóv'-a-ble (11), *a.* Deserving

Lóv'-age, *n.* An aromatic plant.

Lóve (lív), *v. t.* To regard with affection. — *n.* An affection excited by beauty, or whatever is pleasing. — *SYN.* Attachment; fondness; yearning.

Lóve'-feast, *n.* A religious festival.

Lóve'-knót (lív'nót), *n.* A knot emblematical of love.

Lóve'-lét'-ter, *n.* A letter of courtship.

Lóve'-li-ness, *n.* Qualities that excite love; gentle beauty.

Lóve'-ly, *a.* Worthy of love; amiable.

Lóv'-er, *n.* One who loves.

Lóve'-sick, *a.* Languishing through love.

Lóve'-song, *n.* A song expressing love.

Lóv'-ing, *a.* Expressing love or kindness.

Lóv'-ing-kind'-ness, *n.* Tender regard; mercy; favor.

Low, *a.* Deep; not high; humble; poor; cheap; mean. — *adv.* With a low voice; cheaply. — *v. i.* To bellow as an ox.

Lów'-bred, *a.* Bred in low condition; vulgar; rude.

Lów'-er (lów'er), *v. t. or i.* To let down; to sink.

Lower (lów'er), *v. i.* To appear dark; to threaten.


Lów'-er-most, *a.* Lowest; deepest.

Lów'-er-y (lów'er-y), *a.* Cloudy; threatening rain.


Lów'-land, *n.* Land low and flat; a low, level country.

Lów'-li-ness, *n.* State of being low; humility; meanness.

Lów'-ly (lów'ly), *a.* Humble; meek; mean. — *adv.* Humbly; meekly.

Lōw'ness, *n.* Depression.
Lōw-spir'it-ed, *a.* Dejected.
Lōw'-wines, *n. pl.* The first run of the still.
Loyal, *a.* Faithful to the lawful government, to a lover, or a friend.
Loyal-ly, *adv.* With fidelity.
Loyal-ty, *n.* Fidelity.
Lōz'enge, *n.* A rhomb; a diamond-shaped figure; a small cake of sugar. 
Lūb'ber, *n.* A heavy, lazy fellow; a gawky.
Lūb'ber-ly, *a.* Bulky; engé. lazy; awkward.
Lū'bri-cāte, *v. t.* To make smooth or slippery.
Lu-bri-ci-ty, *n.* Smoothness.
Lū'bri-cōus, *a.* Slippery.
Lū'cid, *a.* Clear; shining; transparent.
Lū'cid-ness, *n.* Clearness; transparency.
Lū'ci-fer, *n.* The planet Venus when morning star; Satan.
Lūck'less, *a.* Unfortunate.
Lūck (ß), *n.* Chance; accident; fortune; fate.
Lūck'i-ly, *adv.* By good chance; fortunately.
Lūck'y, *a.* Fortunate; favored by luck.
Lū'era-tive, *a.* Profitable; gainful.
Lū'ere (lū'ker, 29), *n.* Profit; gain.
Lū'eu-brāte, *v. t.* To study by candle-light or a lamp.
Lū'eu-brā'tion, *n.* Nocturnal study.
Lū'eu-lent, *a.* Clear; bright; evident.
Lū'di-croūs, *a.* Exciting laughter. — *SYN.* Laughable; ridiculous.
Lū'di-croūs-ly, *adv.* In a ludicrous manner.
Lūff (l), *n.* Side of a ship toward the wind. — *v. i.* To turn the head of a ship toward the wind.
Lūg, *v. t.* To carry with labor. — *n.* A heavy load; a kind of sail.
Lūg'gāge, *n.* A traveler's trunks, &c. (ful).
Lu-gū'bri-cōus, *a.* Mournful.
Lūke'warm, *a.* Moderately warm; indifferent.

Lūke'warm-ness, *n.* Want of zeal; indifference.
Lūll (l), *v. t. or i.* To put to rest; to quiet; to subside.
Lūll'a-by, *n.* A song to quiet infants.
Lum-bā'go, *n.* A rheumatic pain in the small of the back.
Lūm'bar, *a.* Pertaining to, or near, the loins.
Lūm'ber, *n.* Things useless and cumbersome; sawed timber. — *v. t.* To heap carelessly together.
Lūm'ber-rōm, *n.* A place for useless things.
Lū'mi-na-ry, *n.* Any body that gives light.
Lū'mi-nōus, *a.* Shining; bright, light; clear.
Lūmp, *n.* A small, shapeless mass. — *v. t.* To throw into a mass; to take in the gross.
Lūmp'ish, *a.* Bulky; inactive; stupid.
Lūmp'y, *a.* Full of lumps.
Lū'nā-cy, *n.* Mental derangement; madness in general.
Lū'nar, { *a.* Pertaining to
Lū'nā-ry, { the moon.
Lu-nā'ri-an, *n.* An inhabitant of the moon.
Lū'nā-tie, *a.* Affected with lunacy. — *n.* A person whose insanity is supposed to be influenced by the moon.
Lu-nā'tion, *n.* Revolution of the moon about the earth.
Lūnch, *n.* Food taken between breakfast and dinner; an eating-house.
Lūnch'oon (-un), *n.* Food taken between any meals.
Lu-nē'te', *n.* A detached bastion.
Lūng, *n.* Organ of respiration in air-breathing animals.
Lūnge, *n.* A sudden push or thrust.
Lū'nu-lar, { *a.* Shaped like
Lū'nu-late, { a new moon.
Lū'pine, *n.* A plant with showy flowers.
Lūrch, *n.* A sudden roll of a ship; deserted condition. — *v. i.* To roll to one side; to dodge; to play tricks.
Lūre, *n.* That which allures. — *v. t.* To entice; to attract.
Lū'rid, *a.* Gloomy; dismal.

Lūrk, *v. t.* To lie in wait; to lie close or out of sight.
Lūrk'ing-plāce, *n.* A hiding-place.
Lūs'cloüs (lūsh'us), *a.* Sweet or rich, so as to cloy.
Lūst, *n.* Carnal appetite. — *v. i.* To desire eagerly or improperly.
Lūs'ter (29), *n.* Brightness; lū's'tre { a kind of lamp.
Lūst'ful, *a.* Having irregular or evil desires. (ly).
Lūst'i-ly, *adv.* Stoutly; boldly.
Lū's'tral, *a.* Used in, or pertaining to, purification.
Lū's'trate, *v. t.* To purify; to survey.
Lus-trā'tion, *n.* Purification.
Lū's'tring, *n.* A kind of glossy silk cloth.
Lū's'troüs, *a.* Bright; shining; luminous.
Lūst'y, *a.* Able of body; full of vigor; hearty; robust.
Lūte, *n.* Instrument of music; a composition resembling clay. — *v. t.* To coat with lute. 
Lūte-string, *n.* Lute. String of a lute; a plain, stout kind of silk.
Lū'ther-an, *a.* Pertaining to Luther. (dow).
Lū'thern, *a.* A dormer window.
Lū'ate, *v. t.* To put out of joint; to dislocate.
Lux-ā'tion, *n.* Dislocation of a joint.
Lux-ū'ri-ānce (lūks-yū'- or lūks-yū'-), *n.* Rank or vigorous growth; exuberance.
Lux-ū'ri-ant (lūks-yū'- or lūks-yū'-), *a.* Exuberant in growth.
Lux-ū'ri-āte (lūks-yū'- or lūks-yū'-), *v. i.* To grow exuberantly; to feed or live luxuriously; to delight exceedingly.
Lux-ū'ri-ōus (lūks-yū'- or lūks-yū'-), *a.* Given to luxury; voluptuous.
Lux-ū'ri-ōus-ly (lūks-yū'- or lūks-yū'-), *adv.* Voluptuously; exuberantly.
Lūx'u-ry (lūks'yū'-ry), *n.* Excess in eating, or dress, &c. — *SYN.* Voluptuous-

ä, è, i, ö, ü, *y*, long; ä, è, i, ö, ü, *y*, short; cäre, cär, äsk, all, what; ère, yül, tärn; pique, firm;

ness; effeminacy; sensuality; delicacy.
Ly-cé-um, *n.* A literary association, or the place where they meet; a seminary.
Lye (lī), *n.* A solution of alkaline salt.
Lymph, *n.* A certain colorless animal fluid.

Lym-phāt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to lymph. — *s.* A vein-like vessel, in vertebrate animals, containing a transparent fluid.
Lynx, *n.* A wild animal much like a cat.




Lynx.

Lyre, *n.* A stringed instrument of music.
Lyric, } *a.* Pertaining to a lyre. — *n.* A song.
Lyrist, *n.* One who plays on the harp or lyre.



Lyre.

M.

MAB, *n.* Queen of the fairies.
Mac-ad'am-ize, *v. t.* To form or cover, as a road, with small, broken stones.
Mac'a-rō'nī, *n.* A fond made of paste; a finical fellow; a fop; an exquisite.
Mac'a-rō'n'ic, *a.* Relating to, or like, a macaroni.
Mac'ca-boy, *n.* Rose-flavored snuff.
Mac'caw, *n.* A bird allied to the parrots.
Ma'co, *n.* A scepter; an ensign of authority; a kind of spioe.
Mac'er-ate, *v. t.* To make lean; to steep almost to solution.
Mac'er-ation, *n.* Act of making lean, or of steeping till very soft.
Mac'hī-nā'te, *v. t.* To plan; to plot; to contrive.
Mac'hī-nā'tion, *n.* A hostile or treacherous scheme. — *SYN.* Plot; contrivance; stratagem; intrigue.
Ma-chine ('sheen'), *n.* An engine; a piece of mechanism.
Ma-chin'er-y, *n.* Works of a machine; machines collectively.
Ma-chin'ist ('sheen'ist), *n.* A constructor of machines.
Mack'er-el, *n.* A sea-fish much used for food.  Mackerel.
Mā'cro-cōgm, or **Mā'cro-cōgm**, *n.* The universe.

Mā'cro-lā'te, *v. t.* To spot; to stain.
Mā'cro-lā'tion, *n.* A spot; a blemish.
Mād, *a.* Disordered; crazy; enraged; angry.
Mād'am, *n.* A form of address to a lady.
Mād'cap, *n.* A rash, hot-headed fellow.
Mād'den, *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become mad.
Mād'der, *n.* A plant used for dyeing red.
Māde, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Make*.
Ma-dei'rā (or *-di'rā*), *n.* A wine made in Madeira.
Mād'house, *n.* A house where crazy persons are confined.
Mād'ly, *adv.* In a mad way.
Mād'man, *n.* An insane man.
Mād'ness, *n.* State of being mad; extreme folly.
Ma-dōn'nā, *n.* The Virgin Mary or her picture.
Mād'ro-pore, *n.* A genus of corals.
Mād'ri-gal, *n.* An elaborate vocal composition in parts.
Mag-a-zine ('seen'), *n.* A storehouse; a pamphlet periodically published.
Mag'got, *n.* A grub; a worm from which a fly is produced.
Mag'got-y, *a.* Full of maggots; whimsical.
Mā'gī, *n. pl.* Eastern philosophers.
Mā'gī-an, *n.* An Eastern philosopher or sage.
Mā'g'ic (5), *n.* A dealing with spirits; enchantment; sorcery; witchcraft.

Mā'g'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to, **Mā'g'ic-al**, } or produced by, magic.
Ma-gi'cian (-jish'an), *n.* One skilled in magic.
Mā'g-is-tē'ri-al, *a.* lofty; authoritative; imperious.
Mā'g-is-tē'ri-al-ly, *adv.* With the air of a master.
Mā'g-is-tra-cy, *n.* Office of a magistrate; a body of magistrates.
Mā'g-is-trā'te, *n.* One invested with power, as a public civil officer.
Mā'g'nā Chārtā (-kār'), *n.* The great charter of English rights.
Mā'g-na-nim'i-ty, *n.* Greatness of mind; generosity.
Mag-nān'i-mous, *a.* Great in mind; of lofty spirit; noble.
Mag-nān'i-mous-ly, *adv.* Nobly; bravely.
Mā'g'nā'te, *n.* A man of note or distinction.
Mā'g'net, *n.* The loadstone, an ore which attracts iron.
Mag-nē'tic, } *a.* Having
Mag-nē'tic-al, } the properties of the magnet; attractive.
Mā'g'net-ism, *n.* Properties of the magnet; attraction.
Mā'g'net-ize, *v. t.* or *i.* To give or receive the properties of the magnet; to influence or be influenced.
Mā'g'ni-tū-a-ble, *a.* Capable of worth; of being magnified.
Mag-nif'ic, *a.* Great; noble.
Mag-nif'i-quence, *n.* Grandeur.

Mag-nif'i-cent, *a.* Splendid; grand; imposing.
Mag-nif'i-cent-ly, *adv.* In a magnificent manner; splendidly; pompously; grandly.
Mág'ni-fí-er (13), *n.* One who magnifies; a glass that enlarges objects to the sight.
Mág'ni-fy, *v. t.* To make great.
Mag-nif'o-quence, *n.* High-sounding language; bombast. [baestic]
Mag-nif'o-quent, *a.* Bombast. Greatness of size or importance. — *SYN.* Largeness; bulk.
Mag-nó'lí-à, *n.* A tree having large, fragrant flowers.
Mág'pie, *n.* A bird allied to the crow.
Ma-hóg'a-ny, *n.* A hard wood of a reddish-brown color, much used for furniture.
Ma-hóm'e-tan. See *Mohammedan*. [woman]
Máid, *n.* A young, unmarried woman.
Máid'en, *n.* A young, unmarried woman; a virgin. — *a.* Fresh; pure; virgin.
Máid'en-háir, *n.* A plant having very slender, graceful stalks.
Máid'en-ly, *a.* Modest.
Máid'-sér-vant, *n.* A servant-girl.
Máil, *n.* A coat of steel; armor; a bag for conveying letters. — *v. t.* (13) To put in the mail; to post; to arm.
Máil'-côach, *n.* A coach that conveys a mail.
Máim, *v. t.* To disable; to mutilate. — *n.* Lameness; injury.
Máin, *a.* Chief; principal. — *n.* Strength; chief part; the ocean; continent.
Máin'-lând, *n.* A continent.
Máin'ly, *adv.* Chiefly; principally; greatly.
Máin'mást, *n.* The chief mast in a vessel. [sail]
Máin'sáil, *n.* The principal.
Máin-táin', *v. t.* To keep; to preserve; to support with food; to uphold.
Main-táin'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being maintained.
Máin'te-nance, *n.* Sustainance; support.

Máize, *n.* Indian corn.
Ma-jés'tie, { *a.* Stately;
Ma-jés'tie-al, } grand; august.
Ma-jés'tie-al-ly, *adv.* With dignity or grandeur.
Máj'es-ty, *n.* Exalted dignity; grandeur; title of a king or queen.
Má'jor, *a.* Greater; elder. — *n.* A military officer above a captain.
Má'jor-dó'mo, *n.* A steward.
Ma-jór'i-ty, *n.* The greater number; full age; rank of a major.
Máke, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. MADE.] To create; to produce; to form; to compel; to cause to be; to gain. — *v. i.* To tend; to contribute; to increase. — *n.* Form; structure. [or creases]
Mák'er, *n.* One who forms.
Máil'a-chite, *n.* A beautiful ore of copper, usually green.
Máil'-ad-min'is-trá'tion, *n.* Bad management of affairs.
Máil'a-dy, *n.* Sickness; disease; bodily ailment.
Máil'a-pért, *a.* Bold; saucy.
Ma-lá'ri-à, *n.* Noxious exhalation. [tentet]
Máil'-eôn-tént', *a.* Discouraged.
Máile, *a.* Belonging to the male sex. — *n.* One of the sex that begets young.
Máil'e-díe'tion, *n.* A curse.
Máil'e-fáe'tor, *n.* One guilty of a crime; a felon; a convict.
Ma-lé'v'o-lence, *n.* Ill-will.
Ma-lé'v'o-lent, *a.* Ill disposed.
Mal-fáe'gance, *n.* Evil doing.
Máil'ge, *n.* Extreme enmity; unprovoked spite.
Ma-lí'cious (-lích/us), *a.* Ill-disposed; malignant.
Ma-lí'cious-ly (-lích/us-), *adv.* With malice, or evil intention.
Ma-lígn' (-lín'), *v. t.* To traduce; to slander; to vilify. — *a.* Malicious.
Ma-lígn'-nan-cy, *n.* Malice; malevolence; virulence.
Ma-lígn'-ant, *a.* Malicious; dangerous to life.
Ma-lígn'i-ty, *n.* Extreme or virulent enmity; malice.
Máil'i-gón (-són), *n.* Malediction; curse.

Mall (1), *n.* A kind of hammer. — *v. t.* To beat with something heavy.
Máll (máll), *n.* A public walk.
Mál'le-a-bíl'i-ty, *n.* Susceptibility of extension by beating.
Mál'le-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being extended by beating.
Mál'let, *n.* A kind of wooden hammer.
Mál'lów, *n.* A plant.
Málm'gey (mám'yf), *n.* A sort of grape and wine.
Mal-práe'tice, *n.* Evil practice; professional misconduct of a physician.
Mált, *n.* Grain steeped and dried, for use in brewing. — *v. t.* To become malt.
Mált'ster, *n.* A malt-maker.
Mál'tréat', *v. t.* To treat ill.
Mál'tréat'ment, *n.* Ill-treatment; abuse. [duct]
Mál'ver-sá'tion, *n.* Evil conduct.
Mám-má', *n.* Mother; a word used by young children.
Mám'mal, *n.* An animal that suckles its young.
Mám-mífl'er-ôus, *a.* Nourishing by breasts.
Mám'míl-la-ry, *a.* Belonging to the breasts. [wealth]
Mám'mon, *n.* Riches.
Mám'moth, *n.* A huge quadruped now extinct.
Mán (21), *n.* The human race; an adult male. — *v. t.* To furnish with men.
Mán'a-ele, *v. t.* To shake the hands of.
Mán'a-eleg, *n.* pl. Shackles for the hands; handcuffs.
Mán'age, *v. t.* To conduct; to transact; to husband. — *v. i.* To direct affairs.
Mán'age-a-ble (11), *a.* Capable of being managed.
Mán'age-ment, *n.* Conduct.
Mán'a-ger, *n.* A conductor; an economist. [writ]
Mán-dá'mus, *n.* A kind of Mandá-rín'.
Mán'dá-rín', *n.* A Chinese public officer.
Mán'dá'te, *n.* An official order or command.
Mán'da-to-ry, *a.* Containing a command.
Mán'di-ble, *n.* The jaw or lower jaw.

Man-dib'u-lar, *a.* Belonging to the jaw. [*instrument*].
Mán'drel, *n.* A turner's lathe.
Máne (18), *n.* Long hair on the neck of a beast.
Ma-nege' (ma-nah'), *n.* Art of horsemanship; a school for horsemanship.
Mán'ég, *n. pl.* Departed souls.
Ma-neú'ver (29), *n.* Evolution.
Ma-nosú'ver, *n.* A plan; stratagem. — *v. t.* To manage with address. [*stout*].
Mán'tul, *a.* Bold; brave.
Mán'tul-ly, *adv.* Like a man.
Mán'ra-né-gé', *n.* A very hard and refractory metal.
Mán'ge, *n.* The itch on cattle.
Mán'gel-wür'zel, *n.* A plant of the best kind.
Mán'ger, *n.* An eating-trough for cattle.
Mán'gle, *v. t.* To cut roughly or coarsely; to mutilate; to smooth, as linen. — *n.* A calender for smoothing linen.
Mán'go (18), *n.* A pickled muskmelon.
Mán'grove, *n.* A tropical tree. [*beast*].
Mán'gy, *a.* Scabby, as a man's head.
Mán'hood, *n.* Adult years in men.
Mán'i-á, *n.* Madness.
Mán'i-áe (5), *a.* Raving with madness. — *n.* A madman.
Ma-ni'ae-al, *a.* Raving; mad.
Mán'i-fest, *a.* Not concealed, obscure or difficult. — *SYN.* Clear; plain; obvious; apparent. — *v. t.* To make known. — *n.* An invoice of a cargo.
Mán'i-fes-tá'tion, *n.* Exhibition; display; revelation.
Mán'i-fest-ly, *adv.* Evidently; clearly.
Mán'i-fes'to, *n. (pl. Mán'i-fes'teg, 18.)* A public declaration.
Mán'i-föld, *a.* Many; diverse.
Mán'i-kín, *a.* Dwarf; a model of a man.
Mán'i-óe, *n.* The plant from which tapioca is made.
Ma-nip'u-lá'te, *v. t.* To treat or labor with the hands.
Ma-nip'u-lá'tion, *n.* Manual operation. [*race*].
Man-kind', *n.* The human

race.
Mán'tike, *a.* Becoming a man.
Mán'ti-ness, *n.* Quality of being manly.
Mán'ty, *a.* Having the attributes of a man; brave; noble.
Mán'tná, *n.* A sweetish secretion from many trees.
Mán'ner, *n.* Form; way; mode; air or mien; (*pl.*) deportment.
Mán'ner-ism, *n.* Studied uniformity of manner.
Mán'ner-ly, *a.* Civil; decent; well-behaved.
Ma-nosú'ver (ma-nú'ver). See *Maneuver*. [*sel.*]
Mán'-of-war, *n.* A war vessel.
Mán'or, *n.* A lord's estate in lands. [*a manor*].
Ma-nú'-ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to manse.
Mán'se, *a.* A parsonage-house; a farm.
Mán'sion, *n.* A large dwelling-house.
Mán'slaugh-ter (-slaw-), *n.* The killing of a person in passion, without malice.
Mán'tel, *n.* The piece of timber or stone over the fireplace. [*worn by women*].
Mán'te-lét, *n.* A small cloak.
Man-tú'lá (18), *n.* A light covering to throw over a lady's dress.
Mán'tle, *n.* A loose garment or cloak; a cover. — *v. t.* or *i.* To cloak; to cover; to snuff.
Mán'tu-á (or *mán'tu*), *n.* A woman's gown.
Mán'tua-mák'er (mán'tu-), *n.* A dress-maker.
Mán'tu-al, *a.* Performed by the hand. — *n.* A small book.
Mán'tu-fáct-o-ry, *n.* A place where goods are made.
Mán'tu-fáct'ure, *n.* Any thing made by the hand or by machinery. — *v. t.* To form by the hand or by art into forms convenient for use.
Mán'tu-fáct'ur-er, *n.* One who manufactures.
Mán'tu-mis'sion (-mish'un), *n.* Act of freeing slaves.
Mán'tu-mít', *v. t.* To release from slavery.

Ma-nú're', *n.* Any thing that fertilizes land. — *v. t.* To apply fertilizing substances to.
Mán'tu-script, *n.* Any writing done by hand.
Ma'ny (mén'y), *a.* Numerous. — *n.* A great number.
Máp, *n.* A delineation of the earth or any part of it. — *v. t.* To draw or delineate.
Má'ple, *n.* A certain tree.
Máp'per-y, *n.* The art of designing maps. [*impair*].
Már (7), *v. t.* To hurt; to *Már'a-náth'*, or *Már'a-náthá*, *n.* A curse.
Ma-rá-g'mus, *a.* A wasting of flesh without fever.
Ma-raud', *v. i.* To rove for plunder.
Ma-raud'er, *a.* A plunderer.
Már'ble, *n.* A kind of calcareous stone, or any thing made of it. — *v. t.* To vein or variegate like marble.
Má'rch, *n.* The third month of the year; regulated movement of troops; a procession. — *v. t.* To move in military order.
Má'rch'eg, *n. pl.* Borders; confines.
March'ion-ess (már'hun-), *n.* The wife of a marquis.
Már'cid, *a.* Lean; pinning.
Má're, *n.* The female of the horse kind.
Már'pin, *n.* An edge; border.
Már'pin-al, *a.* Placed in the margin.
Már't-göld, *n.* A plant having a yellow flower.
Ma-rine', *a.* Pertaining to the sea. — *n.* A soldier doing duty in a ship; the navy; shipping.
Már'i-ner, *n.* A seaman; a sailor. [*husband*].
Már'i-tal, *a.* Pertaining to a *Már'i-time*.
Már'i-time, *a.* Pertaining to the sea; marine; nautical.
Már'jo-ran, *n.* An aromatic plant.
Má'rk, *n.* A coin; a token; indication; note. — *v. t.* To draw a mark upon; to write on; to note; to observe.
Má'rk'et, *n.* A place or time of sale; emporium. — *v. i.* (8) To deal in market.

son, ór, dg, wolf, tóo, tók; úrn, rye, pull; ç, è, so/t; a, é, hard; æ; exist; u as ug; this.

Märk'et-a-ble, *a.* Fit for market or sale; merchantable.

Märks'man (21), *n.* A man skillful in shooting.

Märl, *n.* A species of earth.

Märl-ä'ceotus, *a.* Consisting

Märl'y, *a.* In, like, or abounding with, marl.

Märl'ine, *n.* A small line of two strands.

Mär'ma-läde, *n.* A preserve made of quinces, or apples, &c., boiled with sugar.

Mar-mö're-an, *a.* Pertaining to marble.

Mär'mo-gét', *n.* A kind of small monkey.

Ma-röön', *n.* A free black on the West India mountains.

Märke (märk), *n.* A license to make reprisal at sea on an enemy.

Mar-quee' (-ke'), *n.* A large field-tent.

Mär'quet-ry (-ket-), *n.* Inlaid work of shells, &c.

Mär'quis (-kwis), *n.* A title of nobility.

Mär'quis-ate, *n.* Dignity or lordship of a marquis.

Mär'riage (mär'rij), *n.* State or condition of being married. — *SYN.* Matrimony.

Mär'riage-a-ble (11), *a.* Of a fit age to be married.

Mär'röw, *n.* A soft substance in bones; essence of a thing.

Mär'röw-böne, *n.* A bone containing marrow.

Mär'röw-fät, *n.* A large, delicious pea.

Mär'röw-y, *a.* Full of mar-

Mär'try, *v. i.* To be joined in wedlock. — *v. t.* To join in wedlock. [ground.]

Mär'sh (18), *n.* Low, wet

Mär'shal, *n.* Chief military commander; a civil officer; one who directs processions, &c. — *v. t.* (8) To arrange in due order.

Mär'sh'y, *a.* Wet; boggy.

Märt, *n.* A place of public sale; market; emporium.

Mär'ten, *n.* An animal allied to the weasel; a martin.

Mär'tial, *a.* Warlike; bold.

Mär'tin, *n.* A bird of the swallow kind. [c. 14.]

Mär'ti-nét', *n.* A strict dis-

Mär'tin-mas (17), *n.* Festival of Saint Martin, November 11th.

Mär'tin-gal, *n.* A strap to hold down the head of a horse.

Märt'let, *n.* A martin.

Märt'tyr, *n.* One who is put to death for the truth. — *v. t.* To make a martyr of; to torment. [of a martyr.]

Märt'tyr-döm, *n.* The death

Märt'tyr-öl'o-gist, *n.* An historian of martyrs.

Märt'tyr-öl'o-gy, *n.* History of martyrs.

Mär'vel (8), *v. i.* To be struck with surprise; to wonder. — *n.* A wonder; a prodigy.

Mär'vel-ös, *a.* Wonderful.

Mär'vel-ös-ly, *adv.* In a wonderful manner.

Mäs'e-u-line, *a.* Male; like a man; not effeminate.

Mäsh, *n.* A mixture of things; bran and water. — *v. t.* To bruise into a soft mass; to crush.

Mäsk, *n.* A cover for the face. — *v. t.* To disguise.

Mäs'lín, *n.* Different sorts of grain mixed.

Mäs'son (mä'sn), *n.* An artificer in bricks and stone.

Ma-sön'ie, *a.* Pertaining to masonry.

Mäs'son-ry, *n.* Work of a mason; craft of freemasons.

Mäs-quer-äde' (-ker-), *n.* A nocturnal assembly of persons in disguise. — *v. t.* To assemble in masks.

Mäs-quer-äd'er (-ker-), *n.* A masked person.

Mäas (2), *n.* A lump; an assemblage; bulk; a Roman Catholic service.

Mäs'sa-ere (-ker, 29), *n.* Promiscuous slaughter. — *v. t.* To kill promiscuously or with cruelty.

Mäs'sl-ness, *a.* Bulk; **Mäs'sive-ness**, *a.* ponderousness.

Mäs'sive, *a.* Bulky; heavy; **Mäs'sy**, *a.* ponderous.

Mäst, *n.* An upright pole or timber for sails, &c., in a vessel; nuts; acorns.

Mäs'ter, *n.* A ruler; a superior; a proprietor; a

teacher; a chief. — *v. t.* To conquer; to subdue.

Mäs'ter-käy (-kä), *n.* A key that opens many locks.

Mäs'ter-ly, *a.* Becoming a master; most excellent.

Mäs'ter-pläse, *a.* A capital performance.

Mäs'ter-y, *n.* Superiority. — *SYN.* Rule; dominion; supremacy.

Mäs'ti-cäte, *v. t.* To chew.

Mäs'ti-cä'tion, *n.* Act of chewing.

Mäs'tie, *n.* A resin from a tree.

Mäs'tiff, *n.* A large variety of dog.

Mäs'to-don, *n.* An animal resembling the elephant, now extinct.

Mät, *n.* A tuxture of rushes, husks, straw, &c.

Mästodon, *n.* A large variety of dog.

Mästiff, *n.* An animal resembling the elephant, now extinct.

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or according to mathematics.
Máth'e-mát'ic-al-ly, *adv.* By mathematics.
Máth'e-ma-tí'cian (-tísh'-an), *n.* One versed in mathematics.
Máth'e-mát'ics, *n. sing.* The science of quantity or of magnitude and number.
Mát'in, *a.* Pertaining to the morning.
Mát'ing, *n. pl.* Morning worship or service.
Mát'rass, *n.* A chemical vessel.
Má't'rice, or **Mát'ríce**, *n.* A mold for castings. [mold-
Má'trix, *n.* The womb; a
Mát'rí-quíde, *n.* The murder or murderer of a mother.
Ma-tríe'u-láte, *v. t.* To admit to membership, as in a college.
Ma-tríe'u-láte, *n.* One entered in a college, &c.
Ma-tríe'u-lá'tion, *n.* Act of admitting to membership.
Má't'ri-mó'ní-al, *a.* Pertaining to marriage; connubial.
Má't'ri-mo-ny, *n.* Marriage; wedlock; the nuptial state.
Má't'ron, *n.* An elderly woman; a wife; a nurse in a hospital.
Má't'ron-al, or **Má't'ron-al**, *a.* Grave; motherly.
Má't'ron-ly, *a.* Becoming a wife or matron.
Má't'er, *n.* Substantive of which bodies are constituted; pus; subject; affair. — *v. t.* To signify; to be of importance.
Má't'ing, *n.* A texture of rushes, straw, &c.; materials for mats.
Má't'ock (5),  *n.* A kind of pick-ax.
Má't'ress, *n.* A bed stuffed with hair, hucks, or the like. **Mattock**.
Má't'u-ráte, *v. t. or i.* To ripen.
Má't'u-rá'tion, *n.* A ripening.
Ma-tú're', *a.* Ripe; full-grown; well digested. — *v. t.* To bring to perfection; to consider well.

Ma-tú're'ty, *adv.* With ripeness; completely.
Ma-tú'rí-ty, *n.* A mature state; ripeness.
Máud'lin, *a.* Fuddled; sickly sentimental.
Mául, *n.* A wooden hammer. — *v. t.* To beat and bruise.
Máund', or **Máund'**, *v. i.* To mutter; to beg.
Má'u-so-lé'um, *n.* A magnificent tomb or monument.
Má'vis, *n.* The throat or song-thrush.
Máw, *n.* Stomach of a beast.
Máw'k'ish, *a.* Apt to cause satiety and loathing.
Máx'í-lar, } *a.* Pertain-
Máx'í-lar-y, } ing to the jaw.
Máx'ím, *n.* An established principle; an axiom; an aphorism.
Máx'ímum, *n.* The greatest quantity or value attainable in a given case.
Má'y, *n.* The fifth month of the year. — *v. aux.* [imp. MIGHT.] To be possible; to be able; to have license.
Má'y'-dáy, *n.* The first day of May.
Má'y'or (*colloq.* má'r), *n.* Chief magistrate of a city or borough.
Má'y'or-al-ty (*colloq.* má'r-al-ty), *n.* Office of a mayor.
Má'y'or-eas (*colloq.* má'r'es), *n.* Wife of a mayor.
Má's'a-ríne', *n.* A deep blue color.
Má'z'ard, *n.* A kind of small, black cherry.
Máze (18), *n.* A labyrinth; astonishment. — *v. t.* To bewilder.
Má'zy, *a.* Intricate; perplexed with turns and windings. [of f.
MÉ, *pron.* Objective case
Méad, *n.* A liquor composed of honey and water; a meadow.
Méad'ow (méd'ó), *n.* Low or level grass land.
Méa'ger (29), *a.* Lean; Méa'gre' thin; poor.
Mé'al, *n.* Grain ground to powder; food taken at once.
Mé'al'y, *a.* Resembling meal.
Mé'an, *a.* Low; base; aver-

age. — *n.* A middle point, place, rate, or degree.
Méang, *n. pl.* Medium; instrument; income.
Méan, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. MEANT.] To intend; to design; to have in view; to purpose; to signify.
Mé-an'd'er, *n.* A winding course. — *v. i.* (8) To run in windings.
Méan'ing, *n.* Intention; signification. [nity.
Méan'ly, *adv.* Without dig-
Méan'ness, *n.* Lowness; sordidness; baseness.
Méant, *imp. & p. p. of Mean.*
Méan'time, *adv.* In the
Méan'while, } intervening time.
Méa'gly, *a.* Infected with
Méa'gles (mé'á's), *n.* An eruptive disease.
Méag'ur-a-ble (méch'ur-), *a.* Capable of being measured.
Méag'ure (méch'ur), *n.* That which measures; extent; time in music; limit; degree; meter; means to an end. — *v. t.* To ascertain the extent or quantity of.
Méag'ure-less, *a.* Boundless.
Méag'ure-ment, *n.* Act of measuring; dimensions.
Méag'ur-er (méch'ur, 11), *n.* One who measures.
Méat, *n.* Flesh for food; food in general.
Mé-chán'ic, *n.* An artisan.
Mé-chán'ic, } *a.* Per-
Mé-chán'ic-al, } taining to machines; acting by physical power.
Mé-chán'ic-al-ly, *adv.* By physical force or power.
Méch'a-ní'cian (-nísh'an), *n.* One skilled in mechanics.
Mé-chán'ics, *n. sing.* The science that treats of the laws of motion and force.
Méch'an-ísm, *n.* Structure or parts of a machine.
Méch'an-íst (mék'-), *n.* One skilled in machines.
Méd'al, *n.* A coin with a device.
Méd'al-íst (8), *n.* A person skilled in medals.
Mé-dál'íon (-yun), *n.* A large medal; a circular tab-

let on which figures are embossed. [to interfere.]
Méd'dle, *v. i.* To interpose.
Méd'dler, *n.* A busybody.
Méd'dle-some, *a.* Apt to meddle; intrusive; officious. [the middle ages.]
Mé'di-æ'val, *a.* Relating to Mé'di-al, *a.* Noting average.
Mé'di-âte, *v. i.* To interpose.
Mé'di-ate, *a.* Middle.
Mé'di-ate-ly, *adv.* By a secondary cause.
Mé'di-â'tion, *n.* Agency between parties. — **SYN.** Interposition; intercession.
Mé'di-â'tor, *n.* One who mediates; an intercessor.
Mé'di-a-tô'ri-al, *a.* Belonging to a mediator or to mediation.
Méd'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to medicine, or to the art of healing.
Méd'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a medical manner; medicinally.
Méd'i-ca-ment, *n.* A healing application; medicine.
Méd'i-câte, *v. t.* To tincture or impregnate with medicines.
Me-dic'i-nal, *a.* Healing; curative; sanatory.
Me-dic'i-nal-ly, *adv.* By medicine.
Méd'i-cine, *n.* Any thing that cures; a remedy.
Mé'di-ôe'ri-ty, *n.* Middle state; moderate degree.
Méd'i-tâ'te, *v. t. or i.* To think; to muse; to contemplate.
Méd'i-tâ'tion, *n.* Contemplation; continued thought.
Méd'i-tâ-tive, *a.* Given to contemplation; thoughtful.
Mé'di-um, *n.* (*pl.* Mé'di-â or Mé'di-ums, 25) A means or instrument.
Méd'lar, *n.* A tree and its fruit. [miscellany.]
Méd'ley, *n.* A mixture; a Me-dû'lar, *n.* A consist-Méd'ul-la-ry, *ing* of marrow, or resembling it.
Mood, *n.* A reward; recompense.
Mock, *a.* Mild: soft: gentle.
Mock-ly, *adv.* Mildly: softly.
Meek-ness, *n.* Mildness of temper; gentleness.

Meer'schaum (-shawm), *n.* A fine white clay, of which pipes are made.
Meet, *v. t. or i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **MET.**] To come together; to join. — *a.* Fit; suitable.
Meet'ing, *n.* An assembly; an interview.
Meet'ing-house, *n.* A place of worship (in England, for dissenters).
Meet'ly, *adv.* Fitly; suitably; duly. [ableness.]
Meet'ness, *n.* Fitness; suit-Mél'an-ôhó'le, *a.* Melancholy.
Mél'an-ôh-ol-y, *a.* Dejected; gloomy. — *n.* Dejection of spirits; a gloomy state of mind.
Mél'lor-âte (mél'yor-), *v. t.* To make better. [ment.]
Mél'lor-â'tion, *n.* Improve-Mel-lif'er-ôus, *a.* Producing honey. [smooth flow.]
Mel-lif'lu-ence, *n.* A sweet, Mel-lif'lu-ent, *a.* Sweetly Mel-lif'lu-ôus, *ing* flowing.
Mél'lôw, *a.* Soft with ripeness. — *v. t. or i.* To ripen to softness. [ripeness.]
Mél'lôw-ness, *n.* Softness; Me-lô'di-ôus, *a.* Musical; agreeable to the ear.
Mél'o-dîze, *v. t.* To make melodious.
Mél'o-dra-me, *n.* A sensational play with songs intermixed. [for effect merely.]
Mél'o-dra-mât'le, *a.* Done Mé'l'o-dy, *n.* An agreeable succession of single tones.
Mél'on, *n.* A plant, and its fruit, which is eaten raw.
Mélt, *v. t. or i.* To dissolve; to become liquid.
Mém'ber, *n.* A limb of the body; one of a society.
Mém'ber-ship, *n.* The state of being a member.
Mém'bra-nâ'ceous (-ehus), *a.* Consisting of membranes.
Mém'brâne, *n.* A thin tissue, or kind of skin.
Mém'bra-nôus, *a.* Consisting of a membrane.
Me-mén'tôg, *n.* (*pl.* Me-mén'tôgs, 18.) That which reminds: a memorial.
Mém'oir (mém'wor or mē-

mwor), *n.* A written account or history; a biography; a record of investigations.
Mém'o-ra-ble, *a.* Worthy of remembrance.
Mém'o-ra-bly, *adv.* In a memorable manner.
Mém'o-rân'dum, *n.* (*pl.* Mém'o-rân'dums, or Mém'o-rân'dâ.) A note or record to help the memory.
Mé-mô'ri-al, *a.* Preserving remembrance. — *n.* That which preserves remembrance; statement with petition.
Me-mô'ri-al-ist, *n.* One who presents a memorial.
Me-mô'ri-al-ize, *v. t.* To present a memorial to.
Mém'o-rize (31), *v. t.* To cause to be remembered.
Mém'o-ry, *n.* The faculty by which ideas are retained in the mind; recollection; remembrance.
Mên, *pl.* of *Man*.
Mén'age, *v. t.* To threaten. — *a.* A threat.
Mén-âg'er-le (mén-âsh'-), *n.* A collection of animals.
Ménd, *v. t. or i.* To repair; to correct; to improve.
Mén-dâ'ci-ôus, *a.* Given to deception; lying; false.
Mén-dâc'i-ty, *n.* A habit of lying; a lie.
Mén'di-can-gy, *n.* State of Mén'di-c'i-ty, *n.* Beggary.
Mén'di-cant, *a.* A beggar. — *a.* Begging; poor.
Mé'ni-al, *a.* Low; servile; mean. — *n.* A domestic servant.
Mén'stru-al, *a.* Monthly.
Mén'stru-um, *n.* (*pl.* Mén'stru-ums, or Mén'stru-â.) A dissolving fluid; a solvent.
Mén'su-ra-ble (mén'shp-), *a.* Measurable.
Mén'su-râ'tion, *n.* Act of measuring.
Mén'tal, *a.* Belonging to the mind; intellectual.
Mén'tal-ly, *adv.* In mind.
Mén'tion, *n.* Notice; cursory remark. — *v. t.* To express; to name.

â, ä, î, ô, û, y, long; ã, ê, ÿ, ô, ü, y, short; câre, câr, ânk, all, whâp; ôre, vçil, sçrm; plique, firm;

Me-phít'ic, *a.* Poisonous; noxious; foul; pestilential.

Me-phít'is, *n.* Noxious.

Méphi-tism, *n.* exhalations.

Mér'can-tile, *a.* Pertaining to merchants or their business; commercial.

Mér'ce na-ry, *a.* Capable of being hired; greedy of gain. — **SYN.** Venal; selfish; mean; contracted. — *n.* A hireling.

Mér'cer, *n.* One who deals in silks. [*cers.*]

Mér'cer-y, *n.* Goods of mer-

Mér'chan-dise, *n.* Goods for sale; trade. — *v. t.* To trade.

Mér'chant, *n.* An exporter or importer of goods; a trader. [*sale.*]

Mér'chant-a-ble, *a.* Fit for

Mér'chant-man (21), *n.* A ship employed in trade.

Mér'ci-ful, *a.* Full of mercy; compassionate; tender.

Mér'ci-ful-ly, *adv.* With compassion; tenderly.

Mér'ci-less (13), *a.* Hard-hearted; unfeeling.

Mer-cú'ri-al, *a.* Composed of quicksilver; spirited.

Mér'cu-ry, *n.* Quicksilver; one of the planets.

Mér'cy (19), *n.* Tenderness toward an offender; kindness; clemency. [*bare.*]

Mère, *a.* Pure; unmixed.

Mère'ly, *adv.* Simply; only.

Mère-trí'clous (*trish'us*), *a.* Lewd; false; gaudy.

Mérge, *v. t. or i.* To immerse.

Me-rid'i-an, *n.* A great circle which the sun crosses at noon; noon. — *a.* Pertaining to the meridian or to midday.

Me-rid'i-on-al, *a.* Pertaining to the meridian.

Me-rí'no (*rə'no*), *n.* A variety of sheep or their wool.

Mér'it, *n.* Desert; worth. — *v. t.* (8) To earn by services; to deserve.

Mér'i-tó'ri-ous, *a.* Deserving reward.

Mér'maid, *n.* A fabled sea-woman with the tail of a fish instead of legs.

Mér'man (22), *n.* A fabled seaman. [*mirth.*]

Mér'ri-ly (18), *adv.* With

Mér'ri-ment, *n.* Gaiety with laughter; noisy sport.

Mér'ry, *a.* Gay; jovial; noisy.

Mér'ry-And'rew, *n.* A buffoon; a rany. [*val.*]

Mér'ry-mák'ing, *n.* A festi-

Mésh (18), *n.* A space between threads in a net. — *v. t.* To catch in a net.

Meg-mér'ic, *a.* Pertaining to mesmerism.

Még'mer-ism, *n.* Art of inducing a certain abnormal state of the nervous system.

Még'mer-ize, *v. t.* To bring into a state of mesmeric sleep.

Méss, *n.* A dish of food; persons who eat together. — *v. i.* To join in a mess.

Més'sage, *n.* Notice sent; official communication.

Més'sen-ger, *n.* One who bears a message; a har-binger.

Mes-sí'ah, *n.* The Anointed; CHRIST. [*the Mes-siah.*]

Mes-sí'ah-ship, *n.* Office of

Més'suage (*més'swej*). *n.* A house and adjoining land.

Met, *imp. & p. of Meet.*

Mét'al (*mét'al* or *mét'l*), *n.* A simple, fixed, opaque sub-

stance, fusible by heat, as iron, gold, &c.

Me-tál'ic, *a.* Relating to, or partaking of, the properties of, metals. [*ducing metals.*]

Mét'al-lí'fer-ous, *a.* Pro-

Mét'al-lí'ne (7), *a.* Like metal.

Mét'al-list (8), *n.* One skilled in metals.

Mét'al-lúr-gy (7), *n.* Art of working metals, or of obtain-

ing them from their ores.

Mét'a-mór'phóse, *v. t.* To transform or change the shape of.

Mét'a-mór'pho-sis, *n.* (*pl.*

Mét'a-mór'pho-ség.) A change of form.

Mét'a-phor, *n.* A short similitude; a trope.

Mét'a-phó'ríc-al, *a.* Contain-

ing a metaphor; figurative.

Mét'a-phó'ríc-al-ly, *adv.* By a figure; not literally.

Mét'a-phráse, *n.* A verbal translation; a repartee.

Mét'a-phrás'tic, *a.* Literal; rendered word for word.

Mét'a-phý'síc-al, *a.* Pertain-

ing or according to meta-

physics; abstract.

Mét'a-phý-síc'ian (*-síc'h-an*), *n.* One versed in meta-

physics.

Mét'a-phý'sics, *n. sing.* Sci-

ence of mental phenomena.

Méte, *v. t.* To measure. — *n.*

Measure; limit; boundary.

Méte-or, *n.* A luminous body passing in the air.

Méte-ó'ric, *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from, meteors; influenced by the weather.

Méte-ó'ro-líte, *n.* A mete-

Méte-or-ite, *n.* oric stone.

Méte-ó'ro-lóg'ic-al, *a.* Pertain-

ing to meteorology.

Méte-or-ól'o-gíst, *n.* One

skilled in meteorology.

Méte-or-ól'o-gy, *n.* The sci-

ence of the atmosphere and its phenomena.

Mé'ter (29), *n.* Rhythm;

Mé'tre *v.* verse; measure.

Me-thég'lin, *n.* A liquor

made of honey and water.

Me-thínks, *v. imp.* It seems to me; I think.

Méth'od, *n.* Orderly arrange-

ment; way of doing things. — **SYN.** Mode; manner.

Me-thód'ic, *a.* Ranged or

Me-thód'ic-al, *a.* proceeding in order.

Me-thód'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In

due or methodical order.

Méth'od-ism, *n.* Doctrines

and worship of Methodists.

Méth'od-íst, *n.* One of a sect of Christians founded by John Wesley.

Méth'od-ize, *v. t.* To reduce to method.

Me-tón'o-my, or **Mét'o-ným'y**, *n.* A figure of speech in which one word is put for another. [*meter.*]

Mét'ric-al, *a.* Pertaining to

Me-tróp'o-lis, *n.* The mother city or chief city.

Mét'ro-pól'i-tan, *a.* Pertain-

ing to the chief city. — *n.* An archbishop.

Mét'tle (*mét'l*), *n.* Courage; spirit; ardor.

Mét'tle-some, *a.* Spirited.

Mew, *n.* A cage or coop. — *v. t.* To confine in a cage.

Mewl, *v. i.* To cry as a child.

son, *ör*, *dg*, *wöl*, *so*, *tök*; **örn**, *rye*, *püll*; **g**, *g*, *soft*; **c**, *g*, *hard*; **a**; *exist*; **u** as *ng*; **this**.

Máz-zo-tín'to (méd'zo- or mész'zo-), *n.* A particular kind of engraving on copper.

Mí'agm, *n.* Same as *Miasma*.

Mí-á'g'má, *n.* (*pl.* *Mí-á'g'má-tá*.) Noxious effluvia.

Mí-á'g-mát'ie, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of miasm.

Mí'ea, *n.* A mineral separable into thin, transparent plates.

Mí-eá'ceous, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, mica.

Mice, *n.* *pl.* of *Mouse*.

Mich'ael-mas (-el-), *n.* The feast of St. Michael, celebrated September 29th.

Mí'ero-cógm, *n.* A little world; man.

Mí'ero-scópe, *n.* An optical instrument for magnifying very small objects.

Mí'ero-scóp'ie, } *a.* Very
Mí'ero-scóp'ie-al, } small;
extremely minute.

Míd, *a.* Middle; intervening.

Míd'dá'y, *n.* Noon.

Míd'dle, *a.* Equally distant from the ends; intermediate.
— *n.* The point equally remote from the extremes.

Míd'dling, *a.* Of a middle rank; of moderate capacity; ordinary.

Míd'ge, *n.* A kind of fly.

Míd'land, *a.* Surrounded by the land.

Míd'night (-nít), *n.* Twelve o'clock at night.

Míd'riff, *n.* The diaphragm.

Míd'ship-man (21), *n.* A naval cadet or young officer.

Míd'st, *n.* The middle.

Míd'sum-mer, *n.* The middle of summer.

Míd'wá'y, *n.* The middle.

Míd'wife (20), *n.* A woman who assists other women in childbirth.

Míd'wife-ry, or **Míd'wife-ry**, *n.* Assistance in childbirth; obstetrics.

Mí'en, *n.* Look; air; manner.

Mí'ff (1), *n.* Slight resentment.

Mí'ght (mít), *imp.* of *May*. — *n.* Power; strength of body; force; ability; capacity.

Mí'ght'i-ly (mít'-, 13), *adv.* Powerfully.

Mí'ght'i-ness (mít'-), *n.* Power; a title of dignity.

Mí'ght'y (mít'y), *a.* Having great strength. — *SYN.* Powerful; strong; vigorous.

Mí'gn'on-étte' (mín'yón-ét'), *n.* A fragrant plant and flower.

Mí'grá'te, *v. i.* To remove to another place or climate.

Mí-grá'tion, *n.* Act of migrating. [*migrate*.]

Mí'gra-to-ry, *a.* Disposed to *Mí'ch*, *a.* Giving milk.

Mí'ld, *a.* Gentle; calm; soft; meek; placid; bland.

Mí'l'dew, *n.* Fungous spots on cloth or paper. — *v. t.* or *i.* To taint with mildew.

Mí'ld'ly, *adv.* Gently; softly.

Mí'ld'ness, *n.* Quality of being mild; gentleness; meekness.

Mí'le, *n.* A linear measure of 5280 rods, 1760 yards, or 5280 feet.

Mí'le'age, *n.* Fees for travel by the mile.

Mí'l'i-tant, *a.* Engaged in warfare; fighting.

Mí'l'i-ta-ry, *a.* Pertaining to soldiers or to war; martial. — *n.* Soldiers; an army.

Mí'l'i-tá'te, *v. i.* To be opposed; to contend.

Mí'l'i'tiá (-lisl'á), *n.* National enrolled military force.

Mí'lk, *n.* A white liquor drawn from the female of certain animals; the white juice of certain plants. — *v. t.* To draw milk from.

Mí'lk'er, *n.* One who milks.

Mí'lk'i-ness, *n.* Qualities like milk; softness.

Mí'lk'má'id, *n.* A woman employed in a dairy.

Mí'lk'man (21), *n.* A man who carries milk to market.

Mí'lk'-pá'il, *n.* A pail for milk. [*milk*.]

Mí'lk'y, *a.* Made of, or like, **Mí'lk'y-wá'y**, *n.* A luminous zone in the heavens supposed to be the blended light of innumerable stars; galaxy.

Mí'li (1), *n.* A machine for grinding, &c.; the tenth of a cent. — *v. t.* To grind; to stamp, as coin; to full.

Mí'li-dám, *n.* A dam to keep water for a mill.

Mí'le-ná'r-i-an, *n.* One who believes in the millennium.

Mí'le-na-ry, *a.* Consisting of a thousand.

Mí'l-én'ni-al, *a.* Pertaining to the millennium.

Mí'l-én'ni-um, *n.* The thousand years of Christ's expected reign on earth.

Mí'l'e-póre, *n.* A species of coral. [*a mill*.]

Mí'l'er, *n.* One who attends **Mí'l'et**, *n.* A plant and its grain; a kind of grass.

Mí'l'i-ner, *n.* One who makes or sells ladies' caps, hats, head-dresses, &c.

Mí'l'i-ner-y, *n.* Articles sold by milliners.

Mí'l'ion (míl'yún), *n.* Ten hundred thousand.

Mí'l'ion-á're, *n.* One worth a million or more.

Mí'l'l-rá'ge, *n.* A canal to convey water to a mill-wheel.

Mí'l'l-stó-ne, *n.* A stone used for grinding grain.

Mí'lt, *n.* The spleen; soft re or spermatic part of the male fish.

Mí'me, *n.* A kind of farce, or an actor in it. [*fig*.]

Mí-mét'ie, *a.* Given to ap- **Mí'm'ie**, *n.* One who imitates. — *v. t.* (6) To imitate for sport; to ape.

Mí'm'ie, } *a.* Acting the **Mí'm'ie-al**, } mimic; imitative. [*mimic*.]

Mí'm'ick-er, *n.* One who **Mí'm'ie-ry**, *n.* Ludicrous imitation for sport. [*threats*.]

Mí-ná'cloú's, *a.* Full of **Mí'n'a-ret**, *n.* A tall, slender turret on Mohammedan mosques.

Mí'nce, *v. t.* or *i.* To chop into small pieces; to speak with affected modesty.

Mí'nd, *n.* The intelligent power in man; understanding; soul; purpose; opinion. — *v. t.* To heed; to regard. — *v. i.* To be inclined or disposed. [*clined*.]

Mí'nd'ed, *a.* Disposed; in- **Mí'nd'ful** (17), *a.* Regardful; attentive; observant.

Mí'ne, *a.* Belonging to me. — *n.* A pit where minerals are

á, è, í, ò, ù, ý, long; ä, é, ý, ô, ü, ý, short; cäre, cär, äsk, ull, what; öre, vell, örrin; p. que, öne;

dig; an excavation. — *v. t.*
or *i.* To dig; to sap. [mines.
Min'er, *n.* One who digs
Min'er-al, *n.* A substance
not organic, existing on or
in the earth. — *a.* Pertain-
ing to, or impregnated with,
minerals.
Min'er-al-ize, *v. t.* To com-
bine with a metal in form-
ing an ore; to seek miner-
als. [verses in minerals.
Min'er-al-ogist, *n.* One
Min'er-al-og'ic-al, *a.* Per-
taining to mineralogy.
Min'er-al-og-y, *n.* The sci-
ence of minerals.
Min'gle (ming'gl), *v. t.* or *i.*
To mix; to blend.
Min'l-a-ture (min'l-at-yur or
min'l-it-yur), *n.* A small,
painted likeness.
Min'im, *n.* A dwarf; a note
in music; a small liquid
measure; a drop.
Min'l-mum, *n.* (*pl.* **Min'l-
ma**.) The least quantity
assignable in a given case.
Min'ion (min'yun), *n.* A
favorite; a small kind of
type, like this — **A**, *a.*
Min'is-ter, *n.* A servant;
an agent; an ambassador;
a pastor. — *v. t.* To give;
to communicate; to supply.
Min-is-tèr'i-al, *a.* Pertain-
ing to a minister; done un-
der authority; sacerdotal.
Min-is-trà'tion, *n.* Office of
a minister; service.
Min-is-try, *n.* Office; ser-
vice; agency; ecclesiastical
function; ministers of state.
Mink, *n.* An animal of the
weasel kind.
Min'now, *n.* A very small
fresh-water fish.
Min'or, *a.* Less; smaller. —
n. A person under the age
of twenty-one.
Min'or-i-ty, *n.* State of being
a minor, or under age; the
smaller number.
Min'o-taur, *n.* A fabled
monster, half man, half
bull.
Min'ster, *n.* Church of a
monastery; a cathedral
church.
Min'stel, *n.* A singer and
player on an instrument.

Min'stel-sy, *n.* A company
of minstrels.
Mint, *n.* A place where
money is coined. — *v. t.* To
coin, as money.
Mint'age, *n.* That which is
coined or stamped.
Min'u-end, *n.* A number
from which another is to be
subtracted. [ful dance.
Min'u-et, *n.* A slow, grace-
ful dance.
Min'us, *a.* An algebraic term
denoting subtraction.
Min'ute (min'it), *n.* The
sixtieth part of an hour;
short note or sketch. — *v. t.*
To set down in short notes
or minutes.
Min'ute, *a.* Very small; of
little consequence.
Min'ute-book (min'it-), *n.*
A book for short notes.
Min'ute-gun (min'it-), *n.* A
gun fired every minute.
Min'ute'ly, *adv.* In a mi-
nute manner. [girl.
Minx (18), *n.* A pert, wanton
Mir'a-cle, *n.* A wonder or
wonderful thing; a super-
natural event.
Mir-ror, *n.* A Super-
natural; wonderful.
Mire, *n.* Soft, wet earth;
mud. — *v. t.* To plunge and
fix in mud.
Mir'ror, *n.* A looking-glass.
— *v. t.* To reflect, as in a
looking-glass.
Mirth, *n.* Noisy gaiety. —
SYN. Festivity; glee; fun;
hilarity; merriment; jollity.
Mirth'ful, *a.* Merry; gay.
Mirth'less, *a.* Having no
mirth or gaiety.
Mir'y, *a.* Full of mire.
Mis-ad-vent'ure, *n.* A mis-
chance; misfortune.
Mis'an-thrope, } *n.* A
Mis-an'thro-pist, } hater of
mankind.
Mis'an-thro'p'ic, } *a.* Hat-
Mis'an-thro'p'ic-al, } ing, or
having a dislike to, mankind.
Mis-an'thro-py, *n.* Hatred
or dislike of mankind.
Mis-ap-pil-cà'tion, *n.* Wrong
application. [wrong.
Mis-ap-ply, *v. t.* To apply
Mis-ap-pre-hend, *v. t.* To
misunderstand. [mistake.
Mis-ap-pre-hen'sion, *n.* A

Mis-be-còm'e, *v. t.* To suit
ill. [have improperly.
Mis-be-hàve, *v. t.* To be-
Mis-be-hàv'ior, *n.* Improper
behavior; ill-conduct.
Mis-be-liè've, *v. t.* To be-
lieve erroneously.
Mis-be-lièf, *n.* False belief.
Mis-càl-cu-là'te, *v. t.* To
calculate wrong.
Mis-càl-cu-là'tion, *n.* Wrong
calculation.
Mis-càll, *v. t.* To call by a
wrong name.
Mis-càr-riàge (-rìj), *n.* Fall-
ure; abortion.
Mis-càrry, *v. i.* To fall of
success; to have an abor-
tion.
Mis-cel-là-ne-ous, *a.* Mixed;
consisting of various kinds.
Mis-cel-là-n'y, *n.* A collec-
tion of writings; a mixture.
Mis-chànce, *n.* Misfortune.
Mis'chief, *n.* Evil, whether
intended or not. — **SYN.**
Damage; harm.
Mis'chief-ous, *a.* Injurious.
Mis'chief-ous-ly, *adv.*
Hurtfully. [wrongly.
Mis-chôge, *v. t.* To choose
Mis-cit-tà'tion, *n.* A wrong
citation.
Mis-cite, *v. t.* To quote er-
roneously.
Mis-côm-pu-tà'tion, *n.* False
computation or reckoning.
Mis-côn-cèive, *v. t.* To
have a wrong notion of.
Mis-côn-cèp'tion, *n.* Wrong
conception. [havior.
Mis-côn-duet, *n.* Bad be-
Mis-côn-duet, *v. t.* or *i.* To
conduct amiss.
Mis-côn-jèct-ure, *n.* A wrong
conjecture.
Mis-côn-struc'tion, *n.*
Wrong construction or in-
terpretation.
Mis-côn-struc'ture, *v. t.* To in-
terpret wrong.
Mis-coun't, *v. t.* To mistake
in counting.
Mis-cre-ant, *n.* A vile wretch.
Mis-dà'te, *v. t.* To date er-
roneously.
Mis-deed, *n.* An evil action;
fault; offense.
Mis-deem, *v. t.* To judge
amiss. [have ill.
Mis-de-méan, *v. t.* To be-

són, ór, dō, wōlf, tōw, tōwk; árn, rye, pull; c, g, so?; e, ē, hard; a; exist; u as ng; this.

Mis/de-méan'or, *n.* Ill-behavior; evil conduct.
Mis/di-réet', *r. t.* To direct to a wrong person or place.
Mis-do'ing, *n.* A wrong done.
Mis/em-plot', *v. t.* To use to a wrong purpose.
Mis/em-plot'ment, *n.* Improper application.
Mis-én'try, *n.* Wrong entry in a book.
Mis'er, *n.* One covetous to excess; a niggard.
Mis'er-a-ble, *a.* Wretched; unhappy; worthless. [*ly.*]
Mis'er-a-bly, *adv.* Wretchedly.
Mis'er-ly, *a.* Very covetous.
Mis'er-y, *n.* Wretchedness; distress; calamity.
Mis-fört'ne, *n.* Calamity.
Mis-give', *v. t.* To fill with doubt; to give amiss.
Mis-giv'ing, *n.* A weakening of confidence; distrust.
Mis-göv'ern, *v. t.* To govern amiss.
Mis-göv'ern-ment, *n.* A bad administration.
Mis-guid'ance, *n.* Wrong direction; guidance into error.
Mis-guide', *v. t.* To mislead.
Mis-háp', *n.* Ill chance or accident; misfortune.
Mis'im-pröve', *v. t.* To use to no purpose, or to a bad one; to abuse; to misuse.
Mis'in-för'm, *v. t.* To give erroneous information to.
Mis'in-for-mä'tion, *n.* Wrong information.
Mis'in-tér'pret, *v. t.* To explain erroneously.
Mis'in-tér'pret-ä'tion, *n.* Interpreting erroneously.
Mis-jüd'ge, *v. t.* To judge amiss.
Mis-läy', *v. t.* To lay in a wrong place; to lose.
Mis-léad', *v. t.* To lead into error; to delude.
Mis'le (mis'l), *v. i.* To rain in minute drops.
Mis-léd', *imp.* of *Mislead*.
Mis-män'age, *v. t.* or *i.* To manage ill.
Mis-män'age-ment, *n.* Bad management. [unsuitably.
Mis-mät'ch, *v. t.* To match.
Mis-näme', *v. t.* To call by a wrong name.

Mis-nö'mer, *n.* A wrong or inapplicable name.
Mis-pläce', *v. t.* To put in a wrong place.
Mis-print', *v. t.* To print wrong. — *n.* An error in printing.
Mis'pro-nöun'ce, *v. t.* To pronounce incorrectly.
Mis'pro-nün'ci-ä'tion (*-nün'sh'*), *n.* Improper pronunciation.
Mis'pro-pör'tion, *v. t.* To join without due proportion.
Mis'quo-tä'tion, *n.* Act of quoting wrong.
Mis-quot'e, *v. t.* To quote incorrectly. [*falsely.*
Mis're-gite', *v. t.* To rectify.
Mis-réck'on, *v. t.* To compute falsely. [*erroneously.*
Mis're-läte', *v. t.* To relate.
Mis're-lä'tion, *n.* Erroneous relation.
Mis're-pört', *v. t.* To report erroneously. — *n.* A false or incorrect report.
Mis-rép're-gént', *v. t.* To represent falsely.
Mis-rép're-gent-ä'tion, *n.* False account.
Mis-rule', *n.* Confusion; unjust domination.
Miss (2), *n.* A young woman; loss; want; mistake. — *v. t.* To err; not to hit.
Mis'sal, *n.* The Roman Catholic mass-book.
Mis-shäpe', *v. t.* [*p. p.* or *p. a.* *MISSHAPEN*.] To shape ill; to give an ill form to.
Mis'sile, *n.* A weapon to be thrown.
Mis'sion (mis'h'un), *n.* Act of sending; duty on which one is sent; persons sent. — *SYN.* Message; commission; delegation; deputation.
Mis'sion-a-ry, *n.* One sent to spread religion. — *a.* Pertaining to missions.
Mis'sive, *a.* Sent or intended to be sent. — *n.* A message or letter sent.
Mis-spél', *v. t.* To spell erroneously.
Mis-spénd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* *MISSPENT*.] To waste or spend ill. [*accurately.*
Mis-stäte', *v. t.* To state in-

Mis-stäte'ment, *n.* An incorrect statement.
Mist, *n.* Rain in very fine drops. — *v. i.* To rain in fine drops.
Mis-täke', *n.* Unintentional error. — *v. t.* or *i.* To err.
Mis-täk'en (täk'n), *p. p.* or *a.* Misunderstood. — *used of things*; wrong; being in error. — *used of persons.*
Mis-täught' (täw't), *p. p.* of *Misteach*. [*wrongly.*
Mis-téach', *v. t.* To teach.
Mis-tér'm', *v. t.* To name erroneously.
Mis-think', *v. t.* To think erroneously. [*aright.*
Mis-time', *v. t.* Not to time.
Mist'l-ness, *n.* State of being misty; obscurity.
Mis'tle (mis'l). See *Misle*.
Mis'tle-töe (mis'l-to), *n.* A *Mistle-töe* | plant that grows on trees.
Mis-töök', *imp.* of *Mistake*.
Mis/trans-läte', *v. t.* To translate erroneously.
Mis/trans-lä'tion, *n.* Erroneous translation.
Mis'tress, *n.* A woman who governs; a term of address.
Mis-trüst', *n.* Want of confidence; suspicion; doubt. — *v. t.* To regard with suspicion; to doubt.
Mis-trüst'ful, *a.* Suspicious.
Mist'y, *a.* Raining in very fine drops; cloudy with mist.
Mis'in'dér-ständ', *v. t.* To misconceive; to mistake.
Mis'in'dér-ständ'ing, *n.* Misconception; disagreement; slight quarrel.
Mis-tig'age, *n.* Bad treatment; abuse.
Mis-tig'e', *v. t.* To abuse; to treat ill.
Mis-tise', *n.* Bad use.
Mite, *n.* Something very small; hence, a small insect.
Mit'ter (2), *n.* A bishop's cap or crown.
Mit'ti-gä-hle, *a.* Capable of mitigation. [*Mit.*
Mit'ti-gä'te, *v. t.* To lessen; to alleviate; to assuage.



Mit'i-gá'tion, *n.* Alleviation; relief.
Mit'ten (mit'tn), *n.* A cover for the hand, without fingers.
Mit'ti-mus, *n.* A warrant of commitment to prison.
Mix (7), *v. t.* (*imp.* & *p. p.* **MIXED**.) To unite or blend promiscuously.
Mix'ture (miks'tyur), *n.* A mingled mass.
Miz'zen (miz'zn), *a.* Hind-most; nearest the stern.
Miz'le, *v. t.* See **Misle**.
Mne-món'ie (ne-), *a.* Assisting the memory.
Mne-món'ies (ne-), *a. sing.* The art of memory.
Móan, *v. i. or t.* To mourn; to lament audibly. — *n.* Lamentation.
Móat, *n.* A ditch round a castle, &c. — *v. t.* To surround with a moat.
Móab, *n.* A tumultuous or disorderly crowd. — *v. t.* To attack as a crowd.
Mo-bil'i-ty, *n.* Activity; fickleness; inconstancy.
Móe'ea-sin, *n.* A shoe of soft leather, without a sole; a poisonous serpent.
Móck (5), *v. t.* To deride; to ape. — *v. i.* To speak deridingly. — *a.* Counterfeit; false. — *n.* Ridicule; derision; sneer.
Móck'er-y, *n.* Derision; scorn; ridicule.
Mó'dal, *a.* Relating to mode.
Móde, *n.* Form; method; fashion; manner of conjugating a verb.
Mó'del, *n.* Something designed to be imitated. — **SYN.** Copy; pattern; example; standard. — *v. t.* (8) To plan; to shape.
Mó'd'er-á'te, *v. t.* To allay; to lessen; to repress. — *v. i.* To become less violent.
Mó'd'er-á'te, *a.* Not violent or excessive; temperate.
Mó'd'er-á'te-ly, *adv.* With little violence.
Mó'er-á'tion, *n.* State of being moderate. [presides.
Mó'd'er-á'tor, *n.* One who moderates.
Mó'd'ern, *a.* Of the present time.

Mó'd'ern-ise, *v. t.* To make modern.
Mó'd'erns, *n. pl.* People of modern times.
Mó'd'est, *a.* Diffident; reserved; virtuous. [dence.
Mó'd'est-ly, *adv.* With diffidence.
Mó'd'est-y, *n.* Absence of conceit; diffidence; chastity.
Mó'd'i-cum, *n.* A small portion.
Mó'd'i-fi-cá'tion, *n.* Act of modifying; modified state.
Mó'd'i-fi'er (13), *n.* He who, or that which, modifies.
Mó'd'i-fy, *v. t.* To change the form of. [kind of bracket.
Mo-dil'ion (dil'yun), *n.* A modification.
Mó'd'ish, *a.* According to the mode; fashionable. [ably.
Mó'd'ish-ly, *adv.* Fashionably.
Mó'd'iste, *n.* A female artist in dress. [inflects sounds.
Mó'd'u-lá'te, *v. t.* To vary or modulate.
Mó'd'u-lá'tion, *n.* Act of modulating; melody.
Mó'd'u-lá'tor, *n.* That which varies sound.
Mó'd'ule, *n.* A model or representation. [hair.
Mó'háir, *n.* A stuff of goat's hair.
Mo-hám'med-an, *a.* Pertaining to Mohammed. — *n.* A follower of Mohammed.
Mó'e-ty (*or* *maw'e-ty*), *n.* Half.
Móil, *v. i. or t.* To work with painful effort; to drudge.
Moist, *a.* Damp; wet in a small degree.
Moist'en (mois'n), *v. t.* To make humid, or moist.
Moist'ness, *n.* Dampness.
Moist'ure (moist'yur), *n.* Slight wetness; dampness.
Mó'lar, *a.* Adapted to grind. — *n.* A double tooth.
Mo-lás'ses, *n. sing.* The sirup which drains from sugar; treacle.
Móld (32), *n.* Soft, rich earth; a form, or something to regulate the form. — *v. t.* To shape. — *v. i.* To contract mold.
Móld'er, *n.* One who molds.
Móuld'er, *n.* molds, or gives shape. — *v. i.* To decay; to perish.
Móld'y, *a.* Covered with mold.
Móuld'y, *n.* mold.

Móle, *n.* A natural spot on the body; a pimple; a mole; a small burrowing animal.
Mo-lé'e-u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to molecules.
Mó'l'e-eule, *n.* A minute or invisible particle.
Mó'l'e-hill, *n.* A hillock raised by a mole.
Mo-lést, *v. t.* To disturb; to annoy. [ance.
Mó'l'es-tá'tion, *n.* Annoyance; irritating.
Mó'l'i-ent (*or* *mól'yent*), *a.* Assuaging; soothing.
Mó'l'i-fi-cá'tion, *a.* Capable of being softened or assuaged.
Mó'l'i-fi-cá'tion, *n.* A mollifying; mitigation.
Mó'l'i-fi'er, *n.* One who, or that which, mollifies.
Mó'l'i-fy, *v. t.* To soften; to assuage; to qualify.
Mólt (32), *v. t.* To cast or moult; shed feathers, skin, horns, &c.
Mólt'en, *p. a.* Melted.
Mó'ment, *n.* A minute portion of time; importance; weight.
Mó'ment-a-ri-ly, *adv.* Every moment.
Mó'ment-a-ry, *a.* Done in, or lasting for, a moment only. [ment.
Mó'ment-ly, *adv.* In a moment.
Mo-mént'ous, *a.* Important.
Mo-mén'tum, *n.* (*pl.* **Mo-mén'ta**, or **Mo-mén'tums**, 25.) Quantity of motion in a moving body. [liffe.
Món'a-ghim, *n.* Monastic.
Món'ad, *n.* An ultimate atom.
Mo-nád'ie, *a.* Having the nature of a monad.
Món'areh, *n.* A supreme ruler; an emperor, king, prince, or chief. — **SYN.** Potentate; sovereign.
Mo-ná'reh'ie, *a.* Pertaining to a monarch.
Món'areh-ist, *a.* A friend to monarchy.
Món'areh-y, *n.* Government vested in one man; a kingdom; an empire.
Món'as-ter-y (*colloq.* **món'as-trí**), *n.* A house of monks.
Món'ás'tie, *a.* Pertaining to monks; secluded.

Märk'et-a-ble, *a.* Fit for market or sale; merchantable.

Märks'man (21), *n.* A man skillful in shooting.

Märl, *n.* A species of earth.

Märl-ä'-ceous, *a.* Consisting of marl, *in, like, or* abounding with, marl.

Märl'ine, *n.* A small line of two strands.

Mär'ma-läde, *n.* A preserve made of quinces, or apples, &c., boiled with sugar.

Mar-mö're-an, *a.* Pertaining to marble.

Mär'mo-gét', *n.* A kind of small monkey.

Ma-roön', *n.* A free black on the West India mountains.

Märque (märk), *n.* A license to make reprisal at sea on an enemy.

Mar-quee' (-ke'), *n.* A large field-tent.

Mär'quet-ry (-ket-), *n.* Inlaid work of shells, &c.

Mär'quis (-kwis), *n.* A title of nobility.

Mär'quis-ate, *n.* Dignity or lordship of a marquis.

Mär'riage (mär'rij), *n.* State or condition of being married. — *SYN.* Matrimony.

Mär'riage-a-ble (11), *a.* Of a fit age to be married.

Mär'röw, *n.* A soft substance in bones; essence of a thing.

Mär'röw-böne, *n.* A bone containing marrow.

Mär'röw-fät, *n.* A large, delicious pea.

Mär'röw-y, *a.* Full of marrow.

Mär'ry, *v. i.* To be joined in wedlock. — *v. t.* To join in wedlock. [ground.]

Märsh (19), *n.* Low, wet

Mär'shal, *n.* Chief military commander; a civil officer; one who directs processions, &c. — *v. t.* (8) To arrange in due order.

Märsh'y, *a.* Wet; boggy.

Märt, *n.* A place of public sale; market; emporium.

Mär'ten, *n.* An animal allied to the weasel: a martin.

Mär'tial, *a.* Warlike: bold.

Mär'tin, *n.* A bird of the swallow kind. [cyprianin.]

Mär'ti-nét', *n.* A strict dis-

Mär'tin-mas (17), *n.* Festival of Saint Martin, November 11th.

Mär'tin-gal, *n.* A strap to hold down the head of a horse.

Märt'let, *n.* A martin.

Märt'tyr, *n.* One who is put to death for the truth. — *v. t.* To make a martyr of; to torment. [of a martyr.]

Märt'tyr-döm, *n.* The death of a martyr.

Märt'tyr-öl'o-gist, *n.* An historian of martyrs.

Märt'tyr-öl'o-gy, *n.* History of martyrs.

Mär'vel (8), *v. t.* To be struck with surprise; to wonder. — *n.* A wonder; a prodigy.

Mär'vel-ös, *a.* Wonderful.

Mär'vel-ös-ly, *adv.* In a wonderful manner.

Mäs'e-u-line, *a.* Male; like a man; not effeminate.

Mäsh, *n.* A mixture of things; bran and water. — *v. t.* To bruise into a soft mass; to crush.

Mäsk, *n.* A cover for the face. — *v. t.* To disguise.

Mäs'lin, *n.* Different sorts of grain mixed.

Mäs'son (mä'sn), *n.* An artificer in bricks and stone.

Ma-sön'ie, *a.* Pertaining to masonry.

Mäs'son-ry, *n.* Work of a mason; craft of freemasons.

Mäs-quer-äde' (-ker), *n.* A nocturnal assembly of persons in disguise. — *v. t.* To assemble in masks.

Mäs-quer-äd'er (-ker), *n.* A masked person.

Mäas (2), *n.* A lump; an assemblage; bulk; a Roman Catholic service.

Mäs'sa-ere (-ker, 29), *n.* Promiscuous slaughter. — *v. t.* To kill promiscuously or with cruelty.

Mäss'l-ness, *n.* Bulk; **Mäss'ive-ness**, *n.* ponderousness.

Mäss'ive, *a.* Bulky; heavy; **Mäss'y**, *a.* ponderous.

Mäst, *n.* An upright pole or timber for sails, &c., in a vessel; nuts; acorns.

Mäs'ter, *n.* A ruler; a superior; a proprietor; a

teacher; a chief. — *v. t.* To conquer; to subdue.

Mäs'ter-käy (-kä), *n.* A key that opens many locks.

Mäs'ter-ly, *a.* Becoming a master; most excellent.

Mäs'ter-pläce, *n.* A capital performance.

Mäs'ter-y, *n.* Superiority. — *SYN.* Rule; dominion; supremacy.

Mäs'ti-cäte, *v. t.* To chew.

Mäs'ti-cä'tion, *n.* Act of chewing.

Mäs'tie, *n.* A resin from a tree.

Mäs'tiff, *n.* A large variety of dog.

Mäs'to-don, *n.* Mastiff.

An animal resembling the elephant, now extinct.

Mät, *n.* A ture of rushes, huaks, straw, &c.

— *v. t.* To weave into a mat; to twist together.

Mätch (18), *n.* A contest; an equal; marriage; something to take fire. — *v. t.* To pair; to suit; to marry.

Mätch'less, *a.* Having no equal; peerless; unequalled.

Mätch'lock, *n.* A musket fired by means of a match.

Mäte, *n.* A companion; second officer of a vessel. — *v. t.* To match; to compete with.

Ma-të'ri-al, *a.* Consisting of matter; bodily; of consequence; weighty. — *n.* The substance of which any thing is made.

Ma-të'ri-al-ism, *n.* The doctrine of materialists.

Ma-të'ri-al-ist, *n.* One who denies the existence of spiritual substances.

Ma-të'ri-äl'ty, *n.* Material existence.

Ma-të'ri-al-ly, *adv.* In a state of matter; essentially.

Ma-të'r'nal, *a.* Motherly.


Ma-të'r'ni-ty, *n.* State, character, or relation of a mother.

Mäth'e-mät'ic, *a.* Per-

Mäth'e-mät'ic-al, *a.* taining



Mastiff.

or according to mathematics.
Măth'e-mă't'ic-al-ly, *adv.* By mathematics.
Măth'e-ma-t'i'cian (-tish'-an), *n.* One versed in mathematics.
Măth'e-mă't'ics, *n. sing.* The science of quantity or of magnitude and number.
Mă't'in, *a.* Pertaining to the morning.
Mă't'ing, *n. pl.* Morning worship or service.
Mă't'rass, *n.* A chemical vessel.
Mă't'rige, or **Mă't'rige**, *n.* A mold for castings. [mold-
Mă't'rix, *n.* The womb; a **Mă't'r'i-gide**, *n.* The murder or murderer of a mother.
Ma-tri'e-u-lă'te, *v. t.* To admit to membership, as in a college.
Ma-tri'e-u-late, *n.* One entered in a college, &c.
Ma-tri'e-u-lă'tion, *n.* Act of admitting to membership.
Mă't'r'i-mô'ni-al, *a.* Pertaining to marriage; connubial.
Mă't'r'i-mo-ny, *n.* Marriage; wedlock; the nuptial state.
Mă't'ron, *n.* An elderly woman; a wife; a nurse in a hospital.
Mă't'ron-al, or **Mă't'ron-al**, *a.* Grave; motherly.
Mă't'ron-ly, *a.* Becoming a wife or matron.
Mă't'er, *n.* Substance of which bodies are constituted; pus; subject; affair. — *v. t.* To signify; to be of importance.
Mă't'ing, *n.* A texture of rushes, straw, &c.; materials for mats.
Mă't'ock (5),  *n.* A kind of pick-ax.
Mă't'ress, *n.* A bed stuffed with hair, harks, or the like. [ripen.
Mă't'u-ră'te, *v. t. or i.* To **Mă't'u-ră'tion**, *n.* A ripening.
Ma-tŭ're', *a.* Ripe; full-grown; well digested. — *v. t.* To bring to perfection; to consider well.

Ma-tŭ're'ly, *adv.* With ripeness; completely.
Ma-tŭ'ri-ty, *n.* A mature state; ripeness.
Măud'in, *a.* Fuddled; sickly sentimental.
Măul, *n.* A wooden hammer. — *v. t.* To beat and bruise.
Măund'er, or **Măund'er**, *v. t.* To mutter; to beg.
Măn'so-lŭ'm, *n.* A magnificent tomb or monument.
Mă'vis, *n.* The throats or song-thrush.
Măw, *n.* Stomach of a beast.
Măwk'ish, *a.* Apt to cause satiety and loathing.
Măx'ill-ar, *a.* Pertain-
Măx'ill-la-ry, *a.* ing to the jaw.
Măx'im, *n.* An established principle; an axiom; an aphorism.
Măx'im-um, *n.* The greatest quantity or value attainable in a given case.
Măy, *n.* The fifth month of the year. — *v. aux.* [imp. MIGHT.] To be possible; to be able; to have license.
Măy'-day, *n.* The first day of May.
Măy'or (*colloq.* măr'), *n.* Chief magistrate of a city or borough.
Măy'or-al-ty (*colloq.* măr'al-ty), *n.* Office of a mayor.
Măy'or-ess (*colloq.* măr'ess), *n.* Wife of a mayor.
Mă's'a-rine', *n.* A deep blue color.
Măz'ard, *n.* A kind of small, black cherry.
Măze (18), *n.* A labyrinth; astonishment. — *v. t.* To bewilder.
Mă'zy, *a.* Intricate; perplexed with turns and windings. [of f.
ME, *pron.* Objective case
Măad, *n.* A liquor composed of honey and water; a meadow.
Măad'ow (măd'ô), *n.* Low or level grass land.
Măa'ger (20), *a.* Lean; **Măa'gre** thin; poor.
Măal, *n.* Grain ground to powder; food taken at once.
Măal'y, *a.* Resembling meal.
Măan, *a.* Low; base; aver-

age. — *n.* A middle point, place, rate, or degree.
Măang, *n. pl.* Medium; instrument; income.
Măan, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. MEANT.] To intend; to design; to have in view; to purpose; to signify.
Me-an'der, *a.* A winding course. — *v. t.* (8) To run in windings.
Măan'ing, *n.* Intention; signification. [ult.
Măan'ly, *adv.* Without dig-
Măan'ness, *n.* Lowness; sordidness; baseness.
Măant, *imp. & p. p. of Meas.
Măan'time, *adv.* In the
Măan'while, *a.* intervening time. [measles.
Măa'gly, *a.* Infected with
Măa'gleg (mă'ăis), *n.* An eruptive disease.
Măag'ur-a-ble (măzh'ur-), *a.* Capable of being measured.
Măag'ure (măzh'ur), *n.* That which measures; extent; time in music; limit; degree; meter; means to an end. — *v. t.* To ascertain the extent or quantity of.
Măag'ure-less, *a.* Boundless.
Măag'ure-ment, *n.* Act of measuring; dimensions.
Măag'ur-er (măzh'ur, 11), *n.* One who measures.
Măat, *n.* Flesh for food; food in general.
Me-chăn'le, *n.* An artisan.
Me-chăn'le, *a.* Per-
Me-chăn'le-al, *a.* taining to machines; acting by physical power.
Me-chăn'le-al-ly, *adv.* By physical force or power.
Măech'a-n'cian (-n'ch-an), *n.* One skilled in mechanics.
Me-chăn'ics, *n. sing.* The science that treats of the laws of motion and force.
Măech'an-ism, *n.* Structure or parts of a machine.
Măech'an-ist (măk'-), *n.* One skilled in machines.
Măd'al, *n.* A coin with a device.
Măd'al-ist (8), *n.* A person skilled in medals.
Me-dă'llion (-yun), *n.* A large medal; a circular tab-*

let on which figures are embossed. [to interfere.]
Méd'dle, *v. t.* To interpose;
Méd'dler, *n.* A busybody.
Méd'dle-some, *a.* Apt to meddle; intrusive; officious. [the middle ages.]
Mé'di-á-val, *a.* Relating to Mé'di-al, *a.* Noting average.
Mé'di-á-te, *v. i.* To interpose.
Mé'di-á-te, *a.* Middle.
Mé'di-á-te-ly, *adv.* By a secondary cause.
Mé'di-á-tion, *n.* Agency between parties. — *SYN.* Interposition; intercession.
Mé'di-á-tor, *n.* One who mediates; an intercessor.
Mé'di-a-tó'ri-al, *a.* Belonging to a mediator or to mediation.
Méd'te-al, *a.* Pertaining to medicine, or to the art of healing.
Méd'te-al-ly, *adv.* In a medical manner; medicinally.
Méd'ti-ca-ment, *n.* A healing application; medicine.
Méd'ti-cá-te, *v. t.* To tincture or impregnate with medicines.
Me-dí-q'i-nal, *a.* Healing; curative; sanatory.
Me-dí-q'i-nal-ly, *adv.* By medicine.
Méd'ti-cine, *n.* Any thing that cures; a remedy.
Mé'di-óe'ri-ty, *n.* Middle state; moderate degree.
Méd'ti-tá-te, *v. t. or i.* To think; to muse; to contemplate.
Méd'ti-tá-tion, *n.* Contemplation; continued thought.
Méd'ti-tá-tive, *a.* Given to contemplation; thoughtful.
Mé'di-um, *n.* (*pl.* Mé'di-á or Mé'di-um, 25) A means or instrument.
Méd'tar, *n.* A tree and its fruit. [Inisicellany.]
Méd'tey, *n.* A mixture; a Me-dú'lar, } *a.* Consist-
Méd'ul-la-ry, } ing of marrow, or resembling it.
Meed, *n.* A reward; recompense.
Meek, *a.* Mild; soft; gentle.
Meek'ly, *adv.* Mildly; gently.
Meek'ness, *n.* Mildness of temper; gentleness.

Meer'schaum (-shawm), *n.* A fine white clay, of which pipes are made.
Meet, *v. t. or i.* [*imp. & p. p. MET.*] To come together; to join. — *a.* Fit; suitable.
Meet'ing, *n.* An assembly; an interview.
Meet'ing-house, *n.* A place of worship (in England, for dissenters).
Meet'ly, *adv.* Fitly; suitably; duly. [ableness.]
Meet'ness, *n.* Fitness; suitability.
Mé'l'an-ehó'l'ic, *a.* Melancholy.
Mé'l'an-ehol-y, *a.* Dejected; gloomy. — *n.* Dejection of spirits; a gloomy state of mind.
Mé'l'ior-á-te (mél'yor-), *v. t.* To make better. [ment.]
Mé'l'ior-á-tion, *n.* Improvement.
Mel-lif'er-ous, *a.* Producing honey. [smooth flow.]
Mel-lif'lu-ence, *n.* A sweet, Mel-lif'lu-ent, } *a.* Sweetly
Mel-lif'lu-ous, } flowing.
Mé'l'ow, *a.* Soft with ripeness. — *v. t. or i.* To ripen to softness. [ripeness.]
Mé'l'ow-ness, *n.* Softness; Me-ló'di-ous, *a.* Musical; agreeable to the ear.
Mé'l'o-dí-zé, *v. t.* To make melodious.
Mé'l'o-drame, *n.* A sensational play with songs intermixed. [for effect merely.]
Mé'l'o-dra-mát'ic, *a.* Done Mé'l'o-dy, *n.* An agreeable succession of single tones.
Mé'l'on, *n.* A plant, and its fruit, which is eaten raw.
Mélt, *v. t. or i.* To dissolve; to become liquid.
Mé'm'ber, *n.* A limb of the body; one of a society.
Mé'm'ber-ship, *n.* The state of being a member.
Mé'm'bra-ná'ceous (-shus), *a.* Consisting of membranes.
Mé'm'brá-ne, *n.* A thin tissue, or kind of skin.
Mé'm'bra-nous, *a.* Consisting of a membrane.
Me-mén'to, *n.* (*pl.* Me-mén'tos, 18.) That which reminds: a memorial.
Mé'm'oir (mém'wor or mé-

mwor), *n.* A written account or history; a biography; a record of investigations.
Mém'o-ra-ble, *a.* Worthy of remembrance.
Mém'o-ra-bley, *adv.* In a memorable manner.
Mém'o-rán'dum, *n.* (*pl.* Mém'o-rán'dums, or Mém'o-rán'dá.) A note or record to help the memory.
Me-mó'ri-al, *a.* Preserving remembrance. — *n.* That which preserves remembrance; statement with petition.
Me-mó'ri-al-ist, *n.* One who presents a memorial.
Me-mó'ri-al-ize, *v. t.* To present a memorial to.
Mém'o-rí-zé (81), *v. t.* To cause to be remembered.
Mém'o-ry, *n.* The faculty by which ideas are retained in the mind; recollection; remembrance.
Mén, *pl.* of *Man*.
Mén'ace, *v. t.* To threaten. — *n.* A threat.
Men-ág'er-ic (men-áh'-), *a.* A collection of animals.
Ménd, *v. t. or i.* To repair; to correct; to improve.
Men-dá'ci-ous, *a.* Given to deception; lying; false.
Men-dá'ci-ly, *n.* A habit of lying; a lie.
Mén'di-can-ty, *n.* State of Mén'di'cy, } *a.* State of
Mén'di'cy, } beggary.
Mén'di-cant, *n.* A beggar. — *a.* Begging; poor.
Mén'i-al, *a.* Low; servile; mean. — *n.* A domestic servant.
Mén'stru-al, *a.* Monthly.
Mén'stru-um, *n.* (*pl.* Mén'stru-ums, or Mén'stru-á.) A dissolving fluid; a solvent.
Mén'su-ra-ble (mén'sh'-), *a.* Measurable.
Mén'su-rá-tion, *n.* Act of measuring.
Mén'tal, *a.* Belonging to the mind; intellectual.
Mén'tal-ly, *adv.* In mind.
Mén'tion, *n.* Notice; cursory remark. — *v. t.* To express; to name.

á, é, í, ó, ú, *y*, long; ä, ê, ý, ö, ü, *y*, short; ôre, ôar, ásk, áll, whet; ére, vól, étern; plique, firm;

Me-phit'ic, *a.* Poisonous; noxious; foul; pestilential.
Me-phit'is, *n.* Noxious.
Meph'i-tism, *n.* exhalation.
Mér'can-tile, *a.* Pertaining to merchants or their business; commercial.
Mér'ge na-ry, *a.* Capable of being hired; greedy of gain. — **SYN.** Venal; selfish; mean; contracted. — *n.* A hireling.
Mér'ger, *n.* One who deals in silks. [*cers.*]
Mér'ger-y, *n.* Goods of merchant-dile.
Mér'chan-dise, *n.* Goods for sale; trade. — *v. t.* To trade.
Mér'chant, *n.* An exporter or importer of goods; a trader. [*sale.*]
Mér'chant-able, *a.* Fit for merchant-man (21), *n.* A ship employed in trade.
Mér'ci-ful, *a.* Full of mercy; compassionate; tender.
Mér'ci-ful-ly, *adv.* With compassion; tenderly.
Mér'ci-less (13), *a.* Hard-hearted; unfeeling.
Mer-cu'ri-al, *a.* Composed of quicksilver; spirited.
Mér'cu-ry, *n.* Quicksilver; one of the planets.
Mér'cy (19), *n.* Tenderness toward an offender; kindness; clemency. [*bare.*]
Mère, *a.* Pure; unmixed;
Mère'ly, *adv.* Simply; only.
Mère-tri'cious (Irish-us), *a.* Lewd; false; gaudy.
Merge, *v. t. or i.* To immerse.
Me-rid'i-an, *n.* A great circle which the sun crosses at noon; noon. — *a.* Pertaining to the meridian or to midday.
Me-rid'i-on-al, *a.* Pertaining to the meridian.
Me-ri'no (-s'no), *n.* A variety of sheep or their wool.
Mér'it, *n.* Desert; worth. — *v. t.* (8) To earn by services; to deserve.
Mér'i-tó-ri-ous, *a.* Deserving reward.
Mér'maid, *n.* A fabled sea-woman with the tail of a fish instead of legs.
Mér'man (22), *n.* A fabled seaman. [*Irish.*]
Mér'ri-ly (13), *adv.* With

Mér'ri-ment, *n.* Gayety with laughter; noisy sport.
Mér'ry, *a.* Gay; jovial; noisy.
Mér'ry-Andrew, *n.* A buffoon; a zany. [*val.*]
Mér'ry-mak'ing, *n.* A festivity (18).
Mésh (18), *n.* A space between threads in a net. — *v. t.* To catch in a net.
Meg-mér'le, *a.* Pertaining to mesmerism.
Még'mer-ism, *n.* Art of inducing a certain abnormal state of the nervous system.
Még'mer-ize, *v. t.* To bring into a state of mesmeric sleep.
Méss, *n.* A dish of food; persons who eat together. — *v. i.* To join in a mess.
Més'sage, *n.* Notice sent; official communication.
Més'sen-ger, *n.* One who bears a message; a har-binger.
Mes-si'ah, *n.* The Anointed; CHRIST. [*the Messiah.*]
Mes-si'ah-ship, *n.* Office of Més'suage (més'sawej), *n.* A house and adjoining land.
Met, *imp. & p. p. of Meet.*
Mét'al (mèt'al or mèt'l), *n.* A simple, fixed, opaque substance, fusible by heat, as iron, gold, &c.
Me-tál'lic, *a.* Relating to, or partaking of, the properties of, metals. [*ducing metals.*]
Mét'al-lif'er-ous, *a.* Pro-Mét'al-lino (7), *a.* Like metal.
Mét'al-list (8), *n.* One skilled in metals.
Mét'al-lúr-gy (7), *n.* Art of working metals, or of obtaining them from their ores.
Mét'a-mór'phose, *v. t.* To transform or change the shape of.
Mét'a-mór'pho-sis, *n.* (*pl.* Mét'a-mór'pho-ség.) A change of form.
Mét'a-phor, *n.* A short similitude; a trope.
Mét'a-phór'ic-al, *a.* Containing a metaphor; figurative.
Mét'a-phór'ic-al-ly, *adv.* By a figure; not literally.
Mét'a-phrage, *n.* A verbal translation; a repartee.
Mét'a-phrás'tic, *a.* Literal; rendered word for word.

Mét'a-phý'sic-al, *a.* Pertaining or according to metaphysics; abstract.
Mét'a-phý'sic'ian (-steh'-an), *n.* One versed in metaphysics.
Mét'a-phý'sics, *n. sing.* Science of mental phenomena.
Méte, *v. t.* To measure. — *n.* Measure; limit; boundary.
Méte-or, *n.* A luminous body passing in the air.
Méte-óric, *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from, meteors; influenced by the weather.
Méte-óric-lite, *n.* A meteorite.
Méte-óric-ite, *n.* oric stone.
Méte-óric-lóg'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to meteorology.
Méte-óric-ó-log'ist, *n.* One skilled in meteorology.
Méte-óric-ó-log-y, *n.* The science of the atmosphere and its phenomena.
Méter (29), *n.* Rhythm; M3'tre } verse; measure.
Me-thég'lin, *n.* A liquor made of honey and water.
Me-thinks, *v. imp.* It seems to me; I think.
Méth'od, *n.* Orderly arrangement; way of doing things. — **SYN.** Mode; manner.
Me-thód'ic, *a.* Ranged or Me-thód'ic-al, } proceeding in order.
Me-thód'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In due or methodical order.
Méth'od-ism, *n.* Doctrines and worship of Methodists.
Méth'od-ist, *n.* One of a sect of Christians founded by John Wesley.
Méth'od-ize, *v. t.* To reduce to method.
Me-tón'o-my, or **Mét'o-ným'y**, *n.* A figure of speech in which one word is put for another. [*metem.*]
Mét'ric-al, *a.* Pertaining to Métr'op-olis, *n.* The mother city or chief city.
Mét'ro-pól'i-tan, *a.* Pertaining to the chief city. — *n.* An archbishop.
Mét'tle (mèt'tl), *n.* Courage; spirit; ardor.
Mét'tle-some, *a.* Spirited.
Mew, *n.* A cage or coop. — *v. t.* To confine in a cage.
Mewl, *v. i.* To cry as a child.

són, ór, dg, wól, tób, tók; árn, rye, pull; g, g, soft; c, g, hard; a; exist; u as ng; this.

Méz/so-tin'to (méd/so- or méz/so-), *n.* A particular kind of engraving on copper.

Mí/agm, *n.* Same as *Miasma*.
Mí-ág'má, *n.* (*pl.* **Mí-ág'má-tá**.) Noxious effluvia.

Mí/ag-mát'le, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of miasm.

Mí'éa, *n.* A mineral separable into thin, transparent plates.

Mí-éa/ceó'us, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, mica.

Mí'ce, *n.* *pl.* of *Mouse*.

Mí'h/aél-mas (-el-), *n.* The feast of St. Michael, celebrated September 29th.

Mí'cro-é'ogm, *n.* A little world; man.

Mí'cro-scóp'e, *n.* An optical instrument for magnifying very small objects.

Mí'cro-scóp'ic, } *a.* Very
Mí'cro-scóp'ic-al, } small;
extremely minute.

Mí'd, *a.* Middle; intervening.

Mí'd'áy, *n.* Noon.

Mí'd'le, *a.* Equally distant from the ends; intermediate.

— *n.* The point equally remote from the extremes.

Mí'd'ling, *a.* Of a middle rank; of moderate capacity; ordinary.

Mí'd'ge, *n.* A kind of fly.

Mí'd'land, *a.* Surrounded by the land.

Mí'd'night (-ní't), *n.* Twelve o'clock at night.

Mí'd'riff, *n.* The diaphragm.

Mí'd'ship-man (21), *n.* A naval cadet or young officer.

Mí'd'st, *n.* The middle.

Mí'd'sum-mer, *n.* The middle of summer.

Mí'd'wá'y, *n.* The middle.

Mí'd'wife (20), *n.* A woman who assists other women in childbirth.

Mí'd'wife-ry, or **Mí'd'wife-ry**, *n.* Assistance in childbirth; obstetrics.

Mí'en, *n.* Look; air; manner.

Mí'ff (1), *n.* Slight resentment.

Mí'ght (mít'), *imp.* of *May*. — *n.* Power; strength of body; force; ability; capacity.

Mí'ght'ly (mít'-, 13), *adv.* Powerfully.

Mí'ght'ness (mít'-), *n.* Power; a title of dignity.

Mí'ght'y (mít'y), *a.* Having great strength. — *SYN.* Powerful; strong; vigorous.

Mí'gn'on-ét'te' (mín'yón-ét'), *n.* A fragrant plant and flower.

Mí'grá'te, *v. i.* To remove to another place or climate.

Mí'grá'tion, *n.* Act of migrating. [migrate.]

Mí'gra-to-ry, *a.* Disposed to migrate.

Mí'lch, *a.* Giving milk.

Mí'ld, *a.* Gentle; calm; soft; meek; placid; bland.

Mí'l'dew, *n.* Fungous spots on cloth or paper. — *v. t.* or *i.* To taint with mildew.

Mí'l'd'y, *adv.* Gently; softly.

Mí'l'd'ness, *n.* Quality of being mild; gentleness; meekness.

Mí'le, *n.* A linear measure of 320 rods, 1760 yards, or 5280 feet.

Mí'le'age, *n.* Fees for travel by the mile.

Mí'l'i-tant, *a.* Engaged in warfare; fighting.

Mí'l'i-ta-ry, *a.* Pertaining to soldiers or to war; martial.

— *n.* Soldiers; an army.

Mí'l'i-tá'te, *v. i.* To be opposed; to contend.

Mí'l'i-t'ia (-l'ish'á), *n.* National enrolled military force.

Mí'l'k, *n.* A white liquor drawn from the female of certain animals; the white juice of certain plants. — *v. t.* To draw milk from.

Mí'l'k'er, *n.* One who milks.

Mí'l'k'ness, *n.* Qualities like milk; softness.

Mí'l'k'má'id, *n.* A woman employed in a dairy.

Mí'l'k'man (21), *n.* A man who carries milk to market.

Mí'l'k'-pá'il, *n.* A pail for milk. [milk.]

Mí'l'k'y, *a.* Made of, or like, milk.

Mí'l'k'y-wá'y, *n.* A luminous zone in the heavens supposed to be the blended light of innumerable stars; galaxy.

Mí'l'l (1), *n.* A machine for grinding, &c.; the tenth of a cent. — *v. t.* To grind; to stamp; as coin; to full.

Mí'l'l'-dám, *n.* A dam to keep water for a mill.

Mí'l'le-ná'ri-an, *n.* One who believes in the millennium.

Mí'l'le-na-ry, *a.* Consisting of a thousand.

Mí'l-lán'ni-al, *a.* Pertaining to the millennium.

Mí'l-lén'ni-um, *n.* The thousand years of Christ's expected reign on earth.

Mí'l'le-póre, *n.* A species of coral. [a mill]

Mí'l'l'er, *n.* One who sows seed.

Mí'l'let, *n.* A plant and its grain; a kind of grass.

Mí'l'li-ner, *n.* One who makes or sells ladies' caps, hats, head-dresses, &c.

Mí'l'li-nery, *n.* Articles sold by milliners.

Mí'l'ion (míl'yún), *n.* Ten hundred thousand.

Mí'l'ion-á're', *n.* One worth a million or more.

Mí'l'-ríg'e, *n.* A canal to convey water to a mill-wheel.

Mí'l'l-stó'ne, *n.* A stone used for grinding grain.

Mí'l't, *n.* The spleen; soft roe or spermatic part of the male fish.

Mí'm'e, *n.* A kind of farce, or an actor in it. [ing.]

Mí-mét'ic, *a.* Given to aping.

Mí'm'ic, *n.* One who imitates. — *v. t.* (6) To imitate for sport; to ape.

Mí'm'ic', } *a.* Acting like
Mí'm'ic-al, } mimic; imitative. [mimic.]

Mí'm'ick-er, *n.* One who imitates.

Mí'm'ic-ry, *n.* Ludicrous imitation for sport. [thrust.]

Mí-né'clo'us, *a.* Full of min's-ret.

Mí'n's-ret, *n.* A tall, slender turret on Mohammedan mosques.

Mí'nce, *v. t.* or *i.* To chop into small pieces; to speak with affected nicety.

Mí'nd, *n.* The intelligent power in man; understanding; soul; purpose; opinion. — *v. t.* To heed; to regard. — *v. i.* To be inclined or disposed. [clined]

Mí'nd'ed, *a.* Disposed; in mind'ful (17), *a.* Regarding; attentive; observant.

Mí'ne, *a.* Belonging to me. — *n.* A pit where minerals are

dig; an excavation. — *v. t.* or *i.* To dig; to sap. [mines.]
Min'er, *n.* One who digs.
Min'er-al, *n.* A substance not organic, existing on or in the earth. — *a.* Pertaining to, or impregnated with, minerals.
Min'er-al-iso, *v. i.* To combine with a metal in forming an ore; to seek minerals. [verbed in minerals.]
Min'er-al-og-ist, *n.* One
Min'er-al-og-ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to mineralogy.
Min'er-al-og-y, *n.* The science of minerals.
Min'gle (ming'gl), *v. t.* or *i.* To mix; to blend.
Min'i-at-ture (min'i-at-yur or min'it-yur), *n.* A small, painted likeness.
Min'im, *n.* A dwarf; a note in music; a small liquid measure; a drop.
Min'i-mum, *n.* (*pl.* MIN'ima.) The least quantity assignable in a given case.
Min'ion (min'yun), *n.* A favorite; a small kind of type, like this — *A*, *a.*
Min'is-ter, *n.* A servant; an agent; an ambassador; a pastor. — *v. t.* To give; to communicate; to supply.
Min-is-tër-ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a minister; done under authority; sacerdotal.
Min-is-trä'tion, *n.* Office of a minister; service.
Min'is-try, *n.* Office; service; agency; ecclesiastical function; ministers of state.
Mink, *n.* An animal of the weasel kind.
Min'now, *n.* A very small fresh-water fish.
Min'or, *a.* Less; smaller. — *n.* A person under the age of twenty-one.
Min'or-ty, *n.* State of being a minor, or under age; the smaller number.
Min'o-taur, *n.* A fabled monster, half man, half bull.
Min'ster, *n.* Church of a monastery; a cathedral church.
Min'strel, *n.* A singer and player on an instrument.


Min'strel-sy, *n.* A company of minstrels.
Mint, *n.* A place where money is coined. — *v. t.* To coin, as money.
Mint'age, *n.* That which is coined or stamped.
Min'u-end, *n.* A number from which another is to be subtracted. [ful dance.]
Min'u-et, *n.* A slow, graceful dance.
Min'us, *a.* An algebraic term denoting subtraction.
Minute (min'it), *n.* The sixtieth part of an hour; short note or sketch. — *v. t.* To set down in short notes or minutes.
MI-nüte', *a.* Very small; of little consequence.
Min'ute-book (min'it-), *n.* A book for short notes.
Min'ute-gun (min'it-), *n.* A gun fired every minute.
MI-nüte'ly, *adv.* In a minute manner. [girl.]
Minx (18), *n.* A pert, wanton.
Mir'a-cle, *n.* A wonder or wonderful thing; a supernatural event.
MI-räc'u-lous, *a.* Supernatural; wonderful.
Mire, *n.* Soft, wet earth; mud. — *v. t.* To plunge and fix in mud.
Mir'ror, *n.* A looking-glass. — *v. t.* To reflect, as in a looking-glass.
Mirth, *n.* Noisy gaiety. — *SYN.* Festivity; glee; fun; hilarity; merriment; jollity.
Mirth'ful, *a.* Merry; gay.
Mirth'less, *a.* Having no mirth or gaiety.
Mir'y, *a.* Full of mire.
Mis-ad-vent'ure, *n.* A mischance; misfortune.
Mis'an-thröpe, } *n.* A
Mis-an'thro-pist, } hater of mankind.
Mis'an-thröpie, } *a.* Hat-
Mis'an-thröpie-al, } ing, or
Mis-an'thro-py, } having a dislike to, mankind.
Mis-ap-pil-cä'tion, *n.* Wrong application. [wrong.]
Mis-ap-ply', *v. t.* To apply
Mis-ap'pre-hend', *v. t.* To misunderstand. [mistake.]
Mis-ap'pre-hen'sion, *n.* A

Mis-be-com'e, *v. t.* To suit ill. [have improperly.]
Mis-be-häve', *v. i.* To be-
Mis-be-hävi'or, *n.* Improper behavior; ill-conduct.
Mis-be-liëve', *v. t.* To believe erroneously.
Mis-be-lie', *n.* False belief.
Mis-cäl'cu-lä'te, *v. t.* To calculate wrong.
Mis-cäl'cu-lä'tion, *n.* Wrong calculation.
Mis-call', *v. t.* To call by a wrong name.
Mis-cärr'age (-rj), *n.* Failure; abortion.
Mis-cärr'y, *v. i.* To fall of success; to have an abortion.
Mis-cel-lä-ne-ous, *a.* Mixed; consisting of various kinds.
Mis-cel-läny, *n.* A collection of writings; a mixture.
Mis-chänce', *n.* Misfortune.
Mis'chief, *n.* Evil, whether intended or not. — *SYN.* Damage; harm.
Mis'chief-ous, *a.* Injurious.
Mis'chief-ous-ly, *adv.* Hurtfully. [wrongly.]
Mis-chöge', *v. t.* To choose
Mis-cit-ä'tion, *n.* A wrong citation.
Mis-cite', *v. t.* To quote erroneously.
Mis-cöm'pu-tä'tion, *n.* False computation or reckoning.
Mis-con-ceive', *v. t.* To have a wrong notion of.
Mis-con-cep'tion, *n.* Wrong conception. [havior.]
Mis-con'duct, *n.* Bad be-
Mis-con'duct', *v. t.* or *i.* To conduct amiss.
Mis-con-ject'ure, *n.* A wrong conjecture.
Mis-con-struc'tion, *n.* Wrong construction or interpretation.
Mis-con'struc', *v. t.* To interpret wrong.
Mis-count', *v. t.* To mistake in counting.
Mis'cre-ant, *n.* A vile wretch.
Mis-dä'te', *v. t.* To date erroneously.
Mis-deed', *n.* An evil action; fault; offense.
Mis-deem', *v. t.* To judge amiss. [have ill.]
Mis-de-mëan', *v. i.* To be-

sän, ör, dö, wöl, tö, tök; ärn, rye, pull; ç, è, æ, ö; c, è, hard; æ; exist; ü as ng; this.

Mis/de-mēan'or, *n.* Ill-behavior; evil conduct.
 Mis/di-rēct', *v. t.* To direct to a wrong person or place.
 Mis-do'ing, *n.* A wrong done.
 Mis/em-plot', *v. t.* To use to a wrong purpose.
 Mis-em-plot'ment, *n.* Improper application.
 Mis-ēn'try, *n.* Wrong entry in a book.
 Mī'ger, *n.* One covetous to excess; a niggard.
 Mig'er-a-ble, *a.* Wretched; unhappy; worthless. [*ly.* Mig'er-a-bly, *adv.* Wretched.]
 Mig'er-ly, *a.* Very covetous.
 Mig'er-y, *n.* Wretchedness; distress; calamity.
 Mis-fort'ne, *n.* Calamity.
 Mis-give', *v. t.* To fill with doubt; to give amiss.
 Mis-giv'ing, *n.* A weakening of confidence; distrust.
 Mis-gov'ern, *v. t.* To govern amiss.
 Mis-gov'ern-ment, *n.* A bad administration.
 Mis-guid'ance, *n.* Wrong direction; guidance into error.
 Mis-guide', *v. t.* To mislead.
 Mis-hāp', *n.* Ill chance or accident; misfortune.
 Mis'im-prove', *v. t.* To use to no purpose, or to a bad one; to abuse; to misuse.
 Mis/in-fōrm', *v. t.* To give erroneous information to.
 Mis/in-for-mā'tion, *n.* Wrong information.
 Mis/in-fō'r'pret, *v. t.* To explain erroneously.
 Mis/in-tē'r'pret-ā'tion, *n.* Interpreting erroneously.
 Mis-jūdge', *v. t.* To judge amiss.
 Mis-lāy', *v. t.* To lay in a wrong place; to lose.
 Mis-lēad', *v. t.* To lead into error; to delude.
 Mig'le (miz'l), *v. i.* To rain in minute drops.
 Mis-lēd', *imp. of Mislead.*
 Mis-mān'age, *v. t. or i.* To manage ill.
 Mis-mān'age-ment, *n.* Bad management. [unsuitably.
 Mis-mā'tch', *v. t.* To match.
 Mis-nāme', *v. t.* To call by a wrong name.

Mis-nō'mer, *n.* A wrong or inapplicable name.
 Mis-plāce', *v. t.* To put in a wrong place.
 Mis-print', *v. t.* To print wrong. — *n.* An error in printing.
 Mis/pro-nounce', *v. t.* To pronounce incorrectly.
 Mis/pro-nūn'ci-ā'tion (-nūn'sh'), *n.* Improper pronunciation.
 Mis/pro-pōrtion, *v. t.* To join without due proportion.
 Mis/quo-tā'tion, *n.* Act of quoting wrong.
 Mis-quotē', *v. t.* To quote incorrectly. [*falsely.*
 Mis're-gite', *v. t.* To recite.
 Mis-rēck'on, *v. t.* To compute falsely. [*erroneously.*
 Mis're-lāte', *v. t.* To relate.
 Mis're-lā'tion, *n.* Erroneous relation.
 Mis're-pōrt', *v. t.* To report erroneously. — *n.* A false or incorrect report.
 Mis-rēp're-sēnt', *v. t.* To represent falsely.
 Mis-rēp're-sēnt-ā'tion, *n.* False account.
 Mis-rūle', *n.* Confusion; unjust domination.
 Miss (2), *n.* A young woman; loss; want; mistake. — *v. t.* To err; not to hit.
 Mis'sal, *n.* The Roman Catholic mass-book.
 Mis-shāpe', *v. t.* [*p. p. or p. a.* MISSHAPEN.] To shape ill; to give an ill form to.
 Mis'sile, *n.* A weapon to be thrown.
 Mis'sion (mish'un), *n.* Act of sending; duty on which one is sent; persons sent. — *SYN.* Message; commission; delegation; deputa-tion.
 Mis'sion-a-ry, *n.* One sent to spread religion. — *a.* Pertaining to missions.
 Mis'sive, *a.* Sent or intended to be sent. — *n.* A message or letter sent.
 Mis-spēll', *v. t.* To spell erroneously.
 Mis-spēnd', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MISSPENT.] To waste or spend ill. [*accurately.*
 Mis-stāte', *v. t.* To state in-

Mis-stāte'ment, *n.* An in-correct statement.
 Mist, *n.* Rain in very fine drops. — *v. i.* To rain in fine drops.
 Mis-tāke', *n.* Unintentional error. — *v. t. or i.* To err.
 Mis-tāk'en (-tāk'n), *p. p. or a.* Misunderstood, — *used of things*; wrong; being in error, — *used of persons.*
 Mis-taught' (-taw't), *p. p. of Misteach.* [*wrongly.*
 Mis-tēach', *v. t.* To teach.
 Mis-tērm', *v. t.* To name erroneously.
 Mis-think', *v. t.* To think erroneously. [*aright.*
 Mis-time', *v. t.* Not to time.
 Mist'l-ness, *n.* State of being misty; obscurity.
 Mig'tle (miz'l). See *Mist.*
 Mig'tle-tōe } (miz'to), *n.* A
 Mig'tle-tōe } plant that
 grows on trees.
 Mis-tōok', *imp. of Mistake.*
 Mis/trans-lāte', *v. t.* To translate erroneously.
 Mis/trans-lā'tion, *n.* Erro-neous translation.
 Mis'tress, *n.* A woman who governs; a term of address.
 Mis-trust', *n.* Want of confidence; suspicion; doubt. — *v. t.* To regard with suspicion; to doubt.
 Mis-trust'ful, *a.* Suspicious.
 Mist'y, *a.* Raining in very fine drops; cloudy with mist.
 Mis-ūn'dér-stānd', *v. t.* To misconceive; to mistake.
 Mis-ūn'dér-stānd'ing, *n.* Misconception; disagree-ment; slight quarrel.
 Mis-ū'sāge, *n.* Bad treat-ment; abuse.
 Mis-ūse', *v. t.* To abuse; to treat ill.
 Mis-use', *n.* Bad use.
 Mite, *n.* Something very small; hence, a small insect.
 Mī'ter } (29)
 Mī'tre } 
 Mī'tre } a
 bishop's cap
 or crown.
 Mit'l-ga-ble, *a.*
 Capable of
 mitigation. *Miter.*
 Mit't-gāte, *v. t.* To lessen;
 to alleviate; to assuage.

Mit'i-gā'tion, *n.* Alleviation; relief.

Mit'ten (mit'tn), *n.* A cover for the hand, without fingers.

Mit'ti-mus, *n.* A warrant of commitment to prison.

Mix (7), *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* **MIXED**.] To unite or blend promiscuously.

Mix'ture (miks'tyūr), *n.* A mingled mass.

Mis'ten (mī'st'n), *a.* Hindmost; nearest the stern.

Mis'tle, *v. t.* See **Misc**.

Mis-mōn'te (mē-), *a.* Assisting the memory.

Mis-mōn'tes (mē-), *n. sing.* The art of memory.

Mōan, *v. i. or t.* To mourn; to lament audibly. — *n.* Lamentation.

Mōat, *n.* A ditch round a castle, &c. — *v. t.* To surround with a moat.

Mōb, *n.* A tumultuous or disorderly crowd. — *v. t.* To attack, as a crowd.

Mo-bil'i-ty, *n.* Activity; fickleness; inconstancy.

Mō'e-ca-sin, *n.* A shoe of soft leather, without a sole; a poisonous serpent.

Mōck (5), *v. t.* To deride; to ape. — *v. i.* To speak deridingly. — *a.* Counterfeit; false. — *n.* Ridicule; derision; sneer.

Mōck'er-y, *n.* Derision; scorn; ridicule.

Mō'dal, *a.* Relating to mode.

Mōde, *n.* Form; method; fashion; manner of conjugating a verb.

Mō'del, *n.* Something designed to be imitated. — **SYN.** Copy; pattern; example; standard. — *v. t.* (8) To plan; to shape.

Mō'd'er-āte, *v. t.* To allay; to lessen; to repress. — *v. i.* To become less violent.

Mō'd'er-ate, *a.* Not violent or excessive; temperate.

Mō'd'er-ate-ly, *adv.* With little violence.

Mō'er-ā'tion, *n.* State of being moderate. [presides.

Mō'd'er-ā'tor, *n.* One who moderates.

Mō'd'ern, *a.* Of the present time.

Mō'd'ern-ise, *v. t.* To make modern.

Mō'd'erns, *n. pl.* People of modern times.

Mō'd'est, *a.* Diffident; reserved; virtuous. [denies.

Mō'd'est-ly, *adv.* With diffidence.

Mō'd'est-y, *n.* Absence of conceit; diffidence; chastity.

Mō'd'i-cum, *n.* A small portion.

Mō'd'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of modifying; modified state.

Mō'd'i-fy'er (12), *n.* He who, or that which, modifies.

Mō'd'i-fy, *v. t.* To change the form of. [kind of bracket.

Mo-dill'ion (-dill'yūn), *n.* A modish, *a.* According to the mode; fashionable. [ably.

Mō'dish-ly, *adv.* Fashionably.

Mo-diste', *n.* A female artist in dress. [inflects as sounds.

Mō'd'u-lāte, *v. t.* To vary or modulate; melody.

Mō'd'u-lā'tion, *n.* Act of modulating; melody.

Mō'd'u-lā'tor, *n.* That which varies sounds.

Mō'd'ule, *n.* A model or representation. [hair.

Mō'hair, *n.* A stuff of goat's hair.

Mo-hām'med-an, *a.* Pertaining to Mohammed. — *n.* A follower of Mohammed.

Mō'i'e-ty (or maw'e-ty), *n.* Half.

Mōll, *v. i. or t.* To work with painful effort; to drudge.

Moist, *a.* Damp; wet in a small degree.

Moist'en (mois'n), *v. t.* To make humid, or moist.

Moist'ness, *n.* Dampness.

Moist'ure (mois'tyūr), *n.* Slight wetness; dampness.

Mō'lar, *a.* Adapted to grind. — *n.* A double tooth.

Mo-lās'seg, *n. sing.* The sirup which drains from sugar; treacle.

Mōld (32), *n.* Soft, rich earth; a form, or something to regulate the form. — *v. t.* To shape. — *v. i.* To contract mold.

Mōld'er, *n.* One who molds, or gives shape. — *v. t.* To de-cav; to perish.

Mōld'y, *a.* Covered with mold.

Mōle, *n.* A natural spot on the body; a pier; a mound; a small burrowing animal.

Mo-lē'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to molecules.

Mō'l'e-eule, *n.* A minute or invisible particle.

Mō'l'e-hill, *n.* A hillock raised by a mole.

Mo-lēst', *v. t.* To disturb; to annoy. [ance.

Mō'l'es-tā'tion, *n.* Annoyance.

Mō'l'i-ent (or mō'l'yent), *a.* Assuaging; soothing.

Mō'l'i-fi-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being softened or assuaged.

Mō'l'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* A mollifying; mitigation.

Mō'l'i-fi'er, *n.* One who, or that which, mollifies.

Mō'l'i-fy, *v. t.* To soften; to assuage; to qualify.

Mōlt (32), *v. i.* To cast or moult shed feathers, skin, horns, &c.

Mōlt'en, *p. a.* Melted.

Mō'ment, *n.* A minute portion of time; importance; weight.

Mō'ment-a-ri-ly, *adv.* Every moment.

Mō'ment-a-ry, *a.* Done in, or lasting for, a moment only. [ment.

Mō'ment-ly, *adv.* In a moment.

Mo-mēn'tous, *a.* Important.

Mo-mēn'tum, *n. (pl. Mo-mēn'ta, or Mo-mēn'tums, 25).* Quantity of motion in a moving body. [life.

Mōn'a-chism, *n.* Monasticism.

Mōn'ad, *n.* An ultimate atom.

Mo-nād'ie, *a.* Having the nature of a monad.

Mōn'arch, *n.* A supreme ruler; an emperor, king, prince, or chief. — **SYN.** Potentate; sovereign.

Mo-nāreh'ie, *a.* Pertaining to a monarch.

Mōn'areh-ist, *n.* A friend to monarchy.


Mōn'areh-y, *n.* Government vested in one man; a kingdom; an empire.

Mōn'as-ter-y (colloq. mōn'as'try), *n.* A house of monks.

Mō-nās'tic, *a.* Pertaining to monks; secluded.

Mo-nás'ti-cism, *n.* Monastic life. [ing Sunday.]
Món'day, *n.* The day following.
Món'te-ra-ry, *a.* Relating to money.
Món'tey (19), *n.* Coin for current use in trade, or a substitute for it.
Món'tey-bró'ker, *n.* A broker who deals in money.
Món'teyed (mún'id), *a.* Possessed of money; wealthy; rich.
Món'tey-less, *a.* Destitute of money; penniless.
Món'grel (múng'grel), *a.* Of a mixed breed. — *n.* An animal of a mixed breed.
Món'tion (-nish/un), *n.* Warning; instruction.
Món'tí-tive, *a.* Conveying warning or instruction.
Món'tí-tor, *n.* One who warns; a subordinate instructor.
Món'tí-tó-ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a monitor. [ing.]
Món'tí-to-ry, *a.* Giving warning.
Món'tí-tress, *n.* A female monitor. — *a.* [monastery.]
Món'k, *n.* One who lives in a Monk'er-y, *n.* Monastic life or practices.
Món'key (19), *n.* An animal like the ape or baboon.
Món'kish, *a.* Pertaining to monks. [monodies.]
Món'o-di-ist, *n.* A writer of Món'o-dy, *n.* Poetical lament of a single person.
Mo-nóg'a-mist, *n.* One who disallows second marriages.
Mo-nóg'a-my, *n.* Marriage to one wife only.
Món'o-grám, *n.* A cipher composed of letters interwoven. Mono-
Món'o-graph, *n.* A gram. written account of a single thing.
Món'o-lógue, *n.* A speech by one person.
Món'o-má'ni-á, *n.* Derangement with regard to one subject only.
Món'o-má'ni-áe, *n.* A person affected by monomania.
Mo-nóp'o-list, { *n.* One
Mo-nóp'o-líz'er, } who monopolizes.
Mo-nóp'o-lize, *v. t.* To engross the whole of.

Mo-nóp'o-ly, *n.* Sole right of buying and selling or of trading.
Món'o-syl-láb'ic, { *a.* Of
Món'o-syl-láb'ic-al, } one syllable only.
Món'o-syl-la-ble, *n.* A word of one syllable.
Món'o-thé'ism, *n.* The belief in one God only.
Món'o-tóne, *n.* A single unvaried tone or sound.
Mo-nót'o-noús, *a.* In the same tone; without variety.
Mo-nót'o-ny, *n.* Uniformity of tone; want of variety.
Mon-soón', *n.* A periodical wind in the Indian ocean.
Món'ster, *n.* Something horrid or unnatural.
Mon-stré'us, *n.* State of being monstrous.
Món'stróus, *a.* Abnormal; enormous; unnatural; horrible.
Món'stróus-ly, *adv.* In a shocking, unnatural manner; enormously.
Month, *n.* One revolution of the moon; twelfth part of the year.
Month'ly, *a.* Happening every month. — *adv.* Once a month. [a tomb.]
Món'u-ment, *n.* A memorial.
Món'u-mént'al, *a.* Pertaining to, or serving as, a monument; memorial.
Móod, *n.* Temper of mind; humor; disposition; musical style; form of conjugation of a verb; mode.
Móod'i-ness, *n.* Quality of being moody.
Móod'y, *a.* Governed by moods of feeling; ill-humored; peevish; angry; abstracted.
Móon, *n.* A satellite of this earth, revolving round it; a month.
Móon'light (-lít), { *n.* Light
Móon'shine, } of the moon.
Móon'-struck, *a.* Affected by the moon; lunatic.
Móor, *n.* A black man; a marsh. — *v. t.* To secure, as a vessel, by means of cables and anchors. [ing ships.]
Móor'age, *n.* A place for moor-

Móor'ing, *n. pl.* Anchors, chains, &c., to hold a ship.
Móor'ish, *a.* Marshy; fenny.
Móor'land, *n.* Marshy land.
Móor'y, *a.* Marshy; fenny.
Móose, *n.* An animal of the deer kind.

Móot, *v. t.* To discuss or debate. — *a.* Disputable.
Móot'-case, *n.* A case admitting of dispute.
Móp, *n.* A cloth, or collection of thrums for cleaning floors, &c. — *v. t.* To wipe with a mop.
Mópe, *v. t.* To be very dull or spiritless. — *n.* A stupid person.
Móp'ish, *a.* Dull; spiritless.
Móp'pet, *n.* A rag baby; a little girl.
Mór'al, *a.* Pertaining to practice or manners in reference to right and wrong; virtuous; just; probable. — *n.* The precept inculcated by a fable; (pl.) conduct; behavior. [teaches morality.]
Mór'al-ist (8), *n.* One who Mór'al-íz'es, *v. t.* or *i.* To discourse on moral subjects; to apply to moral purposes.
Mór'al-ly, *adv.* Honestly; according to human judgment.
Mór'al's, *n. pl.* The practice of the duties of life.
Mo-rá'ss, *n.* A tract of wet, soft ground; a marsh; a swamp.
Mór'bid, *a.* Not sound or healthy. — *SYN.* Diseased; sickly; sick.
Mór'bid-ness, *n.* A diseased state. [castle.]
Mór-dé'cloth, *a.* Biting; mordé'cl'ty, *n.* Quality of biting.
Mór'dant, *a.* Serving to fix colors. — *n.* A substance to fix colors in cloth.
Móre, *a.* Greater in quantity or number. — *adv.* To a greater degree. — *n.* Greater quantity or amount.
Mo-reen', *n.* A stout kind of woollen stuff.

Móre-ô-ver (17), *adv.* Further; furthermore; besides; in addition.

Mo-rêque' (mo-rêk'), *a.* Done after the manner of the Moors, as paintings.

Môrn, } *n.* The first part
Môrn'ing, } of the day.

Mo-rô'e-go, *n.* Leather of goat or sheep-skin dressed.

Mo-rôse', *a.* Of a sour temper. — **SYN.** Sullen; peevish; surly; austere.

Mo-rôse'ly, *adv.* Sullenly.

Mo-rôse'ness, *n.* Sourness of temper. [the face.]

Môr-phew, *n.* A scurf on

Môr'ris, *n.* A dance; a game.

Môr'row, *n.* Next day after the present.


Môrse, *n.* The walrus or sea-horse. [piece.]

Môr'sel, *n.* A bite; a small

Môr'tal, *a.* Subject to death; deadly; human. — *n.* A human being.

Môr-tâl'i-ty, *n.* Subjection to death; number of deaths.

Môr'tal-ly, *adv.* So as to cause death; fatally.

Môr'tar, *n.* A kind of cement for building;  a vessel used for pounding.

Môr'tar, *n.* A piece of ordnance for throwing bombs.

Môr't-gage (môr'gêd), *n.* A pledge of real estate. — *v. t.* To pledge or convey for securing a debt.


Môr't-ga-gee' (môr'-), *n.* One to whom a mortgage is given.


Môr't-ga-ger (môr'-), *n.* One who executes a mortgage.

Môr'ti-fi-câ'tion, *n.* Process of corrupting; humiliation.

Môr'ti-fy, *v. t. or t.* To corrupt; to humble.

Môr'ti-fy'ing, *a.* Tending to humble; humiliating.

Môr'tise, *n.* An opening or cut to receive a tenon. — *v. t.* To form with a mortise. 

Môr'tsain, *n.* An inalienable estate.  **Mortise**.

Mo-gâ'ie, *n.* Work variegated by shells and stones of various colors. — *a.* Composed

of mosaic; pertaining to Moses.

Mô'sque (môsk), *n.* A Mohammedan house of worship.

Mos-qui'to (-ke'-), *n.* (*pl.* Mos-qui'tos, 18). A small blood-sucking insect.

Môss (2), *n.* A cellular plant growing on trees, &c. — *v. t.* To cover with moss.

Môss'y, *a.* Overgrown with moss.

Môst, *a.* Greatest in number or quantity. — *n.* The greatest number. — *adv.* In the greatest degree.

Môst'ly, *adv.* For the greatest part. [title.]

Môte, *n.* A very small parasite. *n.* A winged insect.

Môth'er (mûth'er), *n.* A female parent; a slimy substance in vinegar.

Môth'er-hôod (mûth'er-), *n.* The state of a mother.

Môth'er-less, *a.* Destitute of a mother.

Môth'er-ly, *a.* Like a mother; tender; maternal.

Môth'er-y, *a.* Full of mother; concreted; slimy.

Môth'er-wit, *n.* Native wit.

Mô'tion, *n.* Act of changing place; movement; a proposal made.

Mô'tion-less, *a.* Quiescent.

Mô'tive, *a.* Causing to move. — *n.* That which incites to volition or action. — **SYN.** Inducement; reason.

Mô'tley, *a.* Variegated in color; party-colored.

Mô'tor, *n.* A moving power.

Mô'to (18), *n.* A sentence prefixed to an essay; an inscription.

Môuld, **Môul'd'er**, **Môuld'y**, &c. See **Mold**, **Molder**, **Moldy**, &c.

Môult. See **Molt**.

Mound, *n.* A raised bank; a bulwark; a rampart; a knoll. — *v. t.* To fortify with a mound.

Mount, *n.* A hill; mountain; heap. — *v. i.* To rise; to soar. — *v. t.* To put on any thing that sustains and fits for use; to ascend.

Mount'ain, *n.* A mass of earth and rock higher than

a hill. — *a.* Pertaining to mountains.

Mount'ain-er', *n.* A dweller on a mountain.

Mount'ain-ôus, *a.* Abounding with mountains; huge.

Mount'e-bânk, *n.* A quack-doctor; a boastful pretender.

Môurn, *v. t. or t.* To grieve; to lament.

Môurn'er, *n.* One who grieves or laments.

Môurn'ful, *a.* Sorrowful; lamentable.

Môurn'ful-ly, *adv.* With sorrowing; in a state of sorrowing; dress of mourners.

Môuse (21), *n.* A small well-known animal.

Mouge, *v. t.* To watch for and catch mice; to be sly.

Mou'ger, *n.* A cat that catches mice.

Mouth, *n.* The aperture between the lips and the cavity within them; an opening, as of a cavern.

Mouth, *v. t. or i.* To utter with a loud, affected voice.

Mouth'ful (17, 26), *n.* As much as the mouth holds at once.

Mouth'-piece, *n.* Part of an instrument for the mouth; one who speaks for another; a spokesman.

Mov'a-ble (11), *a.* Capable of being moved.

Mov'a-ble, *n.* *pl.* Goods, furniture, &c.

Move, *v. t.* To put in motion; to excite to action or compassion; to propose or recommend. — *v. i.* To change place; to act; to make a proposal. — *n.* Act of moving; movement.

Mô'ver, *n.* One who moves, moves.

Mô'vement (10), *n.* Act of moving; change of place; excitement. — **SYN.** Motion.

Mô'ving, *a.* Changing place; pathetic.

Mow (mou), *n.* A pile of hay in a barn. — *v. t.* To heap up in a barn.

Môw, *v. t.* [*imp.* **MOWED**; *p. p.* **MOWED**, **MOWN**.] To cut down with a scythe.

Môw'er, *n.* One who mows.

Môwn, *p. p.* of **Mow**.

Mûch, *a.* Great in quantity or amount. — *n.* A great quantity. — *adv.* In a great degree.

Mû'cid, *a.* Musty; slimy.

Mû'ç-lâge, *n.* A slimy or viscous mass; an aqueous solution of gum. [*ropy.*]

Mû'ç-lâg'i-noûs, *a.* Slimy;

Mûck, *n.* A mass of moist matter; any thing filthy. — *v. t.* To manure with muck.

Mû'eouûs, *a.* Slimy; viscous.

Mû'eus, *n.* A slimy or viscous animal fluid.

Mûd, *n.* Earth wet, soft, and adhesive; mire. — *v. t.* To make foul with mud; to bespatter. [*ing muddy.*]

Mû'di-ness, *n.* State of being muddy. [*ing muddy.*]

Mû'dle, *v. t.* To make muddy or confused.

Mû'dy (13), *a.* Foul; dirty; turbid. — *v. t.* To make foul; to soil with mud.

Mûff (1), *n.* A warm fur cover for the hands. [*cake.*]

Mû'fin, *n.* A light kind of Mû'fle, *v. t.* To cover close.

Mû'fler, *n.* A cover for the face, head, or neck.

Mû'fi (18), *n.* An official expounder of Mohammedan law in Turkey.

Mûg, *n.* A kind of cup or vessel to drink from.

Mû'gy, *a.* Moist and close.

Mu-lât, *n.* (*pl.* **Mu-lât'-tôes**, 18.) The child of a black and a white person.

Mûl'bér-ry, *n.* A tree and its berry or fruit.

Mûlch, *n.* Half-rotten straw.

Mûlet, *n.* A pecuniary penalty. — *v. t.* To punish by a fine; to fine.

Mûle, *n.* An animal or plant of a mongrel kind. [*mules.*]

Mû'let-eer, *n.* A driver of Mû'ish, *a.* Like a mule;

stubborn; perverse.

Mûll (1), *v. t.* To spice and sweeten, as wine.

Mûl'ler, *n.* A stone for grinding pigments.

Mûll'lon, *n.* A bar in a window frame.

Mûl'ti-fâ'r-i-ous, *a.* Having great variety.

Mûl'ti-form, *a.* Having various forms or shapes.

Mûl'ti-form'i-ty, *n.* Diversity of forms.

Mûl'ti-lât'er-al, *a.* Having many sides.

Mûl'ti-nô'mi-al, *a.* Having many names.

Mul-tip'ar-tite, *a.* Divided into many parts.

Mûl'ti-ped, *n.* An insect with many feet.

Mûl'ti-ple, *n.* A number exactly divisible by another.

Mûl'ti-pli'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being multiplied.

Mûl'ti-pli-când', *n.* A number to be multiplied.

Mûl'ti-pli-câ'tion, *n.* Act of multiplying. [*variety.*]

Mûl'ti-pliç'i-ty, *n.* A great variety.

Mûl'ti-pli'er, *n.* One who, or that which, multiplies.

Mûl'ti-pliç', *v. t. or i.* To increase in numbers.

Mûl'ti-tûde, *n.* A great number.

Mûl'ti-tû'di-noûs, *a.* Consisting of a great number.

Mûl'ti-vâlve, *a.* Having many valves. [*beer.*]

Mûm, *n.* A sort of strong Mûm'ble, *v. t. or i.* To mutter. [*fool.*]

Mûm'mer, *n.* A masked buff.

Mûm'mer-y, *n.* Sport in masks; buffoonery.

Mûm'mi-fy, *v. t.* To embalm, as a mummy.

Mûm'my (19), *n.* A dead human body embalmed.

Mûm'pish, *a.* Grum; sullen.

Mûmps, *n.* Inflammation of the parotid gland.

Mûnch, *v. t. or i.* To chew continuously upon.

Mûn'dâne, *a.* Belonging to this world.

Mu-niç'i-pal, *a.* Belonging to a city or corporation.

Mu-niç'i-pâ'l'i-ty, *n.* A district. [*ity*; generosity.

Mu-niç'i-çence, *n.* Liberal.

Mu-niç'i-çent, *a.* Giving generously. — *SYN.* Liberal; beneficent; bountiful.

Mû'ni-ment, *n.* A fortification; a record or title-deed.

Mu-ni'tion (-niç'un), *n.* Materials for war; military stores. [*wall.*]

Mû'al, *a.* Pertaining to a Mû'rder, *n.* Act of killing a

human being with tated malice. — *v.* assassinate; to dest

Mûr'der-er, *n.* O guilty of murder

Mûr'der-ous, *a.* to, or guilty of, m

Mû'ri-â'ti'e, *a.* from, or having t

of, sea-salt.

Mûrk'y, *a.* Dark;

Mûr'mur, *v. t.* T to grumble; to

A low, continued half-suppressed c

Mûr'rain, *n.* An disease among cat

Mûs'çle (mûs'çl), fleshy fiber in a

certain shell-fish.

Mûs'eo-vâ'do, *n.*

Mûs'eu-lar, *a.* R the muscles; stron

ful; brawny.

Mûge (18), *n.* Deep (*pl.*) the nine godd

siding over the sciences. — *v. t.* deeply.

Mu-g'um, *n.* A or cabinet of curi

Mûsh, *n.* Food-meal.

Mûsh'room, *n.* A

Mû'çle (5), *n.* Scler moul sound; harmony. [*ha*

Mû'çle-al, *a.* A

Mû'çle-al-ly, *adv.* sical manner.

Mu-gi'cian (-çh'h'a) skilled in music.

Mûsk, *n.* An anti strong-scented

procured from it. perfume with mus

Mûs'ket, *n.* A ki arm.

Mûs'ket-ry, *n.* R

Mûsk'-mél'on, *n.* grant species of m

Mûsk'-ôx, *n.* A kind of ox liv

ing in the country about Hudson's Bay.

Mûsk'y, *a.* Havin of musk.

Mûg'lin, *n.* A fi

Mûs-qui'to. See J

Mûs'sul-man (21),

â, è, î, ô, û, ç, long; ð, ð, ÿ, ð, ÿ, short; câre, câr, âsk, all, what; ère, vçll, tçrm; p'

Never in the Koran; a Mohammedan.
Must, *v. i.* To be obliged; to be morally fit. — *v. t.* To grow moldy or sour. — *n.* New wine unfemented.
Mus-tā-ghac', *n. sing.* } Hair
Mus-tā-ghac, *n. pl.* } on the upper lip.
Mus'tard, *n.* A plant, and a condiment prepared from it.
Mus'ter, *v. t. or i.* To assemble. — *n.* A review of troops; assemblage and display. [forces.
Mus'ter-roll, *n.* A list of Mus'ti-ness (13), *n.* Moldiness; sourness.
Mus'ty, *a.* Affected with mold; spoiled by damp or age; stale.
Mu'ta-bū'i-ty, *n.* Changeableness; inconstancy; instability.
Mu'ta-ble, *a.* Subject, or given to, change — *syn.* Changeable; fickle; inconstant; variable.
Mu-tā'tion, *n.* Change or process of changing.
Müte, *a.* Silent; speechless; dumb. — *n.* One who is silent or speechless. — *v. i.* To molt; to dung, as birds.
Müte'ly (10), *adv.* Silently.

Müte'ness, *n.* Silence; aversion to speech.
Mü'ti-lāte, *v. t.* To cut off, as a limb; to mangle.
Mü'ti-lā'tion, *n.* Deprivation of an essential part.
Mü'ti-neer', *n.* One who joins in a mutiny. [disorderly.
Mü'ti-nots, *a.* Seditious;
Mü'ti-ny, *n.* An insurrection of soldiers or seamen. — *v. t.* To rise against military or naval authority.
Müt'ter, *v. i. or t.* To speak low and sullenly, or in complaint; to murmur; to grumble.
Müt'ton, *n.* Flesh of sheep.
Mü'tu-al, *a.* Reciprocal; acting in return.
Mü'tu-āl'i-ty, *n.* State of being mutual; reciprocity. [ally.
Mü'tu-al-ly, *adv.* Reciprocal-ly.
Mü't-xle, *v. i.* To fasten the mouth of. — *n.* Mouth and nose of an animal; a fastening for the mouth.
Mü, *a.* Belonging to me.
Mü'o-py, *n.* Short-sightedness.
Mü'r'i-ad, *n.* The number of 10,000; a large number.
Mü'r-mi-don (mür'mf-), *n.* A rough soldier; a ruffian.

Myrrh (mër), *n.* An insipid sap in drops.
Myrtle (mür'tl), *n.* A shrub of several species.
Mý-sēlf, *pron.* I; not another.
Mys-tē'ri-ous, *a.* Full of mystery; obscure.
Mys-tē'ri-ous-ly, *adv.* Obscurely.
Mýs'te-ry, *n.* A profound secret; an enigma; a trade or calling.
Mýs'tic, *n.* One who professes to have direct intercourse with God.
Mýs'tic, *a.* Obscure;
Mýs'tic-al, *secret*; hidden; allegorical; emblematical.
Mýs'tic-al-ly, *adv.* With a secret meaning.
Mýs'ti-cism, *n.* Obscurity of doctrine; the doctrines of mystics.
Mýs'ti-fy, *v. t.* To perplex purposely.
Mýth, *n.* A religious fable.
Mýth'ic, *a.* Fabulous.
Mýth'o-lō'gic-al, *a.* Pertaining to mythology.
Mý-thō'lō-gist, *n.* One versed in mythology.
Mý-thō'lō-gy, *n.* A system of fabulous doctrines respecting heathen deities.


N.


NAB, *v. t.* To catch suddenly; to seize.
Nā'bob, *n.* A viceroy in India; a very rich man.
Nā'ere (nā'ker, 29), *n.* Mother of pearl.
Nā'dir, *n.* Point directly opposite the zenith.
Nā'g, *n.* A small horse.
Nā'lad (nā'yad), *n.* (pl. Nā'ladg, or Nā'lad-ēg.) A water nymph.
Nā'il, *n.* A claw; a horny substance on the ends of the fingers; an iron pin; two inches and a quarter. — *v. t.* (8) To fasten with a nail; to fix.

Nā'il'er-y, *n.* A place where nails are made.
Nā'ked, *a.* Having no covering; bare; nude.
Nā'ked-ly, *adv.* Openly; plainly; barrenly.
Nā'ked-ness, *n.* Bareness.
Nā'me, *n.* Title; reputation. — *v. t.* To mention by name; to denominate.
Nā'me'less (10), *a.* Having no name.
Nā'me'ly, *adv.* That is to say.
Nā'me'sāke (17), *n.* A person of the same name as another [cotton cloth.
Nan-keen', *n.* A yellowish
Nāp, *n.* A short sleep; wool-

ly substance on cloth. — *v. i.* To sleep a short time.
Nā'pe, *n.* The back part of the neck.
Nāph'thā (nāp'thā or nāp'thā), *n.* A bituminous and inflammable liquid which exudes from the earth.
Nāp'kin, *n.* A small towel; a cloth to wipe the mouth and hands.
Nāp'py, *a.* Sleepy; causing sleepiness; heady; downy.
Nar-čis'sus, *n.* A genus of flowering plants.
Nār-cōt'ic, *a.* Inducing sleep. — *n.* An opiate.
Nārd, *n.* An odorous plant

son, ör, dg, wölf, töb, töbk; ūrn, rye, pull; ç, è, soft; e, ü, hard; ag; exist; u as ng; this.

and an unguent made from it; spikenard.
Nār-rāte, or **Nār-rāte'**, *v. t.* To tell; to relate.
Nār-rā'tion, *n.* Relation; rehearsal; recital; account.
Nār-ra'tive, *n.* A recital of particulars; a story. — *a.* Relating particulars.
Nār-rā'tor, *n.* One who narrates.
Nār-rōw, *a.* Having little width; close; covetous. — *v.* To make or become less broad; to contract.
Nār-rōw-ly, *adv.* Closely; nearly; hardly; barely.
Nār-rōw-ness, *n.* Want of breadth; meanness.
Nār-rōwng, *n. pl.* A narrow passage; a strait.
Nār-whal, *n.*  A kind of whale, called also *sea-uni-corn*.
Nā'gal, *a.* Pertaining to the nose.
Nās'gent, *a.* Beginning to exist or to grow.
Nās'ty, *a.* Dirty; filthy; vile.
Nā'tal, *a.* Relating to nativity or birth.
Nā'tant, *a.* Floating.
Nā'tion, *n.* People living under one government; a race; a stock.
Nā'tion-al (nāsh'un-), *a.* Pertaining to a nation.
Nā'tion-āl-i'ty (nāsh'un-), *n.* Love of one's nation; a nation; a race.
Nā'tive, *a.* Born with the being; pertaining to the place of one's birth. — *SYN.* Natural; natal. — *n.* One born in a place.
Na-tiv'i'ty, *n.* Birth; time, place, or circumstances of birth.
Nā'tu-ral, *a.* Pertaining to nature; regular; not revealed; unaffected. — *n.* An idiot; a fool.
Nā'tu-ral-ism, *n.* Mere state of nature.
Nā'tu-ral-ist, *n.* One versed in natural history.
Nā'tu-ral-i-zā'tion, *n.* Admission to native privileges.
Nā'tu-ral-ize (31), *v. t.* To

confer the rights of citizenship on. — *(to nature.*
Nā'tu-ral-ly, *adv.* According to nature.
Nāt'ure, *n.* Native character; kind; sort; the creation or universe; established or regular course; natural affection. [bad; vile.
Naught (nawt), *n.* Nothing;
Naught'i-ly (nawt'-), *adv.* In a naughty manner.
Naught'i-ness, *n.* Badness; perverseness.
Naught'y (nawt'y), *a.* Bad; corrupt.
Nau'se-ā (naw/she-ā), *n.* Sickness at the stomach; loathing; qualm.
Nau'se-āte (naw/she-āt), *v. t.* To affect or to reject with disgust; to loathe. [some.
Nau'seōtis (-shus), *a.* Loathing.
Nau'tic-al, *a.* Pertaining to seamen or to navigation.
Nau'ti-lus, *n.* A certain mollusk or its shell. 
Nā'val, *a.* Belonging to ships. Nautilus.
Nāve, *n.* Middle part of a church and also of a wheel.
Nā'vel (nā'vl), *n.* The middle of the abdomen. [ships.
Nā'v-i-ga-ble, *a.* Passable for ships.
Nā'v-i-gāte, *v. i. or t.* To pass with ships; to sail.
Nā'v-i-gā'tion, *n.* Act or art of navigating; ships in general.
Nā'v-i-gā'tor, *n.* One who directs the course of a ship.
Nā'vy, *n.* A fleet of ships, especially of war-ships.
Nāy, *adv.* No; a word of denying. — *n.* Denial.
Nā'z-a-rēne', *n.* An inhabitant of Nazareth; an early Christian.
Nēap, *n.* The pole of a cart. — *a.* Low; as, *neap* tides.
Nēar, *a.* Not distant; close; intimate; immediate; covetous. — *v.* To approach. — *adv.* Within a little. — *prep.* Close by; not far from. [ly.
Nēar'ly, *adv.* At hand; close.
Nēar'ness, *n.* Closeness.
Nēar-sigh'ted (-sit'-), *a.* Seeing at a small distance only. [pure.
Nēat, *a.* Very clean; nice;

Nēat'-cū'ttle, *n. pl.* Oxen and cows.
Nēat'y, *adv.* Cleanly; nicely.
Nēat'ness, *n.* Cleanliness; niceness; purity.
Nēb, *n.* A nose; beak of a bird.
Nēb'u-lā, *n. pl.* Nēb'u-læ, 25.) A faint misty spot in the sky composed of innumerable stars.
Nēb'u-lō'si'ty, *n.* State of being nebulous.
Nēb'u-lōus, *a.* Resembling a nebula, or a collection of vapors. [needful.
Nēc'es-sa-ri-ēs, *n. pl.* Things necessary; inevitably.
Nēc'es-sa-ri-ly, *adv.* From necessity; inevitably.
Nēc'es-sa-ry, *a.* Such as must be; indispensable.
Ne-cēs-si-tāte, *v. t.* To make necessary; to compel.
Ne-cēs-si-tōus, *a.* Very needy.
Ne-cēs-si'ty, *n.* That which must be; pressing need; extreme indigence; irresistible force.
Nēck, *n.* The part between the head and body; a narrow tract of land.
Nēck'-cloth, *a.* A cloth for men's necks.
Nēck'er-chief (17), *a.* A kerchief for the neck.
Nēck'lāce, *n.* A string of beads, &c. for the neck.
Ne-erō'l-o-gist, *n.* One who gives an account of deaths.
Ne-erō'l-o-gy, *n.* A register of the dead or of deaths.
Nēe-ro-mān'ger, *n.* A sorcerer; a wizard.
Nēe-ro-mān'gy, *n.* Conjunction; sorcery; witchcraft.
Nēe'tar, *s.* The fabled drink of the gods.
Nēe-tā-re-an, } *n.* Like neo-
Nēe-tā-re-ōus, } *tar.*
Nēe'tar-ine, *n.* A variety of the peach. [tar.
Nēe'ta-ri-ūs, *a.* Sweet as neo-
Nēe'ta-ry, *n.* The honey-cup of a flower.
Need, *n.* Occasion for something; urgent want. — *SYN.* Necessity; exigency; strait. — *v. t.* To want. — *v. i.* To be wanted.
Need'ful (17), *a.* Necessary; requisite.
Nēe'dle (18), *n.* A pointed in-

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ä, ê, î, ô, ü, ȳ, short; cāre, cār, āsk, all, what; cōe, vell, tērm; pīque, firm;

strument for sewing, and for the mariner's compass.
Need'less, *a.* Unnecessary.
Need'less-ly, *adv.* Without necessity.
Needg, *adv.* Indispensably.
Need'y, *a.* Necessitous; poor.
Nē'er, *adv.* A contraction of *never*.
Ne-fā'ri-ōus, *a.* Abominably wicked; iniquitous.
Ne-gā'tion, *n.* Denial.
Nēg'a-tive, *a.* Implying denial. — *n.* A word indicating denial, as *not*. — *c. i.* To prove the contrary of; to deny; to refuse.
Nēg'a-tive-ly, *adv.* With or by denial.
Neg-lect', *c. i.* To omit by carelessness. — *n.* Omission; slight. [careless].
Neg-lect'ful, *a.* Heedless;
Nēg'li-gēnce, *n.* Habitual omission of that which ought to be done.
Nēg'li-gent, *a.* Apt to neglect; heedless; inattentive.
Nēg'li-gent-ly, *adv.* Heedlessly; carelessly.
Ne-gō'ti-a-ble (-sh'ā-), *a.* Capable of being negotiated.
Ne-gō'ti-āte (-sh'it), *c.* To trade; to treat with; to sell; to pass.
Ne-gō'ti-ā'tion (-sh'ā-shun), *n.* A treaty of business.
Ne-gō'ti-ā'tor (-gō'sh-), *n.* One who negotiates.
Nēg'ress, *n.* A female negro.
Nēgro, *n.* (*pl.* Nē'grōes, 18.) A black African, or a descendant of one.
Nēg'us, *n.* Wine, water, sugar, and lemon-juice, mixed.
Neigh (nā), *c. i.* To whinny, as a horse. — *n.* Voice of a horse.
Neigh'bor (nā'bur), *n.* One who lives near; a country or nation near. — *c. i.* To live near; to adjoin.
Neigh'bor-ing (nā'-), *a.* Living or being near.
Neigh'bor-hōd (nā'-), *n.* A place near. — **SYN.** Vicinity.
Neigh'bor-ly (nā'-), *a.* Cultivating familiar intercourse.
Nēi'ther (nē'ther or nī'ther), — the former mode is much


to be preferred), *pron.* Not either — *conj.* Nor.
Nē'o-lōg'i-e-al, *a.* Pertaining to new words.
Ne-ō'l'o-gism, *n.* A new word or expression.
Ne-ō'l'o-gist, *n.* One who holds to neology.
Ne-ō'l'o-gy, *n.* Introduction or use of new words or terms; new doctrines.
Nē'o-phyte, *n.* A new convert; a novice.
Nēph'ew (nēf'yū; in *Eng.* nēf'yū), *n.* Son of a brother or sister.
Ne-phrit'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the kidneys. — *n.* A remedy for diseases of the kidneys.
Nēp'o-tism, *n.* Favoritism to relations.
Nep-tū'n-i-an, *a.* Pertaining to Neptune or the ocean.
Nē're-īd, *n.* A sea-nymph.
Nerve (18), *n.* An organ of sensation and motion in animals; firmness; strength. — *c. i.* To give vigor to.
Nerve'less (10), *a.* Without strength.
Nērv'ine (11), *a.* Good for the nerves. — *a.* A medicine that soothes nervous excitement.
Nērv'ous, *a.* Of or pertaining to the nerves; strong; vigorous; having weak or diseased nerves.
Nērv'ous-ly, *adv.* In a nervous manner.
Nērv'ous-ness, *n.* State of being nervous. [Inorance].
Nēs'ciēce (nēsh'ēnas), *n.* Ignorance.
Nēst, *n.* A bed for birds or insects; a collection of boxes, &c.
Nēs'tle (nēs'tl), *c. i.* To lie close; to move restlessly.
Nēst'ling (nēs'tl-), *n.* A bird just hatched.
Nēt, *n.* An instrument of mesh-work for catching fish and fowls. — *c. i.* (7) To make into net-work; to produce in clear profit. — *a.* Clear of all charges and deductions.
Nēth'er, *a.* Lower; infernal.
Nēth'er-mōst, *a.* Lowest.
Nēt'ting, *n.* A piece of net-work.

Nēt'tle, *n.* A prickly plant. — *c. i.* To sting; to vex; to annoy.
Nēt'-work (-wōrk), *n.* Work wrought for or like a net.
Neū-rāl'gi-ā, *n.* Acute pain in the nerves.
Neū-rāl'gie, *a.* Pertaining to neuralgia.
Neū'ter, *a.* Of neither party; of neither gender. — *n.* One who takes no part; a working-bee.
Neū'tral, *a.* Not of either party. — *n.* One that takes no part in a contest.
Neu-trāl'i-ty, *n.* State of being neutral; indifference.
Neū'tral-i-zā'tion, *n.* Act of rendering neutral.
Neū'tral-ize, *c. i.* To render neutral.
Nēv'er, *adv.* At no time.
Nēv'er-the-less, *adv.* Notwithstanding; however; yet.
New (nū), *a.* Fresh; recent; modern. [formed].
New-fāng'led, *a.* Newly.
New'ly, *adv.* Freshly; lately.
New'ness, *n.* Freshness; novelty; recent change.
Newg, *n.* Fresh information.
Newg'mōn'ger (-mūng'ger), *n.* A dealer in news.
Newg'spā-per, *n.* A paper to circulate news.
Newt (nūt), *n.* A small lizard.
Nēxt, *a.* Nearest in place, time, or rank. — *adv.* At the time or turn nearest.
Nib, *n.* A point, as of a pen; the end of a beak.
Nib'ble, *n.* A little bite. — *c. i.* or *t.* To eat slowly.
Nib'bler, *n.* One who nibbles.
Nice, *a.* Pleading; exact; fine; refined; squeamish.
Nice'ly, *adv.* Accurately; delicately.
Nī'ce-ty, *n.* Accuracy; minuteness; delicacy.
Niche (18), *n.* A small recess in a wall.
Nick, *n.* A notch; a score for keeping an account; exact point. — *c. i.* To cut in notches; to hit. [metal].
Nick'el, *n.* A grayish-white.
Nick'-nācks, *n. pl.* Small wares; trifles.
Nick'nāme, *n.* A name in

sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōd, tōbk; ūrn, rye, pull; ȳ, ē, soft; e, ē, hard; a; ē; i; u as ng; this.

sport or contempt. — *v. t.*
To name in contempt or familiarity.
Nie'tâte, { *v. i.* To wink;
Nie'ti-tâte, } to blink.
Nie-tâ'tion, { *n.* The act
Nie'ti-tâ'tion, } of winking.
Nid'i-fi-câ'tion, *n.* Act of
forming nests and hatching
and feeding the young.
Niêce, *n.* A daughter of a
brother or sister.
Nig'gard, *n.* A stingy person.
Nig'gard, { *a.* Sordidly
Nig'gard-ly, } parsimo-
nious; meanly covetous.
Nigh (nî), *a.* Near; allied
closely. — *adv.* Nearly;
closely. — *prep.* Near to.
Nigh'ness (nî/-), *n.* Nearness.
Night (nî), *n.* Time from
sunset to sunrise.
Night'cap (nî/-), *n.* A cap
worn in bed. [of day.
Night'-fall (nî/-), *n.* Close
Night'gown (nî/-), *n.* A
loose gown worn in bed.
Night'hawk (nî/-), *n.* A bird
that hunts its prey toward
evening.
Night'in-gale
(nî/-), *n.* A
small bird that
sings at night.
Night'ly (nî/-
lî), *a.* Done by
night. — *adv.* Nightingale.
every night.
Night'mare (nî/-), *n.* Sen-
sation of weight on the
breast in sleep.
Night'shâde (nî/-), *n.* A
plant with small white
flowers.
Night'-watch (nî/-), *n.* A
division or period of the
night; guard at night.
Ni-hîl'i-ty, *n.* Nothingness.
Nim'ble, *a.* Light and quick
in motion; brisk; agile.
Nim'ble-ness, *n.* Briskness.
Nim'bly, *adv.* With agility.
Nim'bus, *n.* Circle of rays
round the head; a halo.
Nine, *a.* Eight and one
added.
Nine'fold, *a.* Nine times.
Nine'ping, *n.* A kind of play
or game.
Nine'teen, *a.* Nine and ten.
Nine'ti-eth, *a.* Ordinal of 90.



Nine'ty, *a.* Nine times ten.
Nin'ny, *n.* A simpton.
Ninth, *n.* The ordinal of nine.
Nip, *v. t.* To pinch; to blast;
as by frost; to destroy; to
bite. — *n.* A pinch; a cut-
ting off; a blast.
Nip'pers, *n. pl.*
Small pinchers. 
Nip'ple, *n.* A
teat. Nippers.
Nit, *n.* The egg of an insect.
Nit'id, *a.* Shining; gay;
fine.
Nî'ter { (29), *n.* Nitrate of
Nî'tre } potassa, a white
chemical salt.
Nî'trate, *n.* A salt formed of
nitric acid and a base.
Nî'trie, *a.* Containing niter.
Nî'tro-gen, *n.* A gas, hav-
ing no taste or smell.
Nî'troux, *a.* Pertaining to,
or containing, niter.
Nô, *adv.* A word of denial.
— *a.* Not any; none.
No-bîl'i-ty, *n.* Dignity of
mind; distinction of family
or rank; body of nobles.
Nô'ble, *a.* Dignified from
rank, intellect, or character.
— *SYN.* Exalted; elevated;
illustrious; honorable; in-
genious. — *n.* A person of
rank. [of rank.
Nô'ble-man (21), *n.* A man
Nô'ble-ness, *n.* Greatness of
mind; dignity; worth.
No-blêsse', or Nô'blesse, *n.*
Body of nobles.
Nô'bly, *adv.* With dignity;
with greatness of soul,
splendor, &c.
Nô'bôd-y, *n.* No person; no
one; not anybody.
Nôe-tâm/bu-lâ'tion, *n.*
Walking in sleep.
Nôe-tâm/bu-lîst, *n.* One who
walks in sleep.
Nôe'turn, *n.* A religious
song for worship by night.
Nôe-tûr'nal, *a.* Nightly.
Nôd, *n.* A quick inclination
of the head. — *v. i.* To bow
the head.
Nôd'dle, *n.* The head.
Nôd'dy, *n.* A simpton.
Nôde, *n.* A knot; point
where the orbit of a planet
intersects the ecliptic.
Nô-dôse', *a.* Knotty.

Nôd'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to,
or in the form of, a nodule.
Nôd'ule, *n.* A rounded mass
of irregular shape.
Nog, *n.* A little pot; a dog-
gin; strong ale; a wooden
pin. [wooden cup.
Nôg'gin, *n.* A small mug or
Noige (18), *n.* Sound of any
kind. — *v. i.* or *t.* To sound
loud. [noise.
Noise'less, *a.* Making no
Noi'gi-ly, *adv.* With noise.
Noi'gi-ness, *n.* State of be-
ing noisy.
Noi'sôme, *a.* Offensive; hurt-
ful and disgusting.
Noi'gy (noi'sy), *a.* Clamor-
ous; boisterous; turbulent.
Nôm'ad, *n.* One who leads
a wandering and pastoral
life.
No-mâd'le, *a.* Moving from
place to place.
Nô-men-clâ'ture, *n.* System
of names in any art or
science.
Nôm'i-nal, *a.* Existing in
name only; not real. [only.
Nôm'i-nal-ly, *adv.* In name
Nôm'i-nâte, *c. t.* To name;
to propose. [nominating.
Nôm'i-nâ'tion, *n.* Act of
Nôm'i-na-tive, *a.* Pertain-
ing to a name. — *n.* (Use
in which the subject of a
verb stands.
Nôm'i-nâ'tor, *n.* One who
names or nominates.
Nôm'i-nee', *n.* One desig-
nated by another.
Nôn'age, *n.* Minority in age.
Nôn'-at-tend'ance, *n.* A
failure to attend.
Nôn'-con-dûct'or, *n.* A sub-
stance that does not trans-
mit heat or electricity.
Nôn'-con-form'ist, *n.* One
who does not conform to an
established church.
Nôn'-con-form'i-ty, *n.* Want
of conformity.
Nôn'dê-script, *a.* Not hith-
erto described.
Nône (nûn or nôn), *a. & pron.*
No one; not any.
Non-ên'ti-ty, *n.* A thing not
existing.
Nôneg, *n. pl.* In *arrived*
Rome, the 7th of March,
May, July, and October,

and the 5th of the other months.
NONE'such, *n.* A thing that has not its equal.
NON'-ex-ist'-ence, *n.* Want of existence.
NON'-jū'r-or, or **NON'-ju-ror**, *n.* One who refuses to swear allegiance.
NON-pa-ri-ell' (-rēl'), *n.* A small kind of type like that here used. [of payment.]
NON-pā'y-ment, *n.* Neglect
NON-plus, *n.* A puzzle. — *c. t.* To put to a stand; to puzzle; to confound.
NON-rē'st'-dence, *n.* Absence from an estate or charge.
NON-rē'st'-dent, *a.* Not residing in a particular place. — *a.* One who does not reside on his estate, or with his charge.
NON'-re-sist'-ance, *n.* Submission to authority, power, or usurpation, without opposition.
NON'-re-sist'-ant, *a.* Not resisting power or oppression.
NON-sense, *n.* Words without meaning or importance.
NON-sēns'-le-al, *a.* Unmeaning; absurd; foolish.
NON'suit, *n.* The stopping of a suit at law. — *v. t.* To adjudge that a plaintiff drops his suit.
NŌck, *n.* A corner; a recess.
NŌon, *n.* Middle of the day; twelve o'clock.
NŌon'dāy, *n.* Mid-day;
NŌon'tide, *n.* time of noon.
NŌon'ing, *n.* Repose at noon.
NŌose (or *nŌuz*), *n.* A running knot.
Nooge (nŌoz), *v. t.* To catch in a noose. [nies.]
NŌr, *conj.* A word that denotes.
NŌr-mal, *a.* Regular; teaching rudiments or principles.
NŌrth, *n.* The point opposite the south. — *a.* Being in the north.
NŌrth-east, *n.* The point between the north and east.
NŌrth-east'-ern, *a.* Pertaining to the north-east.
NŌrth'-er-ly, *a.* Being toward the north; from the north.

NŌrth'-ern, *a.* Being in or toward or from the north.
NŌrth'-ward, *a.* Being toward the north. — *adv.* In a northern direction.
NŌrth-west, *n.* The point between the north and west. — *a.* Being in, or proceeding from, the north-west.
NŌrth-west'-ern, *a.* Pertaining to the north-west.
NŌge, *n.* Prominent part of the face; organ of smell. — *v. t.* To smell; to lead blindly. [flowers.]
NŌge'-gāy, *n.* A bunch of
No-sŌ'o-gy, *n.* Classification of diseases. [the noce.]
NŌs'-tril, *n.* A passage through
NŌs'-trum, *n.* A medicine, the ingredients of which are not made public.
NŌt, *adv.* A word that expresses denial or negation.
NŌt'-a-ble, *a.* Remarkable; conspicuous; noted.
NŌt'-a-ble, *a.* Actively industrious. [eminently.]
NŌt'-a-bly, *adv.* Remarkably;
NŌt'-a-bly, *adv.* Industriously.
No-tā'-ri-al, *a.* Relating to, or done by, a notary.
NŌt'-a-ry (19), *n.* An officer who attests writings.
No-tā'-tion, *n.* Act of noting by marks, figures, or characters.
NŌtch (18), *n.* A cut or nick.
NŌte, *n.* A mark; a token; a short writing; a character in music; a paper promising payment of a debt. — *v. t.* To set down; to observe closely; to denote.
NŌte'-bŏck, *n.* Book for notes or memoranda.
NŌt'-ed, *a.* Well known by reputation or report.
NŌth'-ing (nŏth'-ing or nŏth'-ing), *n.* Not any thing.
NŌth'-ing-ness (or nŏth'-ing-ness), *n.* Non-existence; non-entity; no value.
NŌt'-ice, *n.* Attention; remark; regard; information. — *v. t.* To observe; to see.
NŌt'-ice-a-ble (11), *a.* Worthy of observation.
NŌt'-ifi-cā'-tion, *n.* Act of giving notice.

NŌt'-ify (18), *v. t.* To declare; to make known; to give notice to.
NŌt'-ion, *n.* Conception; opinion; sentiment; a trifle.
NŌt'-ion-al, *a.* Existing in idea only; whimsical. — *SYN.* Imaginary; ideal; fanciful.
NŌt'-o-ri-ŏs-ty, *n.* Public knowledge or exposure.
No-tŏ'-ri-ŏs, *a.* Publicly known; usually known to disadvantage.
No-tŏ'-ri-ŏs-ly, *adv.* In a notorious manner; openly.
NŌt'-with-stand'-ing, *p. pr.* (commonly called an *adv.* or a *conj.*) Not opposing; nevertheless.
Nought (nawt). See *Naught*.
Noun, *n.* A word which is the name of any thing.
NŌur'-ish, *v. t.* To support with food; to nurture; to feed; to cherish.
NŌur'-ish-ment, *n.* Food; sustenance; nutrition.
NŌv'-el, *a.* New; recent; unusual. — *a.* A fictitious tale. [novels.]
NŌv'-el-ist (8), *n.* A writer of *NŌv'-el-ty*, *n.* Newness; a new thing.
No-vē'mber, *n.* Eleventh month of the year.
NŌv'-ice, *n.* A beginner.
No-vi'ti-ate (-vish'-t-ut), *n.* State of a novice; a novice.
Now, *adv.* At this time.
Now'a-dāy's, *adv.* At the present time.
Nŏ'where, *adv.* Not in any place or state.
Nŏ'wise, *adv.* By no means.
Nŏx'-iŏus (nŏk'-shus), *a.* Hurtful; destructive.
Nŏz'-le, *n.* A nose; a snout.
Nŏ'-ele-us, *n.* (*pl.* Nŏ'-ele-us-es, or Nŏ'-ele-1, 26.) A body about which any thing is collected; body of a comet.
Nude, *a.* Bare; naked.
Nŏd'-i-ty, *n.* Nakedness.
Nŏ'-ra-to-ry, *a.* Of no force; trifling; vain; futile.
Nŏg'-get, *n.* A lump of metal or ore.
Nŏl'-sance, *n.* That which annoys or is offensive to the public.
Nŏll (1), *a.* Void; of no force.

sŏn, ŏr, dŏ, wŏlf, tŏo, tŏbŏk; ŏrn, rŏe, pŏll; ȝ, ȝ, soŏt; e, ē, hard; aȝ; eȝist; ŏ as ng; this.

Nū'l'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of nullifying.
Nū'l'i-fy, *v. t.* To make void; to deprive of force.
Nū'l'i-ty, *n.* Want of force; any thing void or invalid.
Nūmb (nūm), *a.* Torpid; void of feeling. — *v. t.* To deprive of feeling. — **SYN.** To deaden; benumb; chill; stupefy.
Nūm'ber, *n.* A unit or any assemblage of units; measure; poetry; verse; (*pl.*) fourth book of the Pentateuch. — *v. t.* To count; to reckon; to enumerate.
Nūm'ber-less, *a.* More than can be counted.
Nūmb'ness (nūm'ness), *n.* Torpidity; torpor.
Nūm'er-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being numbered.
Nūm'er-al, *a.* Relating to, or expressing, number. — *n.* A figure letter to express a number.
Nūm'er-a-ry, *a.* Belonging to a certain number.
Nūm'er-ā'tion, *n.* Act or art of numbering.
Nūm'er-ā'tor, *n.* A number

that shows how many parts are taken. [number.
Nu-mēr'ic-al, *a.* Denoting
Nu-mēr'ic-al-ly, *adv.* With respect to number.
Nū'mer-ous, *a.* Being or containing many.
Nū'mig-māt'ies, *n. sing.* The science of coins and medals.
Nūm'skull (17), *n.* A block-head; a dunce; a dolt.
Nūn, *n.* A woman devoted to a religious life, and living in a cloister.
Nūn'ci-o (nūn'shl-o), *n.* An ambassador of the pope.
Nun-eū'pa-tive, or **Nūn'eupā'tive**, *a.* Verbally pronounced; not written.
Nūn'er-y, *n.* A house for nuns; a cloister.
Nūpt'ial (nūp'shal), *a.* Pertaining to marriage.
Nūpt'ialg, *n. pl.* Marriage.
Nūrse, *n.* One who tends a child or a sick person. — *v. t.* To bring up or tend, as a child; to tend, as a sick person.
Nūrs'er-y, *n.* A room for young children; a plantation of young trees.

Nūrs'ing (10), *n.* One who is nursed; an infant.
Nūrt'ure, *n.* That which nurtures; education. — *v. t.* To feed; to educate; to nourish.
Nūt, *n.* A fruit consisting of a hard shell and a kernel; a small block for holding a bolt.
Nu-tā'tion, *n.* A vibratory motion of the earth's axis.
Nūt'-gall, *n.* Excrecence of the oak.
Nūt'meg, *n.* A kind of aromatic nut used in cookery.
Nū'tri-ment, *n.* That which nourishes. — **SYN.** Aliment; diet; nourishment; food; education; instruction.
Nū'tri-mēnt'al,
Nu-tri'tious (-trish-us), *a.* Nourishing; nutritive.
Nu-tri'tion (-trish-un), *n.* Act of nourishing; that which nourishes; food; nutriment.
Nū'tri-tive, *a.* Nutritious.
Nūz'zle, *v. t. or f.* To root, as a swine; to nestle. [insid.
Nymph, *n.* A goddess; a Nymph's, *n.* The chrysalis of an insect.

O.

O *interj.* used in calling or in direct address; also, to express pain, grief, surprise, desire, &c.
Ōaf, *n.* A chattering; a dolt.
Ōaf'ish, *a.* Dull; stupid.
Ōak, *n.* A valuable tree.
Ōak'en, *a.* Made of oak.
Ōak'um, *n.* Old ropes pulled to pieces; used for calking the seams of ships, &c.
Ōar, *n.* An instrument to row boats. — *v. r.* To row or impel by rowing.
Ō'a-sis, or **Ō-ā'sis**, *n. (pl. Ō'a-sis)*, or **Ō-ā'sēs**, *a.* A fertile spot in a desert.
Ōat, *n.* A plant and its seed [used chiefly in the plural].
Ōat'en, *a.* Pertaining to oats.
Ōath, *n.* A solemn affirma-

tion with an appeal to God for its truth; a blasphemous use of the name of God or Christ.
Ōāt'mēal, *n.* Meal made of oats.
Ob-dū'ra-cy, or **Ōb-du-ra-cy**, *n.* State of being obdurate; invincible hardness of heart; stubbornness.
Ōb-du-rate, or **Ob-dū'rate**, *a.* Inflexibly hardened in feelings, especially against moral influence. — **SYN.** Callous; hardened; stubborn.
O-bē'di-ence, *n.* Compliance with what is required.
O-bē'di-ent, *a.* Willing to obey; submissive to restraint or control. — **SYN.** Dutiful;

subservient; compliant; obsequious.
O-bē'sange (-bē- or -bē-), *n.* Act of reverence; a bow.
Ōb'e-lisk, *n.* A kind of quadrangular pillar or monument.
O-bēse', *a.* Excessively fat.
O-bēse'ness, *n.* Fatness;
O-bē'si-ty, *n.* corpulence.
O-bey', *v. t.* To comply with the orders of; to perform.
Ōb'fus-cā'tion, *a.* A darkening or confusing.
Ōbit, or **Ōb'it**, *n.* Death; decease.
O-bi'tu-a-ry, *n.* A notice of



Obelisk.

Ō, ē, ī, ō, ū, *y*, long; ō, ē, ī, ō, ū, *y*, short; cāre, cār, āak, all, whet; ēre, yell, tēem; p'que, firm;

the death of a person. — *a*.
 Relating to the death of a person.
Ob'ject, *n*. That on which the mind is employed; end; aim; motive.
Ob'ject, *c. t.* To present or offer in opposition.
Ob'jection, *n*. Adverse reason. [*to objections*.]
Ob'jection-a-ble, *a*. Liable.
Ob'jective, *a*. Pertaining to the object; outward; external. [*jects*.]
Ob'ject'or, *n*. One who ob-
Ob'jūr'a-to-ry, *a*. Designed to chide or reprove.
Ob-lā'te, *a*. Flattened or depressed at the poles.
Ob-lā'tion, *n*. An offering.
Ob-ligate, *c. t.* To bind by contract or duty.
Ob-lig'ation, *n*. The binding force of a vow, law, or duty; a bond.
Ob-lig-a-to-ry, *a*. Imposing an obligation; binding.
Ob-lige, *c. t.* To constrain; to bind by a favor; to gratify. [*a bond is executed*.]
Ob-lige', *n*. One to whom
Ob-lig'ing, *a*. Disposed to do favors; engaging.
Ob-lique' (-leek' or lik'), *a*. Deviating from a right line; not parallel; indirect.
Ob-lique'ly (-leek'- or lik'-), *adv.* Not directly.
Ob-liq'ui-ty (-lik'-wi-), *n*. Deviation from a right line, or from moral rectitude.
Ob-lit'er-ate, *c. t.* To blot out; to erase; to efface.
Ob-lit'er-ā'tion, *n*. Act of blotting out; extinction.
Ob-liv'i-on, *n*. Forgetfulness.
Ob-liv'i-ōs, *a*. Causing forgetfulness; forgetful.
Ob-long, *a*. Longer than broad.
Ob-lo-quy, *n*. Calumnious language. — *SYN*. Slander; calumny; abuse.
Ob-nōx'i-ōs (-nōk'-shus), *a*. Offensive; odious; liable; exposed.
Ob'o-e (18), *n*. A wind instrument sounded through a reed; a hautboy.
Ob-or-vate, *a*. Orate with the narrow end downward.

Ob-scēne, *a*. Grossly indecate and disgusting.
Ob-scēn'ly, *adv.* Impurely; indecately.
Ob-scēn'i-ty, *n*. Impurity in expression, or in representation. [*darkening*.]
Ob'seu-rā'tion, *n*. Act of
Ob'scūre, *a*. Dark; gloomy; not easily understood; not much known. — *c. t.* To darken; to make less clear or beautiful. [*dimly*.]
Ob'scūre'ly, *adv.* Darkly;
Ob'scūre'ness, *n*. State of
Ob'scū'ri-ty, *n*. being obscure; darkness; privacy.
Ob'se-crā'tion, *n*. Entreaty.
Ob'se-que' (-kwis), *n. pl.* Funeral solemnities.
Ob'se'qui-ōs, *a*. Meany submissive or compliant.
Ob'se'qui-ōs-ly, *adv.* With servile compliance.
Ob'se'qui-o-s-ness, *n*. Mean compliance; servility.
Ob'serv'a-ble, *a*. Capable of being observed; remarkable; noticeable.
Ob'serv'a-bly, *adv.* In a manner worthy of note.
Ob'serv'ance, *n*. Attention.
Ob'serv'ant, *a*. Regardful.
Ob'ser-vā'tion, *n*. Act of observing; remark; notice.
Ob'serv'a-to-ry, *a*. A place for astronomical observations.
Ob'serve, *c. t.* To see; to notice; to utter, as a remark. [*serves*.]
Ob'serv'er, *n*. One who ob-
Ob'ses'ion (-sesh'un), *n*. Act of besieging.
Ob-so-lēs'cent, *a*. Going out of use. [*of date*.]
Ob-so-lēte, *a*. Disused; out
Ob-so-lēte-ness, *n*. State of being obsolete; disuse.
Ob'sta-cle, *n*. That which hinders; obstruction.
Ob-stā'tric, *a*. Pertaining to midwifery.
Ob-stā'tric, *n. sing.* Science of midwifery. [*ness*.]
Ob'sti-na-cy, *n*. Stubborn-
Ob'sti-natē, *a*. Stubborn; stiff; pertinacious.
Ob'sti-natē-ly, *adv.* Stubbornly. [*ness*.]
Ob'sti-pā'tion, *n*. Costive-

Ob-strēp'er-ōs, *a*. Clamorous; loud; turbulent.
Ob-strēp'er-ōs-ly, *adv.* Clamorously; turbulently.
Ob-strūct, *c. t.* To hinder; to stop; to block up.
Ob-strūct'ion, *n*. That which obstructs. — *SYN*. Obstacle.
Ob-strūct'ive, *a*. Hindering.
Ob-tāin, *c. t.* To gain; to get. — *c. i.* To become prevalent or general.
Ob-tāin-a-ble, *a*. Capable of being obtained.
Ob-tēst, *c. t.* To call to witness; to beseech.
Ob'tes-tā'tion, *n*. Supplication; entreaty.
Ob-trude, *c. t.* To thrust in or upon; to urge upon against the will.
Ob-trū'gion, *n*. Act of obtruding.
Ob-trū'sive, *a*. Disposed to obtrude. [*blunt*.]
Ob-tūnd, *c. t.* To dull; to ob-tūse. *a*. Not acute; dull; obscure. [*manner*.]
Ob-tūse'ly, *adv.* In an obtuse
Ob-tūse'ness (10), *n*. Want of sharpness or readiness; dullness of sound.
Ob-tū'gion, *n*. Act of blunting or dulling. [*coin*.]
Ob-verse, *n*. The face of a
Ob-vert, *c. t.* To turn toward or downward.
Ob-vi-āte, *c. t.* To meet; to prevent; to clear the way of.
Ob-vi-ōs, *a*. Evident; clear.
Ob-vi-ōs-ly, *adv.* Evidently.
Oe-cā'gion, *n*. Opportunity; incident; accidental cause; need; exigence. — *c. t.* To cause incidentally.
Oe-cā'gion-al, *a*. Occurring at times; produced by accident; casual; incidental.
Oe-cā'gion-al-ly, *adv.* Upon occasion; at times.
Oe'ci-dent, *n*. The west.
Oe'ci-dē'tal, *a*. Western.
Oe-cip'i-tal, *a*. Pertaining to the back part of the head.
Oe'ci-pūt, *n*. The hinder part of the head. [*sup*.]
Oe-clū'sion, *n*. A shutting
Oe-clū't, *a*. Secret; hidden.
Oe-clū'tā'tion, *n*. Act of concealment; a hiding.
Oe'cu-pan-cy, *n*. Possession.

ōn, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōo, tōok; ūrn, rye, pull; ç, è, soft; e, ē, hard; æ; exist; ū as ng; this.

Mûch, *a.* Great in quantity or amount. — *n.* A great quantity. — *adv.* In a great degree.

Mû'cid, *a.* Musty; slimy.

Mû'ç-lâge, *n.* A slimy or viscous mass; an aqueous solution of gum. [ropy.]

Mû'ç-lâg'i-nous, *a.* Slimy;

Mûck, *n.* A mass of moist matter; any thing filthy. —

r. t. To manure with muck.

Mû'eous, *a.* Slimy; viscous.

Mû'eus, *n.* A slimy or viscous animal fluid.

Mûd, *n.* Earth wet, soft, and adhesive; mire. — *r. t.* To make foul with mud; to bespatter. [ing muddy.]

Mûd'di-ness, *n.* State of being muddy. — *r. t.* To make muddy or confused.

Mûd'dy (13), *a.* Foul; dirty; turbid. — *r. t.* To make foul; to soil with mud.

Mûff (1), *n.* A warm fur cover for the hands. [cake.]

Mû'fin, *n.* A light kind of Mû'fle, *r. t.* To cover close.

Mû'fler, *n.* A cover for the face, head, or neck.

Mû'fi (18), *n.* An official expounder of Mohammedan law in Turkey.

Mûg, *n.* A kind of cup or vessel to drink from.

Mû'gy, *a.* Moist and close.

Mu-lât, *n.* (*pl.* Mu-lât'-töeg, 18.) The child of a black and a white person.

Mûl'bër-ry, *n.* A tree and its berry or fruit.

Mûlch, *n.* Half-rotten straw.

Mûlet, *n.* A pecuniary penalty. — *r. t.* To punish by a fine; to fine.

Mûle, *n.* An animal or plant of a mongrel kind. [mules.]

Mû'let-eer, *n.* A driver of Mûl'ish, *a.* Like a mule; stubborn; perverse.

Mûll (1), *r. t.* To spice and sweeten, as wine.

Mûl'ler, *n.* A stone for grinding pigments.

Mûll'lon, *n.* A bar in a window frame.

Mûl'ti-fâ'r-i-ous, *a.* Having great variety.

Mûl'ti-form, *a.* Having various forms or shapes.

Mûl'ti-form'i-ty, *n.* Diversity of forms.

Mûl'ti-lât'er-al, *a.* Having many sides.

Mûl'ti-nô'mi-al, *a.* Having many names.

Mul-tip'ar-tite, *a.* Divided into many parts.

Mûl'ti-ped, *n.* An insect with many feet.

Mûl'ti-ple, *n.* A number exactly divisible by another.

Mûl'ti-pli'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being multiplied.

Mûl'ti-pli-cand', *n.* A number to be multiplied.

Mûl'ti-pli-câ'tion, *n.* Act of multiplying. [variety.]

Mûl'ti-pliç'i-ty, *n.* A great

Mûl'ti-pli'er, *n.* One who, or that which, multiplies.

Mûl'ti-pl'y, *r. t.* or *i.* To increase in numbers.

Mûl'ti-tûde, *n.* A great number.

Mûl'ti-tû'di-nous, *a.* Consisting of a great number.

Mûl'ti-vâlve, *a.* Having many valves. [beer.]

Mûm, *n.* A sort of strong Mûm'ble, *r. t.* or *i.* To mutter. [foam.]

Mûm'mer, *n.* A masked buff

Mûm'mer-y, *n.* Sport in masks; buffoonery.

Mûm'mi-fy, *r. t.* To embalm, as a mummy.

Mûm'my (19), *n.* A dead human body embalmed.

Mûm'pish, *a.* Grum; sullen.

Mûmps, *n.* Inflammation of the parotid gland.

Mûnch, *r. t.* or *i.* To chew continuously upon.

Mûn'dâne, *a.* Belonging to this world.

Mu-niç'i-pal, *a.* Belonging to a city or corporation.

Mu-niç'i-pâ'l'i-ty, *n.* A district. [ity; generosity.]

Mu-niç'i-çence, *n.* Liberal-

Mu-niç'i-çent, *a.* Giving generously. — *SYN.* Liberal; beneficent; bountiful.

Mû'mi-ment, *n.* A fortification; a record or title-deed.

Mu-ni'tion (-nîsh'un), *n.* Materials for war; military stores. [wall.]

Mû'al, *a.* Pertaining to a

Mûr'der, *n.* Act of killing a

human being with premeditated malice. — *r. t.* To assassinate; to destroy.

Mûr'der-er, *n.* One who is guilty of murder

Mûr'der-ous, *a.* Pertaining to, or guilty of, murder.

Mû'ri-â't'e, *a.* Obtained from, or having the nature of, sea-salt.

Mûrk'y, *a.* Dark; gloomy.

Mûrmur, *r. t.* To mutter; to grumble; to purr. — *n.* A low, continued noise; a half-suppressed complaint.

Mûr'rain, *n.* An infectious disease among cattle.

Mûs'çle (mûs'çl), *n.* The fleshy fiber in animals; a certain shell-fish. [sugar.]

Mûs'çeo-vâ'do, *n.* Unrefined

Mûs'çeu-lar, *a.* Relating to the muscles; strong; powerful; brawny.

Mûge (18), *n.* Deep thought; (*pl.*) the nine goddesses presiding over the arts and sciences. — *r. t.* To think deeply.

Mû-g'um, *n.* A repository or cabinet of curiosities.

Mûsh, *n.* Food of maise meal. [plant.]

Mûsh'rûom, *n.* A fungus

Mû'çle (5), *n.* Science of harmonical sounds; melody or harmony. [harmonious.]

Mû'çle-al-y, *adv.* In a musical manner.

Mu-g'i'cian (-çî'h'an), *n.* One skilled in music.

Mûak, *n.* An animal, and a strong-scented substance procured from it. — *r. t.* To perfume with musk.

Mûs'ket, *n.* A kind of firearm. [general.]

Mûs'ket-ry, *n.* Muskets

Mûsk'-mêl'on, *n.* A fragrant species of melon.

Mûsk'-ôx, *n.* A kind of ox living in the country about Hudson's Bay. **Mûsk-ox.**

Mûsk'y, *a.* Having the odor of musk. [cloth.]

Mûg'lin, *n.* A fine cotton

Mûs-çui'to. See *Musquin*.

Mûs'sul-man (21), *a.* A be-

Never in the Koran; a Mohammedan.
Müst, *v. i.* To be obliged; to be morally fit. — *v. t.* To grow moldy or sour. — *n.* New wine unfemented.
Mus-tä-che', *n. sing.* } Hair
Mus-tä'-cheq, *n. pl.* } on the upper lip.
Müst'tard, *n.* A plant, and a condiment prepared from it.
Müst'ter, *v. t. or i.* To assemble. — *n.* A review of troops; assemblage and display.
Müst'ter-röll, *n.* A list of Müst'tiness (13), *n.* Moldiness; sourness.
Müst'ty, *a.* Affected with mold; spoiled by damp or age; stale.
Müt'a-bül'i-ty, *n.* Changeableness; inconstancy; instability.
Müt'a-ble, *a.* Subject, or given to, change — *syn.* Changeable; fickle; inconstant; variable.
Mu-tä'tion, *n.* Change or process of changing.
Müte, *a.* Silent; speechless; dumb. — *n.* One who is silent or speechless. — *v. i.* To molt; to dung, as birds.
Müte'ly (10), *adv.* Silently.

Müte'ness, *n.* Silence; aversion to speech.
Müt'ti-lä'te, *v. t.* To cut off, as a limb; to mangle.
Müt'ti-lä'tion, *n.* Deprivation of an essential part.
Müt'ti-neer', *n.* One who joins in a mutiny. [disorderly].
Müt'ti-noüs, *a.* Seditious.
Müt'ti-ny, *n.* An insurrection of soldiers or seamen. — *v. t.* To rise against military or naval authority.
Müt'ter, *v. i. or t.* To speak low and sullenly, or in complaint; to murmur; to grumble.
Müt'ton, *n.* Flesh of sheep.
Müt'u-al, *a.* Reciprocal; acting in return.
Müt'u-äl'i-ty, *n.* State of being mutual; reciprocity.
Müt'u-al-ly, *adv.* Reciprocally.
Müt'xle, *v. t.* To fasten the mouth of. — *n.* Mouth and nose of an animal; a fastening for the mouth.
Mý, *a.* Belonging to me.
Mý'o-py, *n.* Short-sightedness.
Mý'r'i-ad, *n.* The number of 10,000; a large number.
Mý'r-mi-don (mër'mý-), *n.* A rough soldier; a ruffian.

Myrrh (mër), *n.* An insipid sap in drops.
Myrt'le (mër'tl), *n.* A shrub of several species.
Mý-sél'f, *pron.* I; not another.
Mys-té'ri-öüs, *a.* Full of mystery; obscure.
Mys-té'ri-öüs-ly, *adv.* Obscurely.
Mý'ster-y, *n.* A profound secret; an enigma; a trade or calling.
Mý'tle, *n.* One who professes to have direct intercourse with God.
Mý'tie, *a.* Obscure; **Mý'tie-al**, *secret*; hidden; allegorical; emblematical.
Mý'tie-al-ly, *adv.* With a secret meaning.
Mý'sti-cism, *n.* Obscurity of doctrine; the doctrines of mystics.
Mý'sti-f'y, *v. t.* To perplex purposely.
Mýth, *n.* A religious fable.
Mýth'ic, *a.* Fabulous.
Mýth'o-lög'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to mythology.
Mý-thöl'o-gist, *n.* One versed in mythology.
Mý-thöl'o-gy, *n.* A system of fabulous doctrines respecting heathen deities.

N.

NÄB, *v. t.* To catch suddenly; to seize.
Nä'bob, *n.* A viceroy in India; a very rich man.
Nä'ere (nä'ker, 29), *n.* Mother of pearl.
Nä'dir, *n.* Point directly opposite the zenith.
Näg, *n.* A small horse.
Nä'läd (nä'yad), *n. (pl. NÄ'lädg, or NÄ'läd-äg.)* A water nymph.
Nä'il, *n.* A claw; a horny substance on the ends of the fingers; an iron pin; two inches and a quarter. — *v. t.* (8) To fasten with a nail; to fix.


Nä'il'er-y, *n.* A place where nails are made.
Nä'ked, *a.* Having no covering; bare; nude.
Nä'ked-ly, *adv.* Openly; plainly; barrenly.
Nä'ked-ness, *n.* Bareness.
Nä'me, *n.* Title; reputation. — *v. t.* To mention by name; to denominate.
Nä'me'less (10), *a.* Having no name.
Nä'me'ly, *adv.* That is to say.
Nä'me'säke (17), *n.* A person of the same name as another [cotton cloth].
Nan-keen', *n.* A yellowish
Näp, *n.* A short sleep; wool-


ly substance on cloth. — *v. i.* To sleep a short time.
Näpe, *n.* The back part of the neck.
Näph'thä (näp'thä or näf'thä), *n.* A bituminous and inflammable liquid which exudes from the earth.
Näp'kin, *n.* A small towel; a cloth to wipe the mouth and hands.
Näp'py, *a.* Sleepy; causing sleepiness; heavy; downy.
Nar-çis'sus, *n.* A genus of flowering plants.
När-öst'le, *a.* Inducing sleep. — *n.* An opiate.
Närd, *n.* An odorous plant

NARRATE

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NEEDLE

and an unguent made from it; epikenard.
Nār-rāte, or **Nār-rāte'**, *v. t.* To tell; to relate.
Nār-rā-tion, *n.* Relation; rehearsal; recital; account.
Nār-ra-tive, *n.* A recital of particulars; a story. — *a.* Relating particulars.
Nār-rā'tor, *n.* One who narrates.
Nār-rōw, *a.* Having little width; close; covetous. — *v.* To make or become less broad; to contract.
Nār-rōw-ly, *adv.* Closely; nearly; hardly; barely.
Nār-rōw-ness, *n.* Want of breadth; meanness.
Nār-rōwng, *n. pl.* A narrow passage; a strait.
Nār-whal, *n.* A kind of whale, called also *sea-uni-corn*.  **Narwhal**.
Nā'gal, *a.* Pertaining to the nose.
Nās'cent, *a.* Beginning to exist or to grow.
Nās'ty, *a.* Dirty; filthy; vile.
Nā'tal, *a.* Relating to nativity or birth.
Nā'tant, *a.* Floating.
Nā'tion, *n.* People living under one government; a race; a stock.
Nā'tion-al (nāsh'un-), *a.* Pertaining to a nation.
Nā'tion-āl'i-ty (nāsh'un-), *n.* Love of one's nation; a nation; a race.
Nā'tive, *a.* Born with the being; pertaining to the place of one's birth. — *SYN.* Natural; natal. — *n.* One born in a place.
Na-tiv'i-ty, *n.* Birth; time, place, or circumstances of birth.
Nāt'u-ral, *a.* Pertaining to nature; regular; not revealed; unaffected. — *n.* An idiot; a fool.
Nāt'u-ral-ism, *n.* Mere state of nature.
Nāt'u-ral-ist, *n.* One versed in natural history.
Nāt'u-ral-i-zā'tion, *n.* Admission to native privileges.
Nāt'u-ral-ize (31), *v. t.* To

confer the rights of citizenship on. (to nature).
Nāt'u-ral-ly, *adv.* According to nature.
Nāt'ure, *n.* Native character; kind; sort; the creation or universe; established or regular course; natural affection. [bad; vile].
Naught (nawt), *n.* Nothing.
Naught'i-ly (nawt'-), *adv.* In a naughty manner.
Naught'i-ness, *n.* Badness; perverseness.
Naught'y (nawt'y), *a.* Bad; corrupt.
Nau'se-ā (naw'she-ā), *n.* Sickness at the stomach; loathing; qualm.
Nau'se-āte (naw'she-āt), *v. t.* To affect or to reject with disgust; to loathe. [some].
Nau'seōus (-shus), *a.* Loathing.
Nau'tic-al, *a.* Pertaining to seamen or to navigation.
Nau'ti-lus, *n.* A certain mollusk or its shell. 
Nā'val, *a.* Belonging to ships. **Nautilus**.
Nāve, *n.* Middle part of a church and also of a wheel.
Nā'vel (nā'vil), *n.* The middle of the abdomen. [ships].
Nā'vi-ga-ble, *a.* Passable for ships.
Nā'vi-gāte, *v. i. or t.* To pass with ships; to sail.
Nā'vi-gā'tion, *n.* Act or art of navigating; ships in general.
Nā'vi-gā'tor, *n.* One who directs the course of a ship.
Nā'vy, *n.* A fleet of ships, especially of war-ships.
Nāy, *adv.* No; a word of denying. — *n.* Denial.
Nāz'a-rēne', *n.* An inhabitant of Nazareth; an early Christian.
Nēap, *n.* The pole of a cart. — *a.* Low; as, *neap* tides.
Nēar, *a.* Not distant; close; intimate; immediate; covetous. — *v.* To approach. — *adv.* Within a little. — *prep.* Close by; not far from. [ly].
Nēar-ly, *adv.* At hand; close.
Nēar-ness, *n.* Closeness.
Nēar-sight'ed (-sīt'-), *a.* Seeing at a small distance only. [pure].
Nēat, *a.* Very clean; nice;

Nēat'-cā'ttle, *n. pl.* Oxen and cows.
Nēat'ly, *adv.* Cleanly; nicely.
Nēat'ness, *n.* Cleanliness; niceness; purity.
Nēb, *n.* A nose; beak of a bird.
Nēb'u-lā, *n. (pl. Nēb'u-lā, 25.)* A faint misty spot in the sky composed of innumerable stars.
Nēb'u-lōs'i-ty, *n.* State of being nebulous.
Nēb'u-lōus, *a.* Resembling a nebula, or a collection of vapors. [needful].
Nēc'es-sa-ries, *n. pl.* Things necessary; necessities.
Nēc'es-sa-ri-ly, *adv.* From necessity; inevitably.
Nēc'es-sa-ry, *a.* Such as must be; indispensable.
Ne-cēs-si-tāte, *v. t.* To make necessary; to compel.
Ne-cēs-si-tōus, *a.* Very needy.
Ne-cēs-si-ty, *n.* That which must be; pressing need; extreme indigence; irresistible force.
Nēck, *n.* The part between the head and body; a narrow tract of land.
Nēck'-cloth, *a.* A cloth for men's necks.
Nēck'er-chief (17), *n.* A kerchief for the neck.
Nēck'-lace, *n.* A string of beads, &c. for the neck.
Ne-crōl'o-gist, *n.* One who gives an account of deaths.
Ne-crōl'o-gy, *n.* A register of the dead or of deaths.
Nēe-ro-mān'ger, *n.* A sorcerer; a wizard.
Nēe-ro-mān'gy, *n.* Conjurat-ion; sorcery; witchcraft.
Nēe'tar, *n.* The fabled drink of the gods.
Nēe-tā're-an, } *n.* Like neo-
Nēe-tā're-ōus, } *tar*.
Nēe'tar-ine, *n.* A variety of the peach. [tar].
Nēe'ta-ri-ty, *a.* Sweet as neo-
Nēe'ta-ry, *n.* The honey-cup of a flower.
Need, *n.* Occasion for something; urgent want. — *SYN.* Necessity; exigency; strait. — *v. t.* To want. — *v. i.* To be wanted.
Need'ful (17), *a.* Necessary; requisite.
Nēe'dle (18), *n.* A pointed in-

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, *y*, long; ä, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, *y*, short; cāre, cār, āsk, all, whqt; cōe, vell, tērm; pīque, firm;

strument for sewing, and for the mariner's compass.

Need'less, *a.* Unnecessary.

Need'less-ly, *adv.* Without necessity.

Need's, *adv.* Indispensably.

Need'y, *a.* Necessitous; poor.

Ne'er, *adv.* A contraction of never.

Ne-far'i-ous, *a.* Abominably wicked; iniquitous.

Ne-ga'tion, *n.* Denial.

Ne-ga'tive, *a.* Implying denial. — *n.* A word indicating denial, as *not*. — *v. t.* To prove the contrary of; to deny; to refuse.

Ne-ga'tive-ly, *adv.* With or by denial.

Neg-lect, *v. t.* To omit by carelessness. — *n.* Omission; slight. [careless.]

Neg-lect'ful, *a.* Hoodless;

Neg-li-gence, *n.* Habitual omission of that which ought to be done.

Neg-li-gent, *a.* Apt to neglect; heedless; inattentive.

Neg-li-gent-ly, *adv.* Heedlessly; carelessly.

Ne-go'ti-a-ble (-shl-ə-), *a.* Capable of being negotiated.

Ne-go'ti-ate (-shl-at), *v.* To trade; to treat with; to sell; to pass.

Ne-go'ti-a'tion (-shl-ə'shun), *n.* A treaty of business.

Ne-go'ti-a'tor (-gū'shl-), *n.* One who negotiates.

Nē-gress, *n.* A female negro.

Nē-gro, *n.* (*pl.* Nē-grōes, 18.) A black African, or a descendant of one.

Nē-gus, *n.* Wine, water, sugar, and lemon-juice, mixed.

Neigh (nū), *v. i.* To whinny, as a horse. — *n.* Voice of a horse.

Neigh'bor (nā'bur), *n.* One who lives near; a country or nation near. — *v. i.* To live near; to adjoin.

Neigh'bor-ing (nā'-), *a.* Living or being near.

Neigh'bor-hood (nā'-), *n.* A place near. — *SYN.* Vicinity.

Neigh'bor-ly (nā'-), *a.* Cultivating familiar intercourse.

Nē'ther (nē'ther or nī'ther, — the former mode is much

to be preferred), *pron.* Not either — *conj.* Nor.

Nē'o-lō-gi-cal, *a.* Pertaining to new words.

Ne-ōl'o-gism, *n.* A new word or expression.

Ne-ōl'o-gist, *n.* One who holds to neology.

Ne-ōl'o-gy, *n.* Introduction or use of new words or terms; new doctrines.

Nē'o-phyte, *n.* A new convert; a novice.

Nēph'ew (nē'fyy; in Eng. nēv'yū), *n.* Son of a brother or sister.

Ne-phrit'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the kidneys. — *n.* A remedy for diseases of the kidneys.

Nēp'o-tism, *n.* Favoritism to relations.

Nep-tū'nian, *a.* Pertaining to Neptune or the ocean.

Nēre-id, *n.* A sea-nymph.

Nērvē (18), *n.* An organ of sensation and motion in animals; firmness; strength. — *v. t.* To give vigor to.

Nērvē-less (10), *a.* Without strength.

Nērv'ine (11), *a.* Good for the nerves. — *a.* A medicine that soothes nervous excitement.

Nērv'ous, *a.* Of or pertaining to the nerves; strong; vigorous; having weak or diseased nerves.

Nērv'ous-ly, *adv.* In a nervous manner.

Nērv'ous-ness, *n.* State of being nervous. [Inorance.]

Nē's-ciēce (nē'sh'ens), *n.* Ignorance.

Nē'st, *n.* A bed for birds or insects; a collection of boxes, &c.

Nē's'tle (nē's'l), *v. i.* To lie close; to move restlessly.

Nē's't'ling (nē's'-), *n.* A bird just hatched.

Nē't, *n.* An instrument of mesh-work for catching fish and fowls. — *v. t.* (7) To make into net-work; to produce in clear profit. — *a.* Clear of all charges and deductions.

Nēth'er, *a.* Lower; infernal.

Nēth'er-mōst, *a.* Lowest.

Nē't'ing, *n.* A piece of net-work.

Nē't'tle, *n.* A prickly plant. — *v. t.* To sting; to vex; to annoy.

Nē't-work (-wŭrk), *n.* Work wrought for or like a net.

Nēū-rāl'gi-ā, *n.* Acute pain in the nerves.

Nēū-rāl'gic, *a.* Pertaining to neuralgia.

Nēū'ter, *a.* Of neither party; of neither gender. — *n.* One who takes no part; a working-bee.

Nēū'tral, *a.* Not of either party. — *n.* One that takes no part in a contest.

Nēū-trāl'i-ty, *n.* State of being neutral; indifference.

Nēū'tral-i-zā'tion, *n.* Act of rendering neutral.

Nēū'tral-ize, *v. t.* To render neutral.

Nēw'er, *adv.* At no time.

Nēw'er-the-less, *adv.* Notwithstanding; however; yet.

New (nū), *a.* Fresh; recent; modern. [formed.]

Nēw-fā'ng'led, *a.* Newly

Nēw'ly, *adv.* Freshly; lately.

Nēw'ness, *n.* Freshness; novelty; recent change.

Nēw's, *n.* Fresh information.

Nēw's-mōn'ger (-mūng'ger), *n.* A dealer in news.

Nēw's-pā-per, *n.* A paper to circulate news.

Nēwt (nū't), *n.* A small lizard.

Nēxt, *a.* Nearest in place, time, or rank. — *adv.* At the time or turn nearest.

Nīb, *n.* A point, as of a pen; the end of a beak.

Nīb'ble, *n.* A little bite. — *v. i.* or *t.* To eat slowly.

Nīb'bler, *n.* One who nibbles.

Nīce, *a.* Pleasing; exact; fine; refined; squeamish.

Nīce'ly, *adv.* Accurately; delicately.

Nī'ce-ty, *n.* Accuracy; minuteness; delicacy.

Nīche (18), *n.* A small recess in a wall.

Nīck, *n.* A notch; a score for keeping an account; exact point. — *v. t.* To cut in notches; to hit. [metal.]

Nīck'el, *n.* A grayish-white

Nīck'-nācks, *n. pl.* Small wares; trifles.

Nīck'nāme, *n.* A name in

sport or contempt. — *v. t.*
To name in contempt or familiarity.
Nie'tâte, { *v. i.* To wink;
Nie'ti-tâte, } to blink.
Nie-tâ'tion, { *n.* The act
Nie'ti-tâ'tion, } of winking.
Nid'-fi-câ'tion, *n.* Act of forming nests and hatching and feeding the young.
Niçe, *n.* A daughter of a brother or sister.
Nig'gard, *n.* A stingy person.
Nig'gard, { *a.* Sordidly
Nig'gard-ly, } parsimonious; meanly covetous.
Nigh (*nî*), *a.* Near; allied closely. — *adv.* Nearly; closely. — *prep.* Near to.
Nigh'ness (*nî/-*), *n.* Nearness.
Night (*nî*t), *n.* Time from sunset to sunrise.
Night'cap (*nî/-*), *n.* A cap worn in bed. [of day.
Night'-fall (*nî/-*), *n.* Close
Night'gown (*nî/-*), *n.* A loose gown worn in bed.
Night'hawk (*nî/-*), *n.* A bird that hunts its prey toward evening.
Night'in-gale (*nî/-*), *n.* A small bird that sings at night.
Night'ly (*nî/-*ly), *a.* Done by night. — *adv.* Nightingale every night.
Night'mare (*nî/-*), *n.* Sensation of weight on the breast in sleep.
Night'shâde (*nî/-*), *n.* A plant with small white flowers.
Night'-watch (*nî/-*), *n.* A division or period of the night; guard at night.
Ni-hîl'-ty, *n.* Nothingness.
Nim'ble, *a.* Light and quick in motion; brisk; agile.
Nim'ble-ness, *n.* Briskness.
Nim'by, *adv.* With agility.
Nim'bus, *n.* Circle of rays round the head; a halo.
Nine, *a.* Eight and one added.
Nine'fold, *a.* Nine times.
Nine'ping, *n.* A kind of play or game.
Nine'teen, *a.* Nine and ten.
Nine'ti-eth, *a.* Ordinal of 90.



Nine'ty, *a.* Nine times ten.
Nin'ny, *n.* A simpleton.
Ninth, *n.* The ordinal of nine.
Nip, *v. t.* To pinch; to blast; as by frost; to destroy; to bite. — *n.* A pinch; a cutting off; a blast.
Nipp'ers, *n. pl.* Small pinchers.
Nipp'le, *n.* A Nippers.
Nit, *n.* The egg of an insect.
Nit'id, *a.* Shining; gay; fine.
Nî'ter { (29), *n.* Nitrate of
Nî'tre } potassa, a white chemical salt.
Nî'trate, *n.* A salt formed of nitric acid and a base.
Nî'trie, *a.* Containing niter.
Nî'tro-gen, *n.* A gas, having no taste or smell.
Nî'trou's, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, niter.
Nô, *adv.* A word of denial. — *a.* Not any; none.
No-bîl'-ty, *n.* Dignity of mind; distinction of family or rank; body of nobles.
Nô'ble, *a.* Dignified from rank, intellect, or character. — *SYN.* Exalted; elevated; illustrious; honorable; ingenuous. — *n.* A person of rank. [of rank.
Nô'ble-man (21), *n.* A man
Nô'ble-ness, *n.* Greatness of mind; dignity; worth.
No-blê'sse', or Nô'ble'sse, *n.* Body of nobles.
Nô'bly, *adv.* With dignity; with greatness of soul, splendor, &c.
Nô'bôd-y, *n.* No person; no one; not anybody.
Noe-tâm'bu-lâ'tion, *n.* Walking in sleep.
Noe-tâm'bu-list, *n.* One who walks in sleep.
Nô'e'turn, *n.* A religious song for worship by night.
Noe-tûr'nal, *a.* Nightly.
Nôd, *n.* A quick inclination of the head. — *v. i.* To bow the head.
Nôd'dle, *n.* The head.
Nôd'dy, *n.* A simpleton.
Nôde, *n.* A knot; point where the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic.
No-dô'se', *a.* Knotty.

Nôd'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to, or in the form of, a nodule.
Nôd'ule, *n.* A rounded mass of irregular shape.
Nog, *n.* A little pot; a noggin; strong ale; a wooden pin. [wooden cup.
Nôg'gin, *n.* A small mug or Noige (18), *n.* Sound of any kind. — *v. i. or t.* To sound loud. [noise.
Noise'less, *a.* Making no
Noi'gi-ly, *adv.* With noise.
Noi'gi-ness, *n.* State of being noisy.
Noi'sôme, *a.* Offensive; hurtful and disgusting.
Noi'gy (nô'gy), *a.* Clamorous; boisterous; turbulent.
Nôm'ad, *n.* One who leads a wandering and pastoral life.
No-mâd'ie, *a.* Moving from place to place.
Nô'men-clâ'ture, *n.* System of names in any art or science.
Nôm'i-nal, *a.* Existing in name only; not real. [only.
Nôm'i-nal-ly, *adv.* In name
Nôm'i-nâ'te, *v. t.* To name; to propose. [nominating.
Nôm'i-nâ'tion, *n.* Act of Nôm'i-na-tive, *a.* Pertaining to a name. — *n.* Case in which the subject of a verb stands.
Nôm'i-nâ'tor, *n.* One who names or nominates.
Nôm'i-nee', *n.* One designated by another.
Nôn'age, *n.* Minority in age.
Nôn'-at-tênd'ance, *a.* A failure to attend.
Nôn'-con-dîct'or, *n.* A substance that does not transmit heat or electricity.
Nôn'-con-form'ist, *n.* One who does not conform to an established church.
Nôn'-con-form'ity, *n.* Want of conformity.
Nôn'de-scrip't, *a.* Not hitherto described.
Nône (nûn or nôn), *a. & pres.* No one; not any.
Non-ên'ti-ty, *n.* A thing not existing.
Nôneg, *n. pl.* In *anarist Rome*, the 7th of March, May, July, and October,

and the 5th of the other months.
Nón'e'such, *n.* A thing that has not its equal.
Nón'-ex-ist-ence, *n.* Want of existence.
Nón-jú'r-er, or **Nón'-ju-ror**, *n.* One who refuses to swear allegiance.
Nón-pa-réll' (-réll'), *n.* A small kind of type like that here used. [of payment.]
Nón-páy'ment, *n.* Neglect
Nón-plus, *n.* A puzzle. — *v. t.* To put to a stand; to puzzle; to confound.
Nón-rég'i-dence, *n.* Absence from an estate or charge.
Nón-rég'i-dent, *a.* Not residing in a particular place. — *n.* One who does not reside on his estate, or with his charge.
Nón'-re-gist'ance, *n.* Submission to authority, power, or usurpation, without opposition.
Nón'-re-gist'ant, *a.* Not resisting power or oppression.
Nón'sense, *n.* Words without meaning or importance.
Nón-séns'ie-al, *a.* Unmeaning; absurd; foolish.
Nón'súit, *n.* The stopping of a suit at law. — *v. t.* To adjudge that a plaintiff drops his suit.
Nóok, *n.* A corner; a recess.
Noón, *n.* Middle of the day; twelve o'clock.
Noón'dáy, *n.* Mid-day.
Noón'tide, *n.* time of noon.
Noón'ing, *n.* Repose at noon.
Noóse (or *nóuz*), *n.* A running knot.
Nooge (nóuz), *v. t.* To catch in a noose. [nes.]
Nór, *conj.* A word that denotes.
Nór-mal, *a.* Regular; teaching rudiments or principles.
Nóth, *n.* The point opposite the south. — *a.* Being in the north.
Nóth-east', *n.* The point between the north and east.
Nóth-east'ern, *a.* Pertaining to the north-east.
Nóth'er-ly, *a.* Being toward the north; from the north.

Nóth'ern, *a.* Being in or toward or from the north.
Nóth'ward, *a.* Being toward the north. — *adv.* In a northern direction.
Nóth-west', *n.* The point between the north and west. — *a.* Being in, or proceeding from, the north-west.
Nóth-west'ern, *a.* Pertaining to the north-west.
Nóge, *n.* Prominent part of the face; organ of smell. — *v. t.* To smell; to lead blindly. [flowers.]
Nóge'gáy, *n.* A bunch of
No-só'o-gy, *n.* Classification of diseases. [the nose.]
Nó's-tril, *n.* A passage through
Nós'trum, *n.* A medicine, the ingredients of which are not made public.
Nót, *adv.* A word that expresses denial or negation.
Nót'a-ble, *a.* Remarkable; conspicuous; noted.
Nót'a-ble, *a.* Actively industrious. [eminently.]
Nót'a-bly, *adv.* Remarkably;
Nót'a-bly, *adv.* Industriously.
No-tá'ri-al, *a.* Relating to, or done by, a notary.
Nó'ta-ry (19), *n.* An officer who attests writings.
No-tá'tion, *n.* Act of noting by marks, figures, or characters.
Nóth (18), *n.* A cut or nick.
Nóte, *n.* A mark; a token; a short writing; a character in music; a paper promising payment of a debt. — *v. t.* To set down; to observe closely; to denote.
Nóte'-bóok, *n.* Book for notes or memoranda.
Nó'ted, *a.* Well known by reputation or report.
Nóth'ing (nóth'ing or nóth-ing), *n.* Not any thing.
Nóth'ing-ness (or nóth'ing-ness), *n.* Non-existence; non-entity; no value.
Nó'tice, *n.* Attention; remark; regard; information. — *v. t.* To observe; to see.
Nó'tice-a-ble (11), *a.* Worthy of observation.
Nó'ti-fi-cá'tion, *n.* Act of giving notice.

Nó'ti-fy (18), *v. t.* To declare; to make known; to give notice to.
Nó'tion, *n.* Conception; opinion; sentiment; a trifle.
Nó'tion-al, *a.* Existing in idea only; whimsical. — *SYN.* Imaginary; ideal; fanciful.
Nó'to-ri-é-ty, *n.* Public knowledge or exposure.
No-tó'ri-óus, *a.* Publicly known; usually known to disadvantage.
No-tó'ri-óus-ly, *adv.* In a notorious manner; openly.
Nó't-with-stand'ing, *p. pr.* (commonly called an *adv.* or a *conj.*) Not opposing; nevertheless.
Nought (nawt). See *Naught*.
Noun, *n.* A word which is the name of any thing.
Noú'r-ish, *v. t.* To support with food; to nurture; to feed; to cherish.
Noú'r-ish-ment, *n.* Food; sustenance; nutrition.
Nóv'el, *a.* New; recent; unusual. — *n.* A fictitious tale. [novels.]
Nóv'el-ist (8), *n.* A writer of
Nóv'el-ty, *n.* Newness; a new thing.
No-vém-ber, *n.* Eleventh month of the year.
Nóv'ice, *n.* A beginner.
No-ví'ti-ate (-vish't-it), *n.* State of a novice; a novice.
Now, *adv.* At this time.
Now'a-dáys, *adv.* At the present time.
Nó'where, *adv.* Not in any place or state.
Nó'wise, *adv.* By no means.
Nóx'ious (nók'shus), *a.* Hurtful; destructive.
Nóz'zle, *n.* A nose; a snout.
Nú'cle-us, *n.* (pl. Nú'cle-us-es, or Nú'cle-i, 25.) A body about which any thing is collected; body of a comet.
Nude, *a.* Bare; naked.
Nú'di-ty, *n.* Nakedness.
Nú'ta-to-ry, *a.* Of no force; trifling; vain; futile.
Nú't'get, *n.* A lump of metal or ore.
Nú'ssance, *n.* That which annoys or is offensive to the public.
Null (1), *a.* Void; of no force.

Nûl/li-fi-câ'tion, *n.* Act of nullifying.
Nûl/li-fy, *v. t.* To make void; to deprive of force.
Nûl/li-ty, *n.* Want of force; any thing void or invalid.
Nûmb (nûm), *a.* Torpid; void of feeling. — *v. t.* To deprive of feeling. — **SYN.** To deaden; benumb; chill; stupefy.
Nûm'ber, *n.* A unit or any assemblage of units; measure; poetry; verse; (*pl.*) fourth book of the Pentateuch. — *v. t.* To count; to reckon; to enumerate.
Nûm'ber-less, *a.* More than can be counted.
Nûmb'ness (nûm'ness), *n.* Torpidity; torpor.
Nûm'er-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being numbered.
Nûm'er-al, *a.* Relating to, or expressing, number. — *n.* A figure letter to express a number.
Nûm'er-a-ry, *a.* Belonging to a certain number.
Nûm'er-â'tion, *n.* Act or art of numbering.
Nûm'er-â'tor, *n.* A number

that shows how many parts are taken. [number.
Nu-mér'ie-al, *a.* Denoting
Nu-mér'ie-al-ly, *adv.* With respect to number.
Nûm'er-ous, *a.* Being or containing many.
Nûmig-mât'ies, *n. sing.* The science of coins and medals.
Nûm'skull (17), *n.* A blockhead; a dunce; a dolt.
Nûn, *n.* A woman devoted to a religious life, and living in a cloister.
Nûn'ci-o (nûn'shi-o), *n.* An ambassador of the pope.
Nun-eû'pa-tive, or **Nûn'eupâ'tive**, *a.* Verbally pronounced; not written.
Nûn'ner-y, *n.* A house for nuns; a cloister.
Nûpt'ial (nûp'shal), *a.* Pertaining to marriage.
Nûpt'ials, *n. pl.* Marriage.
Nûrse, *n.* One who tends a child or a sick person. — *v. t.* To bring up or tend, as a child; to tend, as a sick person.
Nûrs'er-y, *n.* A room for young children; a plantation of young trees.

Nûrs'ling (10), *n.* One who is nursed; an infant.
Nûrt'ure, *n.* That which nurtures; education. — *v. t.* To feed; to educate; to nourish.
Nût, *n.* A fruit consisting of a hard shell and a kernel; a small block for holding a bolt.
Nu-tâ'tion, *n.* A vibratory motion of the earth's axis.
Nût'-gall, *n.* Excrescence of the oak.
Nût'meg, *n.* A kind of aromatic nut used in cookery.
Nûtri-ment, *n.* That which nourishes. — **SYN.** Aliment; diet; nourishment; food; education; instruction.
Nûtri-mént'al,
Nu-tri'tious (-trish'us), } *a.*
 Nourishing; nutritive.
Nu-tri'tion (-trish'un), *n.* Act of nourishing; that which nourishes; food; nutriment.
Nûtri-tive, *a.* Nutritious.
Nûz'le, *v. t. or i.* To root, as a swine; to nestle. [make.
Nûymph, *n.* A goddess; a Nûymph'â, *n.* The chrysalis of an insect.

O.

O *interj.* used in calling or, in direct address; also, to express pain, grief, surprise, desire, &c.
Oaf, *n.* A chattering; a dolt.
Oaf'ish, *a.* Dull; stupid.
Oak, *n.* A valuable tree.
Oak'en, *a.* Made of oak.
Oak'um, *n.* Old ropes pulled to pieces; used for caulking the seams of ships, &c.
Oar, *n.* An instrument to row boats. — *r.* To row or impel by rowing.
O'a-sis, or **O-â'sis**, *n. (pl.* O'-a-ség, or O-â'ség.) A fertile spot in a desert.
Oat, *n.* A plant and its seed [used chiefly in the plural].
Oat'en, *a.* Pertaining to oats.
Oath, *n.* A solemn affirma-

tion with an appeal to God for its truth; a blasphemous use of the name of God or Christ.
Oât'méal, *n.* Meal made of oats.
Ob-dû'ra-cy, or **Ob'du-ra-gy**, *n.* State of being obdurate; invincible hardness of heart; stubbornness.
Ob'du-rate, or **Ob-dû'rate**, *a.* Inflexibly hardened in feelings, especially against moral influence. — **SYN.** Callous; hardened; stubborn.
O-bê'di-ence, *n.* Compliance with what is required.
O-bê'di-ent, *a.* Willing to obey; submissive to restraint or control. — **SYN.** Dutiful;

subservient; compliant; obsequious.
O-bê'sance (-bê'- or -bê'-), *n.* Act of reverence; a bow.
Ob'e-lisk, *n.* A kind of quadrangular pillar or monument.
O-bê'se', *a.* Excessively fat.
O-bê'se'ness, } *n.* Fatness;
O-bê'si-ty, } corpulence.
O-bey', *v. t.* To comply with the orders of; to perform.
Ob'fus-câ'tion, *n.* A darkening or confounding.
Ô'bit, or **Ob'it**, *n.* Death; decease.
O-bî'tu-a-ry, *n.* A notice of



Obelisk.

â, â, î, ô, û, ÿ, long; ä, ë, î, ö, ü, ÿ, short; cûre, câr, âek, all, what; ðre, vell, ðem; p'que, firm;

the death of a person. — *s.*
 Relating to the death of a person.
Ob'ject, *n.* That on which the mind is employed; end; aim; motive.
Ob-ject', *v. t.* To present or offer in opposition.
Ob-jec'tion, *n.* Adverse reason. [*to objections.*]
Ob-jec'tion-a-ble, *a.* Liable.
Ob-jec'tive, *a.* Pertaining to the object; outward; external. [*jects.*]
Ob-ject'or, *n.* One who ob-
Ob-jur'ga-to-ry, *a.* Designed to chide or reprove.
Ob-lāte', *a.* Flattened or depressed at the poles.
Ob-lā'tion, *n.* An offering.
Ob-lī-gāte, *v. t.* To bind by contract or duty.
Ob-lī-gā'tion, *n.* The binding force of a vow, law, or duty; a bond.
Ob-lī-ga-to-ry, *a.* Imposing an obligation; binding.
O-blīge', *v. t.* To constrain; to bind by a favor; to gratify. [*a bond is executed.*]
Ob-lī-gee', *n.* One to whom
O-blīg'ing, *a.* Designed to do favors; engaging.
Ob-lique' (*-leek' or lik'*), *a.* Deviating from a right line; not parallel; indirect.
Ob-lique'ly (*-leek'- or lik'-*), *adv.* Not directly.
Ob-liq'ui-ty (*-lik'-wi-*), *n.* Deviation from a right line, or from moral rectitude.
Ob-lit'er-āte, *v. t.* To blot out; to erase; to efface.
Ob-lit'er-ā'tion, *n.* Act of blotting out; extinction.
Ob-liv'i-on, *n.* Forgetfulness.
Ob-liv'i-ōus, *a.* Causing forgetfulness; forgetful.
Ob'long, *a.* Longer than broad.
Ob'lo-quy, *n.* Calumnious language. — *SYN.* Slander; calumny; abuse.
Ob-nōx'ious (*-nōk'shus*), *a.* Offensive; odious; liable; exposed.
Ob'o-o (18), *n.* A wind instrument sounded through a reed; a hautboy.
Ob-s'vate, *a.* Ovate with the narrow end downward.

Ob-scāne', *a.* Grossly indelicate and disgusting.
Ob-scēne'ly, *adv.* Impurely; indelicately.
Ob-scēn'i-ty, *n.* Impurity in expression, or in representation. [*darkening.*]
Ob-seu-rā'tion, *n.* Act of
Ob-seū're', *a.* Dark; gloomy; not easily understood; not much known. — *v. t.* To darken; to make less clear or beautiful. [*dimly.*]
Ob-seū're'ly, *adv.* Darkly;
Ob-seū're'ness, [*n.* State of
Ob-seū'ri-ty, } being ob-
 secure; darkness; privacy.
Ob-se-crā'tion, *n.* Entreaty.
Ob-se-que's (*-kwis*), *n. pl.* Funeral solemnities.
Ob-sē'qui-ōus, *a.* Meanly submissive or compliant.
Ob-sē'qui-ōus-ly, *adv.* With servile compliance.
Ob-sē'qui-o-s-ness, *n.* Mean compliance; servility.
Ob-sērv-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being observed; remarkable; noticeable.
Ob-sērv-a-bly, *adv.* In a manner worthy of note.
Ob-sērv'ance, *n.* Attention.
Ob-sērv'ant, *a.* Regardful.
Ob-ser-vā'tion, *n.* Act of observing; remark; notice.
Ob-sērv'a-to-ry, *n.* A place for astronomical observations.
Ob-sērv'e', *v. t.* To see; to notice; to utter, as a remark. [*serves.*]
Ob-sērv'er, *n.* One who ob-
Ob-sēs'sion (*-sēs'un*), *n.* Act of besieging.
Ob-so-lēs'cent, *a.* Going out of use. [*of date.*]
Ob-so-lēte, *a.* Disused; out
Ob-so-lēte-ness, *n.* State of being obsolete; disuse.
Ob'sta-cle, *n.* That which hinders; obstruction.
Ob-stē'trie, *a.* Pertaining to midwifery.
Ob-stē'tries, *n. sing.* Science of midwifery. [*ness.*]
Ob'sti-na-gy, *n.* Stubborn;
Ob'sti-nate, *a.* Stubborn;
 stiff; pertinacious.
Ob'sti-nate-ly, *adv.* Stub-
 bornly. [*ness.*]
Ob'sti-pā'tion, *n.* Costive-

Ob-strēp'er-ōus, *a.* Clamor-
 ous; loud; turbulent.
Ob-strēp'er-ōus-ly, *adv.* Clamorously; turbulently.
Ob-strūct', *v. t.* To hinder; to stop; to block up.
Ob-strūct'ion, *n.* That which obstructs. — *SYN.* Obstacle.
Ob-strūct'ive, *a.* Hindering.
Ob-tāin', *v. t.* To gain; to get. — *v. i.* To become prevalent or general.
Ob-tāin-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being obtained.
Ob-tēst', *v. t.* To call to wit-
 ness; to beseech.
Ob-tes-tā'tion, *n.* Supplica-
 tion; entreaty.
Ob-trude', *v. t.* To thrust in or upon; to urge upon against the will.
Ob-tru'gion, *n.* Act of ob-
 truding.
Ob-tru'sive, *a.* Disposed to obtrude. [*blunt.*]
Ob-tund', *v. t.* To dull; to
Ob-tuse', *a.* Not acute; dull;
 obscure. [*manner.*]
Ob-tuse'ly, *adv.* In an obtuse
Ob-tuse'ness (10), *n.* Want of sharpness or readiness; dullness of sound.
Ob-tu'sion, *n.* Act of blunt-
 ing or dulling. [*coin.*]
Ob-verse, *n.* The face of a
Ob-vērt', *v. t.* To turn to-
 ward or downward.
Ob-vi-āte, *v. t.* To meet; to
 prevent; to clear the way of.
Ob-vi-ōus, *a.* Evident; clear.
Ob-vi-ōus-ly, *adv.* Evidently.
Oe-cā'sion, *n.* Opportunity;
 incident; accidental cause;
 need; exigence. — *v. t.* To
 cause incidentally.
Oe-cā'sion-al, *a.* Occurring
 at times; produced by ac-
 cident; casual; incidental.
Oe-cā'sion-al-ly, *adv.* Upon
 occasion; at times.
Oe'ci-dent, *a.* The west.
Oe'ci-dē'tal, *a.* Western.
Oe-cip'i-tal, *a.* Pertaining to
 the back part of the head.
Oe'ci-pūt, *n.* The hinder part
 of the head. [*up.*]
Oe-elū'sion, *n.* A shutting
Oe-elū't', *a.* Secret; hidden.
Oe-elū'tā'tion, *n.* Act of
 concealment; a hiding.
Oe'eu-pan-gy, *n.* Possession.

son, or, dg, wglf, tōo, tōok; ūrn, rue, pull; ç, è, soft; e, ē, hard; ag; exist; u as ng; this.

Oc'-eu-pant, *n.* One who takes or holds possession.

Oc'-eu-pā'tion, *n.* Act of occupying; business; possession; employment.

Oc'-eu-py (13), *v. t.* To hold; to keep; to employ; to use.

Oc'-eūr, *v. i.* To be found here and there; to come to the mind. [event]

Oc'-eūr'ence, *n.* Any single ocean (ō'shun), *n.* The largest body of water on the earth, or one of the chief divisions of it.

Ō'-ce-ān'le (-she-), *a.* Pertaining to the ocean.

Ō'-eher } (29), *n.* Clay containing
Ō'-ehre } ing iron, used as a pigment.

Ō'-ta-chōrd, *n.* An instrument or system of eight sounds.

Ō'-ta-gon, *n.* A figure of eight sides and angles.

Ō'-tāg'o-nal, *a.* Containing eight angles and sides.

Ō'-ta-hē'dral, *a.* Having eight equal faces.

Ō'-ta-hē'dron, *n.* A figure of eight equal sides.

Ō'-tān'gu-lar, *a.* Octahedron. Having eight angles.

Ō'-tave, *n.* (*Mus.*) The interval between one and eight of the scale.

Ō'-tā'vo (13), *n.* A book with eight leaves to a sheet.

Ō'-tēn'ml-al, *a.* Coming once in eight years. [of the year]

Ō'-tō'ber, *n.* Tenth month

Ō'-to-ge-nā'ri-an, *n.* A person eighty years of age.

Ō'-u-lar, *a.* Known by, or relating to, the eye.

Ō'-u-list, *n.* One skilled in diseases of the eye.

Odd (3), *a.* Uneven in number; strange; peculiar.

Ōdd't-ty, *n.* Singularity; a singular person. [strangely]

Ōdd'ly (9), *adv.* Unevenly; excessively; advantage. [song]

Ōde, *n.* A short poem; a

Ō-dē'on, *n.* A kind of theater.

Ō-di-ōus, *a.* Very offensive; hateful; detestable.

Ō'di-ōus-ly, *adv.* Hatefully.

Ō'di-um, *n.* Quality of provoking hate. — *SYN.* Offensiveness; hatred.

Ō'dor (33), *n.* Scent; smell; perfume.

Ō'dor-if'er-ōus, *a.* Fragrant.

Ō'dor-ōus, *a.* Sweet of scent; fragrant.

Ō'er, contraction of *Over*.

Ōf (ōv, l), *prep.* From, or out from; proceeding from; belonging or relating to; concerning.

Ōff, *adv.* Denoting distance. — *prep.* Distant from. — *interj.* Away; begone.

Ōff'al, *n.* Carrion; putrid meat; refuse.

Ōf-fēn'ce, *n.* See *Offense*.

Ōf-fēnd', *v. t.* To displease; to make angry; to shock.

Ōf-fēnd'er, *n.* One who offends.

Ōf-fēn'se' (27), *n.* Act of offending; displeasure; anger; injury; fault; sin.

Ōf-fēn'sive, *a.* Displeasing; obnoxious; used in attack.

Ōf-fēn'sive-ly, *adv.* In an offensive manner.

Ōf-f'er (8), *v. t. or i.* To present; to propose; to bid; to undertake. — *n.* A proposal; price bid.

Ōf-f'er-ing, *n.* A sacrifice; any thing offered.

Ōf-f'hānd, *adv. or a.* Without study or preparation.

Ōf-f'ice (18), *n.* Customary duty; public employment; function; place of business; religious truth.

Ōf-f'ic-er, *n.* One who holds an office. — *v. t.* To furnish with officers.

Ōf-f'ic'ial (-fish'al), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, office. — *n.* An ecclesiastical judge.

Ōf-f'ic'ial-ly (-fish'al-), *adv.* By authority.

Ōf-f'ic'iate (-fish'i-āt), *v. i.* To perform an office.

Ōf-f'ic'ious (-fish'us), *a.* Excessively forward in doing kind offices. — *SYN.* Kind; meddling; busy; impertinent; intermeddling.

Ōf-f'ic'ious-ly (-fish'us-), *adv.* In an officious manner.

Ōf-f'ic'ious-ness (-fish'us-), *n.* Undue forwardness

Ōff'ing, *n.* The sea at a good distance from shore.

Ōff'scour-ing, *n.* Refuse or rejected matter.

Ōff'set, *n.* A shoot or sprout; any thing given in exchange or retaliation.

Ōff'set', or Ōff'set, *v. t.* To set against another account; to balance.

Ōff'spring, *n.* Children; issue; descendants.

Ōft', adv. Frequently.

Ōft'en (ōfn), } *adv.* Fre-

Ōft'en-tim'es, } quently;

many times.

O'-gee, *n.* A molding which is both concave and convex.

Ōgle (ōgl), *v. t.* or *i.* To view or

look with side glances. — *n.* A side glance.

Ō'gler, *n.* One who ogles.

Ō'gre (ō'gr, 29), *n.* An imaginary monster, who lived on human beings.

Ōh, *interj.* denoting surprise or pain, &c.

Oil, *n.* An unctuous animal or vegetable substance. — *v. t.* To smear or anoint with oil.

Ōil'-ēlth, *n.* A cloth oiled or painted for covering floors, and for other uses.

Ōil'-ness, *n.* Quality of being oily; unctuousness.

Ōil'y, *a.* Like oil; smooth.

Ōint, *v. t.* To rub with oil.

Ōint'ment, *n.* Any soft-unctuous matter.

Ōld, *a.* Having existed a long time; aged; ancient.

Ōld'ten (ōld'n), *a.* Old; ancient.

Ōld'ness, *n.* State of being old.

Ōld'-ēg'l'-nōus, *a.* Oily.

Ōld's'ter, *n.* A tree much like the olive.

Ōl'-ē-to-ry, *a.* Of, or having the sense of, smelling.

Ō-līb'a-num, *n.* A gum resin.

Ōl'i-gā'reh'y, *n.* Government in the hands of a few.

Ō'il-o (or ōl'yo), *n.* A dish of stewed meat; a mixture of melody. [of the olive]

Ōl'i-vā-coōus, *a.* Of the color



Octagon.



Octahedron.



Ogee.

Ôl'ive, *n.* A tree cultivated in the south of Europe for its fruit, and for the oil it yields; the emblem of peace; a color composed of violet and green.



Olive.

Ô-lÿm'pî-âd, *n.* The period of four years in Grecian history.

Ô-lÿm'pie, *a.* Pertaining to Olympia and its games.

Ô-mê'gâ, or **Ô-mêg'â**, *n.* The last Greek letter; the last.

Ôm'e-let (*collog.* Ôm'let), *n.* A fritter of eggs, &c.

Ômen, *n.* A prognostic; a sign; a presage; an augury.

Ôm'i-noûs, *a.* Containing an omen; inauspicious.

Ôm'i-noûs-ly, *adv.* In an ominous manner.

Ô-mis'sion (-mîsh'un), *n.* Neglect; failure.

Ôm'ni-bus, *n.* A large four-wheeled vehicle for conveying passengers.

Ô-mit', *v. t.* To leave out; to pass by; to neglect.

Ôm-nif'ie, *a.* All-creating.

Ôm-nip'o-ten-ge, *n.* Unlimited or infinite power.

Ôm-nip'o-tent, *a.* Having all power. — *n.* The Almighty.

Ôm'ni-prêg'en-ge, *n.* Presence in every place.

Ôm'ni-prêg'ent, *a.* Present in every place.

Ôm-nis'ci-en-ge (-nîsh'ens), *n.* Universal knowledge.

Ôm-nis'ci-ent (-nîsh'ent), *a.* Having infinite or universal knowledge. [*vouring.*]

Ôm-niv'o-roûs, *a.* All-de-

Ôn, *prep.* At the upper part of a thing, and supported by it; at; near; with; toward; for; upon. — *adv.* Forward; onward.

Once (wûns), *adv.* At one time; formerly.

One (wûn), *a.* Single; individual; any. [*ity.*]

One'ness (wûn'nes), *n.* Un-

Ôn'er-a-ry, *a.* Fitted for carrying burdens.

Ôn'er-oûs, *a.* Burdensome; oppressive.

Ôn'ion (ôn'yun), *n.* A cul-

nary plant having a bulbous root. [*ly.*]

Ôn'ly, *a.* Single. — *adv.* Single.

Ôn'set, *n.* A violent attack; an assault. [*tack; assault.*]

Ôn'slaught (-slawt), *n.* At-

Ôn'to-lôg'ie-al, *a.* Pertaining to the science of being in general.

Ôn-tôl'o-gy, *n.* The science of being in general.

Ôn'ward, *adv.* Forward.

Ôn'wards, *adv.* further. — *a.* Advanced or advancing; improving.

Ônyx, *n.* A precious stone.

Ooze, *n.* Soft mud. — *v. i.* To flow gently. [*mud.*]

Ooz'y, *a.* Containing soft

Ô-pâc'ity, *n.* Want of transparency.

Ô-pâ'eous, *a.* Not transparent. [*transparent.*]

Ô-pâque' (-ôpâk'), *a.* Not

Ô'pal, *n.* A precious stone of changeable colors.

Ô'pal-ês'cent, *a.* Like opal.

Ô'pal-ine, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, opal.

Ôpe, *v. t.* To open.

Ô'pen (ô'pn), *v. t.* To un-

close; to unfold; to enter upon. — *a.* Not shut up;

unclosed; public; candid; plain. [*a breach.*]

Ô'pen-ing, *n.* An aperture;

Ô'pen-ly, *adv.* Publicly; plainly; frankly.

Ô'pen-ness, *n.* Plainness.

Ô'p'e-râ (18), *n.* A dramatic composition set to music.

Ô'p'er-âte, *v.* To exert power of any kind; to act; to put in motion or action; to work.

Ô'p'er-ât'le, *a.* Pertaining or appropriate to the opera.

Ô'p'er-â'tion, *n.* Exertion of power; action; agency.

Ô'p'er-a-tive, *a.* Exerting force; efficient. — *n.* A laboring person.

Ô'p'er-â'tor, *n.* One who operates. [*dious.*]

Ô'p'er-ôse', *a.* Laborious; te-

Ô'ph'i-cleide, *n.* A large brass wind-instrument.

Ô'phi-ôl'o-gy, *n.* The natural history of serpents.

Oph-thâl'mie (of-ôp-), *a.* Relating to the eye.

Ôph'thal-my (ôf- or ôp'-), *n.* A disease of the eyes.

Ô'pi-ate, *n.* A medicine that contains opium; a narcotic. — *a.* Causing sleep.

Ô-pin'ion, *n.* The judgment formed by the mind; notion; sentiment; persuasion.

Ô-pin'ion-â'led, *a.* Stiff to

Ô-pin'ion-a-tive, *adj.* opinion.

Ô'pi-um, *n.* The inspissated juice of the poppy.

Ô'po-dêl'doe, *n.* A saponaceous camphorated liniment.

Ôp'ô'nent, *a.* Opposing; antagonistic. — *n.* An opposer; an antagonist.

Ôp'por-tune', *a.* Timely; reasonable. [*sonably.*]

Ôp'por-tune'ly, *adv.* Sea-

Ôp'por-tûn'ity, *n.* Fit or convenient time.

Ôp'pôse', *v. t.* To resist; to combat; to withstand.

Ôp'pô'ser, *n.* One who opposes; an opponent.

Ôp'pô'site, *a.* Contrary in position; facing; adverse.

Ôp'pô'sition (-zîsh'un), *n.* Repugnance; resistance;

obstacle; an opposite party.

Ôp'pô'si'tion-ist (-zîsh'un-), *n.* One in an opposite party.

Ô-pô'sum, *n.* A marsupial quadruped found in America.

Ôp-prê'ss', *v. t.* To burden.

Ôp-prê'ssion (-prêsh'un), *n.* Act of oppressing.

Ôp-prê's'sive, *a.* Burden-some; unjustly severe.

Ôp-prê's'sive-ly, *adv.* In an oppressive or cruel manner.

Ôp-prê's'sive-ness, *n.* Quality of being oppressive.

Ôp-prê's'sor, *n.* One who oppresses; a tyrant.

Ôp-prô'bri-oûs, *a.* Reproachful and contemptuous; made hateful.

Ôp-prô'bri-oûs-ly, *adv.* Re-proachfully; infamously.

Ôp-prô'bri-um, *n.* Con-temptuous or disdainful re-proach.

Ôp-pûgn' (-pûn'), *v. t.* To op-pose; to fight against.

Ôp-pûgn'er (-pûn'-), *n.* One who opposes or attacks.

Ōr'ni-tho-lōg'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to ornithology.

Ōr'ni-thō'ō-g'y, *n.* The science which treats of birds.

Ō-rō'ō-g'y, *n.* The science or description of mountains.

Ōr'phan, *n.* A child having neither father nor mother, or only one of them.

Ōr'phan-age, *n.* State of orphanism.

Ōr'phan-ism, *n.* An orphan.

Ōr-phē'an, or **Ōr'phe-an**, *n.* Or'pheus.

a. Pertaining to Orpheus, an old Greek poet.

Ōr're-ry (19), *n.* An instrument to show the revolutions of the planets.

Ōr'tho-dōx, *a.* Correct in doctrine; sound in the Christian faith.

Ōr'tho-dōx'y, *n.* Soundness in opinion and doctrine.

Ōr'tho-ēp'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to orthoepy.

Ōr'tho-e-pist, *n.* A person well skilled in orthoepy.

Ōr'tho-e-py, *n.* Correct pronunciation of words.

Ōr'thō'ra-pher, *n.* One versed in orthography.

Ōr'tho-graph'ic, *a.* Pertaining to orthography.

Ōr'tho-graph'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to orthography.

Ōr'thō'ra-phy, *n.* The spelling or writing of words with the proper letters.

Ōr'tive, *a.* Rising; eastern.

Ōr'to-lan, *n.* A European song-bird.

Ōs'cil-lāte, *v. i.* To swing; to vibrate; to sway.

Ōs'cil-lā'tion, *n.* Vibration.

Ōs'cil-la-to-ry, *a.* Moving as a pendulum; vibratory.

Ōs'ci-tan-gy, *a.* A yawning.

Ōs'ci-tant, *a.* Yawning; sleepy.

Ōs'ci-tāte, *v. i.* To yawn; to gape; to open the mouth.

Ōs'ci-tā'tion, *n.* Act of gaping or yawning.

Ōs'eu-lāte, *v. i.* To kiss; to touch, as two curves.

Ōsier (ō'sher), *n.* A species of willow or the twig of the willow.

Ōs'mōse, *n.* Tendency in fluids to mix: the action produced by this tendency.

Ōs'prey, *n.* A long-winged eagle living on fish.

Ōs'se-ōus (*colloq.* ōsh'us), *a.* Bony; like bone.

Ōs'si-ele (-kl), *n.* A small ossify.

Ōs'sif'ic, *a.* Having power to ossify. [changing to bone.]

Ōs'si-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Process of ossification.

Ōs'si-frage, *n.* The young of the sea-eagle or bald eagle.

Ōs'si-fy, *v. t. or i.* To change into bone.

Ōs'siv'o-rōus, *a.* Feeding on bones.

Ōs'tēn'si-ble, *a.* Apparent; manifest.

Ōs'tēn'si-bly, *adv.* Plausibly.

Ōs'tēn'sive, *a.* Tending to show; exhibiting.

Ōs'ten-tā'tion, *n.* Ambitious display. — *SYN.* Pomp; pageantry; parade.

Ōs'ten-tā'tious, *a.* Affectedly showy; gaudy; pretensions.

Ōs'ten-tā'tious-ly, *adv.* In an ostentatious manner; vainly.

Ōs'te-ōl'o-g'er, *n.* A describer of bones.

Ōs'te-ōl'o-gist, *n.* One versed in osteology.

Ōs'te-ōl'o-gy, *n.* Part of anatomy that treats of bones.

Ōs'ti-a-ry, *n.* Mouth of a river; an estuary.

Ōs'tra-cism, *n.* Banishment.

Ōs'tra-cize, *v. t.* To banish; to put under ban.

Ōs'trich (18), *n.* A large, swift-running bird with very short wings, and long, soft plumes in place of feathers.

Ōs'trich, *n.* It is found in Africa and Arabia.

Ōth'er (ūth'er), *a.* Second of two: not the same; different.

Ōth'er-wise, *adv.* In a different manner.

Ōt'ter, *n.* A small carnivorous and aquatic quadruped.

Ōt'to-man (21), *n.* A Turk; a stuffed seat without a back.

a. Relating to Turkey.

Ouch, *n.* The bezel or socket of a ring.

Ought (awt), *n.* See *Aught*. — *v. imperfect.* Is fit or necessary; should.

Ounce, *n.* 12th of a pound troy, and 16th of a pound avoirdupois: an animal resembling the leopard.

Ourg, *pron.* Of us; belonging to us.

Our, *a.* Pertaining to us.

Our sū'ver, *pron. pl.* We; us; — used emphatically.

Ōu'gal (ō'ul), *n.* A bird of the thrush family.

Oust, *v. t.* To eject with force.

Out, *adv.* On the outside; beyond the limits of any inclosed place or given line; abroad; not at home.

Out-bā'l-ance, *v. t.* To exceed in weight; to outweigh.

Out-bid, *v. t.* To bid more.

Out-bound, *a.* Proceeding to a foreign port.

Out-break, *n.* A breaking forth; eruption.

Out-burst, *n.* A breaking or bursting out. [shed.]

Out-cast, *n.* A person banished.

Out-ery, *n.* Clamor; loud cry.

Out-do, *v. t.* [p. p. **OUT-DONE**.] To do more than; to surpass; to excel.

Out'er, *a.* Being without.

Out'er-mōst, *a.* On the extreme external part.

Out-fāc'e, *v. t.* To bear down with impudence.

Out-fit, *n.* Equipment, as of a ship for a voyage.

Out-gēn'er-al, *v. t.* To exceed in generalship.

Out-gō, *v. t.* To go beyond; to surpass. — *n.* Outlay; expenditure.

Out-gō-ing, *n.* Act of going out.

Out-grōw, *v. t.* To surpass in growth.

Out-Hēr'od, *v. t.* To exceed in cruelty or absurdity.

Out-house, *n.* A small building near the main house.

Out-lānd'ish, *a.* Foreign; strange; rude; barbarous.

Out-lāst, *v. t.* To last longer than; to exceed in duration.

Out-law, *n.* One excluded from the benefit of the law. — *v. t.* To deprive of the benefit and protection of the law.

Out-law-ry, *n.* Act of depriving of the benefit or protection of the law.

Out-lāy, *n.* Expenditure.

Out-let, *n.* A passage outward.

Out-line, *v. t.* To sketch; to delineate. — *n.* The exterior line of a figure; a sketch.



Out-live', *v. t.* To live longer than; to survive.

Out-look', *n.* Act of looking out; a watch-tower; prospect; sight.

Out-núm-ber, *v. t.* To exceed in number.

Out-post, *n.* A station without a camp, or at a distance.

Out-pour', *v. t.* To pour out.

Out-rage, *v. t.* To treat with violence and wrong. — *n.* Violence; gross injury.

Out-rage-ous (ll), *a.* Exceeding all bounds of reason or of decency. — **SYN.** Violent; furious; exorbitant.

Out-rage-ous-ly, *adv.* In an outrageous manner.

Out-reach', *v. t.* To go or extend beyond. [than.]

Out-ride', *v. t.* To ride faster.

Out-rid-er, *n.* An attending servant on horseback.

Out-right (-rit), *adv.* Immediately; completely.

Out-rún', *v. t.* To surpass in running; to exceed.

Out-sáil', *v. t.* To leave behind in sailing.

Out-séll', *v. t.* To exceed in amount of sales.

Out-set, *n.* Beginning; opening; start. [brightness.]

Out-shine', *v. t.* To excel in

Out-side, *n.* The outward part. — *a.* Exterior; external. [urb.]

Out-skirt, *n.* Border; sub-

Out-spread', *v. t.* To spread open; to extend; to diffuse.

Out-stánd-ing, *a.* Not collected; unpaid. [far.]

Out-stretch', *v. t.* To extend

Out-strip', *v. t.* To outgo; to exceed; to leave behind.

Out-vóte', *v. t.* To exceed in the number of votes.

Out-walk' (-waw'k'), *v. t.* To leave behind in walking.

Outward. } *a.* External;

Outwards. } exterior; outer.

— *adv.* Toward the outside.

Outward-ly, *adv.* On the outside; externally.

Out-wear', *v. t.* To endure or wear longer than.

Out-weight' (-wá'), *v. t.* To exceed in weight or value.

Out-wit', *v. t.* To overcome by stratagem.

Out-work (-wórk), *n.* Part of a fortress without the principal wall.

Óval, *a.* Of the form of an egg; elliptical.

— *n.* A body shaped like an egg.

Óv-ry (lv), *n.* Place where eggs are formed.

Óv-ate, *a.* Oval, or egg-shaped, with the lower extremity broadest.

Ó-vá-tion, *n.* An inferior or less formal triumph.

Óv'en (üv'n), *n.* An arched or other cavity for baking.

Ó-ver, *prep.* Across; above; upon; on the surface. —

adv. From side to side; more than. [to excess.]

Ó-ver-áct', *v. t.* To perform

Ó-ver-álg, *n.* A kind of long trousers worn over others.

Ó-ver-árch', *v. t.* To cover with an arch. [by awe.]

Ó-ver-áwe', *v. t.* To restrain

Ó-ver-bál-ance, *v. t.* To weigh down; to preponderate. [down.]

Ó-ver-béar', *v. t.* To bear

Ó-ver-béar-ing, *a.* Haughty and dogmatical.

Ó-ver-bóard, *adv.* Over the side of, or out of, a ship.

Ó-ver-búr-den, *v. t.* To load to excess.

Ó-ver-cást', *v. t.* To cloud; to obscure. — *a.* Overspread

with gloom; sewed over.

Ó-ver-chárg'e, *v. t.* To charge to excess. [load.]

Ó-ver-chárg'e, *n.* Excessive

Ó-ver-cóat, *n.* A coat worn over the other clothing.

Ó-ver-cóme (-küm'), *v. t.* To get the better of. — **SYN.** To conquer.

Ó-ver-dó', *v. t.* To do too much.

Ó-ver-dóse, *n.* Too great a dose; excess.

Ó-ver-draw', *v. t.* To draw orders upon beyond one's credit.

Ó-ver-flów', *v. t.* or *i.* To spread over.

Ó-ver-flów, *n.* Inundation; deluge; superabundance.

Ó-ver-grów', *v. t.* To cover with herbage; to grow beyond the natural size.

Ó-ver-grówth, *n.* Exuberant or excessive growth. [over]

Ó-ver-háng', *v. t.* To ju

Ó-ver-hául', *v. t.* To turn over and examine thoroug

ly; to overtake.

Ó-ver-héad', *adv.* Above aloft. [accident]

Ó-ver-héar', *v. t.* To hear b

Ó-ver-héat', *v. t.* To heat b

excess. [with joy]

Ó-ver-joy', *v. t.* To transpor

Ó-ver-lá'bor, *v. t.* To harass with toil. [land]

Ó-ver-lá'nd, *a.* Carried b

Ó-ver-lá'y', *v. t.* To lay a spread over; to smother.

Ó-ver-léap', *v. t.* To leap over; to pass by leaping.

Ó-ver-lóad', *v. t.* To load too heavily; to fill to excess.

Ó-ver-lóok', *v. t.* To inspect; to neglect; to excuse.

Ó-ver-lie', *v. t.* To lie over a upon.

Ó-ver-má'tch', *v. t.* To be too powerful for.

Ó-ver-má'tch, *n.* Onesuperior in power or skill.

Ó-ver-mú'ch, *a.* Too much.

Ó-ver-pá'ss', *v. t.* To go over; to cross; to omit.

Ó-ver-plus, *n.* More than is wanted; surplus.

Ó-ver-poíse, *n.* Preponderant weight.

Ó-ver-pow'er, *v. t.* To vanquish by superior force; to affect too strongly.

Ó-ver-rá'te', *v. t.* To rate too high or beyond the truth.

Ó-ver-reá'ch', *v. t.* To deceive; to cheat.

Ó-ver-ry'le', *v. t.* To control.

Ó-ver-rún', *v. t.* To spread over; to ravage. — *v. i.* To overflow; to run over.

Ó-ver-see', *v. t.* To superintend; to supervise.

Ó-ver-seer', *n.* A supervisor

Ó-ver-sét', *v. t.* or *i.* To over turn; to subvert.

Ó-ver-shá'de', *v. t.* To cover with shade; to make dark.

Ó-ver-shá'd'ow, *v. t.* To over shade; to shelter.

Ó-ver-shó'ot', *v. t.* To shoot over or beyond.

Ó-ver-shó't, *a.* Receiving water over a wheel.

Ó-ver-síght (-sí't), *n.* A mis

take; omission; superintendence.
Over-sleep, *v. t.* To sleep beyond. — *v. i.* To sleep too long.
Over-spread, *v. t.* To spread or cover over.
Over-state, *v. t.* To state too strongly; to exaggerate.
Over-step, *v. t.* To step beyond. [full].
Over-stock, *v. t.* To fill too over-strain, *v. t.* To strain to excess. [feet].
Over, *a.* Open; public; manifest.
Over-take, *v. t.* [imp. **OVERTOOK**; *p. p.* **OVER-TAKEN**] To come up with.
Over-task, *v. t.* To impose too much work on.
Over-throw, *v. t.* To subvert. [feat].
Over-throw, *n.* Ruin; destruction.
Over-ly, *adv.* In open view; openly; publicly.
Over-top, *v. t.* To rise above; to surpass.
Over-trade, *v. t.* To trade beyond one's means.
Over-ture, *n.* An offer; a proposal; an introductory piece of music.

Over-throw, *v. t.* To throw down; to destroy.
Over-turn, *n.* Overthrow.
Over-weening, *a.* Conceited; arrogant.
Over-weight (-wät'), *v. t.* To exceed in weight.
Over-weight (-wät'), *n.* Preponderance; greater weight.
Over-whelm, *v. t.* To spread over; to immerse and bear down.
Over-work (-wörk'), *v. t.* [*p. p.* **OVERWROUGHT**] To cause to labor too much.
Ovi-form, *a.* Egg-shaped.
Oviparous, *a.* Producing eggs, as a hen.
Ovoid, *a.* Having the shape of an egg.
Owe (ö, 15), *v. t.* To be indebted.
Owing, *p. pr.* or *a.* Ovoid. Due; imputable; ascribable.
Owl, *n.* A nocturnal bird, of a short, stout form, with downy feathers and large head.
Owl-ish, *a.* Resembling an owl.

Own, *a.* Noting property; belonging exclusively to; peculiar. — *v. t.* To possess; to confess; to avow.
Owner, *n.* The rightful proprietor of any thing.
Owner-ship, *n.* Exclusive right of possession.
Ox, *n.* (*pl.* **Oxen**, 22.) A male of the bovine genus.
Ox-ale, *a.* Relating to sorrel.
Oxide (30), *n.* A compound of oxygen and a base.
Oxid-ate, *v. t.* To convert **Oxide**, } into an oxide.
Oxid-ation, *n.* Operation of converting into an oxide.
Oxygen, *n.* A kind of gas which produces combustion and serves to support life. With hydrogen, it forms water.
Oxygen-ate, *v. t.* To cause **Oxygen-ize**, } to combine with oxygen.
Oxygenous, *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, oxygen.
Oyer, *n.* A hearing in court, as of a deed, bond, &c.
Oyster, *n.* A bivalvular mollusk of which some species are used for food.

P.

PAGE, *n.* A step; gait; measure of five feet. — *v. t.* or *i.* To measure by steps or paces.
Pacer, *n.* A horse that paces.
Pacha, or **Pächä**, *n.* See **Pasha**. [peaceable].
Pacific, *a.* Conciliatory;
Pacific-ation, or **Pacific-ation**, *n.* Act of making peace.
Pacific-ator, or **Pacific-ator**, *n.* A peace-maker.
Pacific-atory, *a.* Tending to peace; conciliatory.
Pacific-ity, *v. t.* To appease; to allay; to calm; to still; to quiet; to tranquillize.
Pack, *n.* A bundle; load. — *v. t.* To make into a bundle; to send off in haste.

Pack-age, *n.* A bundle; a packet; a parcel; a bale.
Pack-et, *n.* A small package; a vessel for dispatches, or for passengers.
Pack-horse, *n.* A horse used for carrying packs or other burdens.
Pack-man (21), *n.* A peddler.
Pack-thread, *n.* A thread for binding parcels.
Pact, *n.* A contract; a bargain; a covenant; a compact.
Pad, *n.* A small cushion; a robber. — *v. t.* To stuff, as a saddle, cushion, &c.
Paddle, *v. t.* To row; to play in water. — *n.* A small oar.
Paddock (5), *n.* A small inclosure. [staple].
Paddock, *n.* A lock for a

Pād-ā-soy' (pād-ā-), *n.* A kind of silk stuff. [or joy].
Pae'an, *n.* A song of triumph.
Pagan, *n.* A heathen; an idolater. — *a.* Heathenish; idolatrous.
Pagan-ism, *n.* Heathenism.
Pagan-ize (31), *v. t.* To convert to heathenism.
Page (18), *n.* A boy; one side of a leaf. — *v. t.* To mark with pages.
Pag-eant (pā'ant or pā'ant), *n.* A pompous show.
Pag-eant-ry (pā'ant- or pā'ant-), *n.* Pompous exhibition. — *SYN.* Spectacle; show; pomp. [pages].
Pā-gi-nal, *a.* Consisting of **Pā-gō-dā** (18), *n.* An Indian idol, temple, or coln.

són, ör, dg, wöf, töö, töök; ün, rye, pull; ç, è, soft; e, è, hard; ag; exist; u as ng; this.

Päid (14), *imp. & p. p. of Pay.*
Päil, *n.* A vessel for water, milk, &c.
Päll'ful (17), *n.* As much as a pall holds.
Päin, *n.* Distress; suffering; penalty. — *v. t.* To distress; to afflict. [barbous]
Päin'ful, *a.* Full of pain; [work]
Päin'ful-ly, *adv.* Laboriously.
Päin'less, *a.* Free from pain.
Päing, *n.* Care; trouble.
Päint, *v. t.* To cover with colors. — *v. i.* To practice painting. — *n.* A coloring substance; pigment.
Päint'er, *n.* One who paints; a rope to fasten a boat.
Päint'ing, *n.* Art of forming figures in colors; a picture.
Päir, *n.* Two things suited or used together; a couple. — *v. i.* To be joined in couples. — *v. t.* To unite in couples.
Päi'age, *n.* A magnificent house of some great personage. [knight]
Päi'a-din, *n.* An eminent
Päi'an-quin' (-keen'), *n.* A covered carriage borne on the shoulders.
Päi'a-ta-ble, *a.* Pleasing to the taste.
Päi'a-tal, *a.* Pertaining to, or uttered by the aid of, the palate.
Päi'ate, *n.* The roof of the mouth; taste; relish.
Pa-lä'tial, *a.* Pertaining to a palace; magnificent.
Päi'a-tine, *n.* One invested with royal privileges. — *a.* Possessing royal privileges.
Pa-lä'ver, *n.* Idle talk; flat-tery. — *v. t.* or *i.* To flatter; to use idle talk.
Päle, *a.* Destitute of color; white of look. — *n.* A pointed stake; a district. — *v. t.* To inclose with pales.
Päle'ness (10), *n.* State of being pale; defect of colors.
Päi'e-g'ra-phy, *n.* Science of deciphering ancient documents.
Päi'e-öl'o-gy, *n.* Treatise on antiquities; archaeology.
Päi'e-on-töl'o-gy, *n.* The science of fossils.
Pa-läs'trie, *a.* Pertaining to the exercise of wrestling.

Päl'ette, *n.* A tablet, upon which a painter lays and mixes his pigments.
Päl'frey, *n.* A small saddle-horse. [work]
Päl'ing, *n.* A kind of fence.
Päl'in-öde, *n.* A song repeated; a recantation.
Päl'i-säde', *n.* A fortification of stakes. — *v. t.* To fortify with pales or posts.
Pall, *n.* A covering for the dead. — *v. i.* or *t.* To make or become rapid; to cloak; to cloy.
Pal-lä'di-um, *n.* A statue of Pallas; an effective defense.
Päl'let, *n.* A palette; a lever in a watch or clock; a small, poor bed.
Päl'li-äte, *v. t.* To cover; to excuse or extenuate.
Päl'li-ät'ion, *n.* Extenuation.
Päl'li-a-tive, *n.* That which extenuates. — *a.* Mitigating.
Päl'id, *a.* Pale; wan.
Pälm (päm'), *n.* A tree; a measure equal to three or four inches; inner part of the hand. — *v. t.* To conceal in the hand; to impose upon.
Päl'mä-ted, *a.* Like the hand with the fingers spread; web-footed.
Pal-mët'to (*pl.* Pal-mët'tög, 18), *n.* A kind of palm-tree.
Päl'mi-péd, *n.* A bird with webbed feet.
Päl'mis-try, *n.* Art of telling fortunes by examining the palm of the hand.
Pälm'y (päm'y), *a.* Flourishing; prosperous.
Päl'pa-ble, *a.* Capable of being felt.
Päl'pa-bly, *adv.* Plainly; obviously.
Päl'pi-täte, *v. i.* To throb or beat, as the heart.
Päl'pi-tä'tion, *n.* A beating or fluttering, as the heart.
Pal'gied (paw'zid), *a.* Having the palsy; paralytic.
Pal'gy, *n.* Loss of the power of voluntary muscular motion; paralysis. — *v. t.* To strike with palsy; to paralyze.



Palette.

Päl'ter, *v. i.* To act insincerely; to trifle.
Päl'tri-ness, *n.* Meanness.
Päl'try, *a.* Mean; pitiful; insignificant. [fui]
Päm'per, *v. t.* To feed to
Päm'phlet, *n.* Sheets of paper but not bound.
Päm'phlet-ter, *n.* One who writes pamphlets.
Pän, *n.* A broad, shallow vessel; part of a gun-lock hard stratum of earth below the soil. [roued]
Pän'a-ös'tä, *n.* A universe.
Pän'eäke, *n.* A thin calfried in a pan or baked in an iron plate or griddle.
Pän'ere-as, *n.* A soft gland of the body; the sweet bread. [to the pancreas]
Pän'ere-ät'ie, *a.* Pertaining
Pän'dect, *n.* A treatise which contains the whole of an science.
Pän'de-mö'ni-um, *n.* The council-hall of evil spirits.
Pän'der, *n.* A pimp; a procurer; one who ministers to the evil passions of another. — *v. i.* To act as agent for the lusts or passions of others.
Päne, *n.* A square of glass.
Pän'e-gy'rie, *n.* A laudatory speech; encomium. — *a.* Containing praise.
Pän'e-gy'rist, *n.* A eulogist.
Pän'e-gy-rize (31), *v. t.* To praise highly.
Pän'el, *n.* A compartment, as of a door; jury roll. — *v. i.* (8) To form with panels; to form, as a list of jurors.
Päng, *n.* Momentary agony.
Pän'ie (5), *n.* Sudden fright without good cause. — *a.* Extreme or sudden an causeless.
Pän'ider (pän'yer), *n.* A wicker-basket to be carried on horses.
Pän'o-ply, *n.* Armor covering the whole body.
Pän'o-rä'mä, or **Pän'o-rä'mä**, *n.* Complete view; large or continuous picture.
Pän'o-rä'm'ie, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a panorama.
Pän'gy, *n.* A plant as flower; the garden violet.
Pänt, *v. i.* To breathe rapidly.

ly; to gasp. — *n.* A rapid breathing; a gasp.
Pán'ta-gráph, *n.* See *Pantograph*. [*drawers*.]
Pán'ta-lét's, *n. pl.* Loose trousers.
Pán'ta-lóong's, *n. pl.* A kind of trousers.
Pán'the-ígm, *n.* The doctrine that the universe is God.
Pán'the-íst, *n.* One who believes in pantheism.
Pán'the-íst'ic, *a.* Relating to pantheism.
Pán'the'on, or **Pán'the-on**, *n.* A temple dedicated to all the deities. [*animal*.]
Pán'ther, *n.* A ferocious feline.
Pán'tile, *n.* A curved or hollowed tile. [*per*.]
Pán'to'fle (-tò'fl), *n.* A slipper.
Pán'to-gráph, *n.* An instrument to copy any drawing.
Pán'to-grá-phý, *n.* General description; entire view.
Pán'to-mime, *n.* A representation in dumb show.
Pán'to-mim'ic, *a.* Representing characters and actions by dumb show.
Pán'try, *n.* A store-room or closet for provisions.
Páp, *n.* A nipple; soft food.
Pa-pá', *n.* Father; — a word used by children.
Pá'pa-cý, *n.* Office and dignity of the Pope; popedom.
Pá'pal, *a.* Belonging to the pope; popish.
Pa-pá'v'er-óus, *a.* Resembling, or pertaining to, the poppy.
Pa-pá'w', *n.* A tree and its sweet edible fruit.
Pá'per, *n.* A substance for writing or printing on. — *v. t.* To cover with paper.
Pa-pí'io-ná'ceous, *a.* Resembling a butterfly.
Pá'p'il-lá-ry, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, nipples.
Pá'píst, *n.* One who adheres to the Roman Catholic religion and the papal authority.
Pa-píst'ic, *a.* Pertaining to popery; popish. [*babe*.]
Pá'p-póose', *n.* An Indian.
Pá'p-póus, *a.* Downy. [*lent*.]
Pá'p-pý, *a.* Like pap; succulent.
Pá'p-u-lóus, *a.* Full of pimples.

Pa-pý'rus, *n.* An Egyptian plant, and a kind of paper made from it.
Pár, *n.* State of equality; equality of nominal and actual value.
Pár'a-ble, *n.* A moral fable.
Pa-ráb'o-lá, *n.* One of the conic sections.
Pár'a-ból'ic, *a.* Expressed by parable, or similitude.
Pár'a-ból'ic-al, *a.* Expressed by parable, or similitude.
Parabola.
Pár'a-chúte (-shóút), *n.* A contrivance resembling an umbrella, to prevent rapidity of descent in a balloon.
Pár'a-cléte, *n.* A comforter; an intercessor.
Pa-ráde', *n.* A pompous exhibition; military display. — *SYN.* Ostentation. — *v. t.* To assemble or go about as troops. — *v. i.* To display; to show off.
Pár'a-digm (-dím), *n.* An example of a word declined or conjugated, &c.
Pár'a-dise, *n.* The garden of Eden; a place of bliss.
Pár'a-di-sí'ae-al, *a.* Pertaining to paradise.
Pár'a-dóx (18), *n.* A tenet seemingly absurd, yet true.
Pár'a-dóx'ic-al, *a.* Having the nature of a paradox.
Pár'a-góg'ic, *a.* Lengthening a word by adding a syllable or letter.
Pár'a-gón, *n.* Pattern of superior excellence.
Pár'a-gráph, *n.* A distinct part of a discourse; the character ¶; a brief notice.
Pár'al-lá'e'tic, *a.* Pertaining to a parallax.
Pár'al-láx, *n.* Apparent change of place in a heavenly body as viewed from different points.
Pár'al-lél, *a.* Equally distant in all parts; — like; similar. — *n.* A line Parallel. equally distant from another at all points. — *v. t.* (8) To compare. [*ling parallel*.]
Pár'al-lél-ígm, *n.* State of be-

Pár'al-lél'og-rám, *n.* A right-lined figure of four sides, whose opposite sides are equal and parallel. Parallel-gram.
Pár'al-lél'ó-píped, *n.* A regular solid, the faces of which are six parallel-grams. Parallel-piped.
Pa-rá'l'ó-gígm, *a.* False reasoning.
Pa-rá'l'ó-gý, *n.* False reasoning.
Pa-rá'l'y-sis, *n.* Palsy; loss of voluntary motion.
Pár'a-lyt'ic, *a.* Affected with paralysis or palsy. — *n.* One affected with palsy.
Pár'a-lyze (31), *v. t.* To strike with paralysis or palsy; to destroy action in.
Pár'a-mount, *a.* Chief; superior to all others.
Pár'a-mour (-móur), *n.* A kept mistress; a concubine.
Pár'a-pet, *n.* A wall for defense; a breast-work.
Pár'a-pher-ná'l-á, *n. pl.* Apparel and ornaments; trappings.
Pár'a-phráse, *n.* A copious explanation or re-statement. — *v. t.* To explain or interpret amply. [*terprets*.]
Pár'a-phrást, *n.* One who interprets.
Pár'a-phrást'ic, *a.* Ample in explanation; not literal.
Pár'a-síte, *n.* A hanger-on; a plant growing on another. — *SYN.* Sycophant.
Pár'a-sít'ic, *a.* Having the qualities of a parasite.
Pár'a-sól', *n.* A small umbrella used as a screen from the sun.
Pár'boil, *v. t.* To boil partly.
Pár'cel (colloq. *pár's*), *n.* A small bundle; a portion; a package. — *v. t.* (8) To divide and distribute by portions; to apportion.
Pár'ce-na-ry, *n.* Co-habitation.
Pár'ce-ner, *n.* A joint heir; coparcener.
Párch, *v. t.* To burn the surface; to scorch.
Párch'ment, *n.* Skin of a sheep or goat dressed for writing on.

són, ór, dq, wolf, tód, tóok; úrn, rýe, pull; ç, è, soß; c, ß, hard; æ; exist; u as ug; thla.

Pård, *n.* The leopard; any spotted beast.
Pårdn (pårdn), *n.* Forgiveness; remission of penalty. — *v. t.* To forgive.
Pårdn-a-ble, *a.* Admitting of pardon; excusable.
Päre, *v. t.* To cut or shave off the surface of; to diminish gradually.
Päre-gör'ie, *n.* A medicine that mitigates pain.
Pär'ent, *n.* A father or mother.
Pär'ent-age, *n.* Birth; extraction.
Pa-rént'al, *a.* Like a parent; tender; affectionate.
Pa-rén'the-sis, *n.* A sentence or a part of one included in curved lines, thus (); the curved lines themselves.
Pär'en-thét'ic, *a.* Included in a parenthesis.
Pär'en-thét'ic-al, *a.* Included in a parenthesis.
Pär'er, *n.* One who, or that which, pares.
Pär'get (pär'jet), *n.* Plaster for covering walls, &c.
Pär'héli'ón (-hél'yun), *n.* (*pl.* Pär'héli'á.) A mock sun or meteor.
Pä'ri-ah, or **Pä'ri-ah**, *n.* The lowest caste in Hindostan; an outcast.
Pa-ri'e-tal, *a.* Pertaining to a wall or building.
Pär'ing, *n.* A thin strip cut off.
Pär'ish, *n.* A religious society, or the precinct of one. — *a.* Belonging to a parish.
Pa-rish'ón-er (-rish'un-), *n.* One belonging to a parish.
Pär'ty, *n.* Equality of number, likeness, quantity, &c.
Pär'k, *n.* A piece of inclosed ground kept for game, or for recreation, &c.; a place for artillery. — *v. t.* To inclose in a park.
Pär'lançe, *n.* Talk: form of speech; conversation.
Pär'ley, *n.* Conference; mutual discourse. — *v. t.* To treat by word of mouth; to discuss orally.
Pär'li-a-ment (pär'li-), *n.* The supreme legislative assembly of Great Britain, &c.
Pär'li-a-mént'a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to parliament, or to legislative usages.

Pär'lor (33), *n.* A room for receiving company, &c.
Pa-rö'ehi-al, *a.* Belonging to a parish.
Pär'o-dy, *n.* A ludicrous adaptation of a poem. — *v. t.* To apply differently; to give a burlesque imitation of.
Pa-röl', *n.* Word of promise.
Pa-rôle', *n.* mouth; a verbal promise. — *a.* Oral; verbal.
Pär'o-ným, *n.* A paronymous word.
Pa-rón'y-móus, *a.* Sounding alike, but of different meaning and spelling.
Pär'o-quét (-két), *n.* A small kind of parrot.
Pa-rót'id, *a.* Pertaining to certain glands near the ears.
Pär'ox-ým, *n.* A violent fit of pain.
Par-quet' (-ká' or -két'), *n.* Lower floor of a theatre.
Pär'quet-ry (-ket-), *n.* Cabinet work of wood inlaid with figures.
Pär'ri-cí'dal, *a.* Pertaining to, or committing, parricide.
Pär'ri-gide, *n.* One who murders his parent.
Pär'rot, *n.* A tropical bird of brilliant plumage.
Pär'ry, *v. t.* To ward off.
Pürse, *v. t.* To analyze and describe grammatically.
Pär'si-mó'ni-óus, *a.* Frugal; sparing; penurious.
Pär'si-mó'ni-óus-ly, *adv.* Sparingly.
Pär'si-mo-ny, *n.* Frugality; niggardliness.
Pär'sley, *n.* A plant used in cookery.
Pär'snip, *n.* A plant and its root.
Pär'son (pär'sn), *n.* The clergyman of a parish.
Pär'son-age, *n.* House of the minister of a parish.
Pärt, *n.* A portion; share; side. — *v. t.* To divide; to share; to separate.
Par-táke', *v. t.* To have a part of.
Par-ták'er, *n.* One who shares.
Par-térre' (pär'tár-), *n.* An ornamental plate of ground.
Pär'tial, *a.* Affecting or including part only; not general; biased.

Pär'ti-ál'i-ty (-shí-ál'i-), *n.* Undue bias or fondness.
Pär'ti-ál'y, *adv.* In part only; with undue bias.
Pär'ti-ble, *a.* Divisible.
Par-tic'i'-pant, *a.* Sharing; partaking. — *s.* A partaker.
Par-tic'i'-páste, *v. t.* To partake; to share.
Par-tic'i'-pátion, *n.* A sharing; distribution.
Par-tic'i'-pá'tor, *n.* One who partakes with another.
Pär'ti-cíp'i-al, *a.* Having the nature of, or formed from, a participle.
Pär'ti-cíp-le, *n.* A word partaking of the properties of a noun and a verb.
Pär'ti-cle, *n.* A minute portion of matter; an atom.
Par-tie'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to a single person or thing; minute; exact; peculiar. — *n.* A single point or circumstance.
Par-tie'u-lá'r'i-ty, *n.* Something peculiar; exactness.
Par-tie'u-lar-ize (31), *v. t.* To mention in particulars.
Par-tie'u-lar-ly, *adv.* Singly.
Pär'ti-gán', *n.* An adherent to a party or faction. — *syn.* Follower; disciple.
Par-tít'ion (-tish'un), *n.* That which separates. — *v. t.* To divide into parts.
Pär'ti-tive, *a.* Distributive.
Pär'tly, *adv.* In part.
Pär'tner, *n.* An associate in business; a sharer; companion, as in a dance.
Pär'tner-ship, *n.* Union or joint interest in business.
Par-tóók', *imp.* of *Partake*.
Pär'tridge (18) *n.* A name given to different birds.
Par-tú'ri-ent, *a.* Giving birth to young.
Pär'tu-rít'ion (-rish'un), *n.* Act of giving birth.
Pär'ty (19), *n.* A number of persons united by some tie: a select assembly; one of two litigants.
Pär'ty-col'ored, *a.* Variegated: of various colors.
Päs'éhal, *a.* Pertaining to the pashover.
Pa-shá', or **PK'shà'**, *n.* A Turkish viceroy or governor.

Pa-shá'lie, *a.* Jurisdiction of a pasha.

Pás'quin-áde' (-kwín-), *n.* A satirical writing. — *v. t.* To satirize.

Pass (2), *v. t.* To go beyond; to spend; to omit; to enact. — *v. i.* To go; to move; to circulate; to be current. — *n.* A passage; license to pass; a thrust.

Pass'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being passed; tolerable.

Pass'a-bly, *adv.* Tolerably.

Pás'sage, *n.* Act of passing; journey; way; incident; portion of a book.

Pás's-book, *n.* A book in which a trader enters articles bought on credit and then passes or sends it to the purchaser.

Pás'sen-ger, *n.* A traveler by some public conveyance.

Pás'si-bil'i-ty, *n.* Capacity of receiving impressions.

Pás'si-ble, *a.* Susceptible of impressions.

Pass'ing, *n.* Act of going by.

Pás'sim, *adv.* Every where.

Pás'sion (pásh'un), *n.* That which is suffered; any strong emotion. — *SYN.* Feeling; emotion. [*ed.*]

Pás'sion-ate, *a.* Easily excited.

Pás'sion-ate-ly, *adv.* With passion; ardently.

Pás'sion-flow'er, *n.* A flower and the plant that bears it. [*excited.*]

Pás'sion-less, *a.* Not easily passionate; not active; unresisting.

Pás'sive, *a.* Receiving impressions; not active; unresisting.

Pás'sive-ly, *adv.* In a passive manner.

Pás's-o-ver, *n.* A feast of the Jews. See *Erod.* xii.

Pás'spórt, *n.* A permission to travel; a safe conduct.

Pás's-word (-wúrd), *n.* A word to be given before one can pass; a watch-word.

Pást, *prep.* Beyond. — *n.* Time that has gone by. — *a.* Elapsed; ended.

Páste, *n.* An adhesive mixture. — *v. t.* To unite or cement with paste.

Páste-board, *n.* A species of thick paper.

Pás'tern, *n.* Part of a horse's leg next to the hoof.

Pas-tille' (-teel'), *n.* A small cone made of perfumed paste for burning.

Pás'time (17), *n.* Diversion; amusement; sport.

Pás'tor, *n.* A shepherd; minister of a church.

Pás'tor-al, *a.* Rural; relating to a pastor. — *n.* A poem describing rural life.

Pás'tor-ate, } *n.* The office of a pastor.

Pás'try, *n.* Pies, tarts, cake, &c. [*pasture.*]

Pást'ür-a-ble, *a.* Fit for

Pást'ür-age, *n.* Lands grazed by cattle; grass for cattle.

Pást'üre, *n.* Land for grazing. — *v. t.* or *i.* To graze.

Pás'ty, *a.* Like paste or dough. — *n.* A pie made of paste.

Pát, *a.* Fit; exactly suitable. — *n.* A light blow.

Pátch (18), *n.* A piece of cloth used in mending; plot. — *v. t.* To put a patch on; to repair clumsily.

Pátch'work (-wúrk), *n.* Bits of cloth sewed together; bungling work.

Páte, *n.* The head; skin of a calf's head.

Pát'en, *n.* A small plate used at the eucharist.

Pát'ent, *n.* A grant of an exclusive right to an invention. — *v. t.* To make a public grant of.

Pát'tent, or **Pát'ent**, *a.* Open; public; manifest.

Pát'ent-ee', *n.* One to whom a patent is granted.

Pa-tér'nal, *a.* Fatherly; hereditary.

Pa-tér'ni-ty, *n.* Relation of a father to his offspring; fatherhood. [*prayer.*]

Pát'er-nós'ter, *n.* The Lord's

Páth, *n.* (*pl.* Páthg), *n.* A way trod by man or beast; course of action or life. — *SYN.* Road; route; passage; track.

Pa-thét'ic, *a.* Affecting or moving the tender emotions. [*path.*]

Páth'less, *a.* Having no

Páth'o-ló'g'ic, } *a.* Per-

Páth'o-ló'g'ic-al, } taining to pathology.

Pa-thó'l-o-gíst, *n.* One who treats of pathology.

Pa-thó'l-o-gy, *n.* The science of diseases.

Pá'thós, *n.* That which awakens tender emotions.

Páth'wáy, *n.* A path conducting to any point.

Pát'ience, *n.* Power of suffering without complaint; perseverance; resignation.

Pát'ient, *a.* Enduring without complaint. — *n.* A sick person.

Pát'ient-ly, *adv.* Without complaint; with resignation.

Pá'tri-áreh, *n.* The head of a family or church.

Pá'tri-áreh'al, *a.* Pertaining to a patriarch.

Pá'tri-áreh'tate, *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a patriarch.

Pa-tri'cian (-trish'an), *a.* Of noble family. — *n.* A nobleman. [*by inheritance.*]

Pá'tri-mó'ní-al, *a.* Possessed

Pá'tri-mo-ny, *n.* An estate derived by inheritance.

Pá'tri-ot, *n.* One who loves his country.

Pá'tri-ót'ic, *a.* Having love to one's country.

Pá'tri-ot-ism, *n.* Love of one's country.

Pa-tris'tic, *a.* Pertaining to the ancient Christian fathers.

Pa-tról', *n.* The guard that goes round a camp at night. — *v. i.* To go round, as a sentry. — *v. t.* To pass round, as a sentry.

Pá'tron, *n.* One who countenances or protects. — *SYN.* Advocate; benefactor

Pát'ron-age, *n.* Special countenance or support; aid.

Pát'ron-al, *a.* Protecting; favoring. [*tron.*]

Pá'tron-ess, *n.* A female

Pát'ron-ize (31), *v. t.* To act the patron to. — *SYN.* To support; favor; aid; defend; uphold.

Pát'ro-ným'ic, *n.* A name derived from an ancestor.

Pát'ten, *n.* The base of a column; a kind of wooden shoe standing on an iron ring. [*drops of rain.*]

Pát'ter, *v. i.* To strike as

Pát'tern, *n.* A model for imitation. — *v. i.* To copy.
Pát'ty, *n.* A little pie.
Pau'ci-ty, *n.* Smallness of number or quantity.
Paunch, or **Páunch**, *n.* The belly.
Pau'per, *n.* A poor person; one who receives alms.
Pau'per-ism, *n.* State of being a pauper; indigence.
Paue, *n.* A stop; cessation; suspense. — *v. i.* To stop; to cease; to wait.
Páve, *v. t.* To lay with stone or brick. [stone or brick.
Páve'ment, *n.* A floor of
Páv'er, *n.* One who lays
Páv'ier, *s.* stones for a pavement.
Pa-vil'ion (-vil'yun), *n.* A tent; a kind of building or turret.
Paw, *n.* The foot of a beast. — *v. i.* or *t.* To scrape or strike with the foot.
Pawn, *n.* A pledge deposited. — *v. t.* To leave as security.
Pawn'bró-ker, *n.* One who lends money on pledge.
Páy, *v. t.* [*imp.* and *p. p.* PAID.] To discharge, as a debt or duty; to reward; to rub over, as with tar, &c. — *v. i.* To be remunerative. — *n.* Payment; reward.
Páy'a-ble, *a.* Justly due.
Páy'-dáy, *n.* A day of reckoning.
Páy-ee', *n.* One to whom a note is made payable.
Páy'-máster, *n.* An officer who makes payment.
Páy'ment, *n.* Act of paying; money paid.
Péa, *n.* (*pl.* Péag, Péage, 23.) A plant and its fruit, used for food.
Péage, *n.* Quiet; repose; freedom from war or disturbance. [to peace; quiet.
Péage'a-ble (11), *a.* Disposed.
Péage'a-bly, *adv.* Quietly.
Péage'ful (17), *a.* Quiet in mind; undisturbed.
Péage'ful-ly, *adv.* Quietly.
Péage'-máker, *n.* One who makes peace by reconciling parties at variance.
Péage'-óffí-ger, *n.* A civil officer; a constable.

Péach (18), *n.* A delicious stone-fruit. [*owl.*
Péa'éock, *n.* A beautiful
Péa'hén, *n.* Female of the peacock. [a point.
Péak, *n.* The top of a hill;
Péál, *n.* A loud sound. — *v. i.* To utter loud and solemn sounds. [a pean.
Pé'an, *n.* A triumphal song;
Péár, *n.* A tree and its fruit.
Péarl, *n.* A white substance found in the oyster. — *v. t.* To adorn with pearls.
Péarl'ash, *n.* Refined potash.
Péarl'y, *a.* Like pearl.
Péag'ant, *n.* One who lives by rural labor. [*rustics.*
Péag'ant-ry, *n.* Peasants;
Péage, *n. pl.* Peas collectively.
Péat, *n.* A species of turf, often used for fuel. [*stone.*
Péb'ble, *n.* A small roundish
Péb'bly, *a.* Full of pebbles.
Pe-cán', *n.* A tree and its nut. [*to sin.*
Pé'e-ca-bil'i-ty, *n.* Liability
Pé'e-ca-ble, *a.* Liable to sin.
Pé'e-ca-díl'io (18), *n.* A slight fault; a petty offense.
Pé'e'cant, *a.* Criminal; faulty.
Péck, *n.* Fourth of a bushel. — *v. t.* To strike with the beak or something pointed.
Pé'e'ti-nal, *a.* Like a comb.
Pé'e'to-ral, *a.* Belonging to the breast. — *n.* A breast-plate; a medicine for the breast.
Pé'e'u-láte, *v. i.* To steal public money; intrusted to one.
Pé'e'u-lá'tion, *n.* Act of peculating; embezzlement.
Pé'e'u-lá'tor, *n.* A robber of the public property.
Pé-eul'iar, *a.* Appropriate; singular; special.
Pé-eul'iar'i-ty (-yár'y-), *n.* Singularity.
Pé-eul'iar-ly, *adv.* In a peculiar manner; particularly.
Pé-eun'ia-ry (-kún'ya-), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, money.
Péd'a-góg'ic, *a.* Suiting,
Péd'a-góg'ic-al, *a.* or pertaining to, a pedagogue.
Péd'a-góg-ism, *n.* Business or character of a pedagogue.
Péd'a-gógue, *n.* A school-master.

Péd'al, *a.* Pertaining to the foot.
Péd'al, *n.* The foot-key of an organ or piano-forte.
Péd'ant, *n.* One who makes a display of learning.
Pe-dánt'ic, *a.* Displaying pedantry. [*of learning.*
Péd'ant-ry, *n.* Ostentation
Péd'dle, *v. i.* To travel and retail goods.
Péd'dler, *n.* A traveling trader in small wares.
Péd'es-tal, *n.* The base of a column, statue, &c.
Pe-dés'tri-an, *a.* Going or performed on foot. — *n.* One who goes on foot.
Pe-dés'tri-an-ism, *n.* Act of walking, and going on foot. [*linings.*
Péd'i-gree, *n.* Genealogy;
Péd'i-ment, *n.* An ornamental crowning of a door, window, &c. [*of infants.*
Pé'do-báp'tism, *n.* Baptism
Pé'do-báp'tist, *n.* One who holds to infant baptism.
Pe-dún'ele (-dún'k'l-), *n.* The stem of a flower and of the fruit of a plant.
Peel (8), *v. t.* To strip of skin or rind. — *v. i.* To come off, as the skin. — *n.* Rind; bark; a large fire shovel.
Peep, *n.* Sly look; first appearance; cry of chickens. — *v. i.* To begin to appear; to cry as a chicken.
Peer, *n.* An equal; a nobleman. — *v. i.* To come in sight.
Peer'age, *n.* Body of peers.
Peer'ess, *n.* Wife of a peer.
Peer'less, *a.* Without an equal; unequalled.
Peev'ish, *a.* Easily vexed. — *syn.* Cross; testy; irritable; capacious; fretful.
Peev'ish-ly, *adv.* In a peevish manner. [*ness.*
Peev'ish-ness, *n.* Fretfulness.
Pég, *n.* A small wooden pin. — *v. t.* (7) To fasten with a peg or pin. [*snare.*
Péll, *n.* Money; — in an odious
Péll'i-can, *n.* A large web-footed water-fowl.
Pe-tí-see' (-leas'), *n.* A silk habit for a female

Páll (1), *n.* A skin; a hide.
Páll'et, *n.* A little ball.

Páll'i-éle, *n.* A thin external skin; film.

Páll-máll', *adv.* Confusedly.

Páll-lú'gid, *a.* Admitting the passage of light; clear; translucent.

Pállt, *n.* A raw or undressed hide. — *v. t.* To strike with pellets or missiles.

Páll'ry, *n.* Furs.

Páll'vis, *n.* The open, bony structure at the lower extremity of the body, which supports and contains the intestines, &c.

Páll'mí-éan, *n.* Meat dried, pounded, and mixed with melted fat and dried fruit.

Páll, *n.* Instrument for writing; a writer; a small inclosure for beasts. — *v. t.* To write; to confine.

Páll'al, *a.* Denouncing or incurring punishment.

Páll'al-ty, *n.* Punishment attached to the commission of a crime.

Páll'ance, *n.* Suffering or pain inflicted or self-imposed for sin.

Pállce, *n. pl.* of Penny.

Páll'ant, *n.* Inclination; decided taste.

Páll'gill, *n.* A brush; an instrument of black lead, colored chalk, or the like, for writing and drawing. — *v. t.* (8) To draw or paint.

Páll'ant, *n.* A hanging appendage; a pennant.

Páll'en-cy, *n.* Suspense; delay of decision.

Páll'ent, *a.* Hanging; suspended; pendulous.

Páll'ing, *a.* Remaining undecided; in suspense.

Páll'u-lóts, *a.* Swinging.

Páll'u-lum, *n.* A body suspended and vibrating.

Páll'e-tra-bíl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being penetrable.

Páll'e-tra-ble, *a.* Capable of being penetrated.

Páll'e-tráte, *v. t.* To pierce; to enter; to feel deeply.

Páll'e-trá'tion, *n.* Act of entering; sagacity.

Páll'e-trá'tive, *a.* Discerning.

Páll'e-trá'ting, *ing*; acute.

Páll'guin (-gwin), *n.* A web-footed marine bird.

Páll-in'su-lá (-sü or -shy-), *n.* Land nearly surrounded by water.

Páll-in'su-lar, *n.* Penguin.

Páll-in'su-lar, *n.* Penguin.

Páll-i-tenge, *n.* Sorrow of heart for sin; contrition.

Páll-i-tent, *a.* Suffering sorrow for sin. — *n.* One sorrowful for sin.

Páll-i-tént'ial, *a.* Pertaining to, or expressing, penitence.

Páll-i-tént'i-a-ry (-shí-a-ry), *a.* Relating to penitence.

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Páll-i-tént'i-a-ry (-shí-a-ry), *a.* Relating to penitence.



Penguin.

Páll'sion-er, *n.* One who receives a pension.

Páll'sive, *a.* Thoughtful; sad. [sive manner.]

Páll'sive-ly, *adv.* In a pensive manner.

Páll'sive-ness, *n.* Melancholy; thoughtfulness.

Páll'stack, *n.* A place to confine water.

Páll, *imp & p. p.* of Pen. Closely confined.

Páll'ta-gon, *n.* A figure of five angles and five sides.

Páll'tág'o-nal, *a.* Having five angles.

Páll'ta-graph, *n.* An instrument for copying figures.

Páll'ta-héd'ral, *a.* Having five equal sides.

Páll'ta-héd'ron, *n.* A figure having five equal sides.

Páll'tám'e-ter, *n.* A poetic verse of five feet.

Páll'tán'gu-lar, *a.* Having five angles.

Páll'ta-té'ch, *n.* First five books of the Old Testament.

Páll'te-cét, *n.* A Jewish festival fifty days after the Passover.

Páll't'house, *n.* A shed sloping from the main building.

Páll'tile, *n.* See Pantile.

Páll'tult, or Pen'tult', *n.* Last syllable but one.

Pe-nú'l'ti-má, *n.* The last syllable but one of a word; penult.

Pe-nú'l'ti-mate, *a.* Of the last syllable but one.

Pe-nú'm'brá, *n.* A partial shade in an eclipse.

Pe-nú'ri-óus, *a.* Very parsimonious; niggardly.

Pe-nú'ri-óus-ly, *adv.* With parsimony.

Pe-nú'ri-óus-ness, *n.* State of being penurious. [gencc.]

Páll'u-ry, *n.* Poverty; indigence.

Páll'ón, *n.* A debtor held as a slave till he works out his debt.

Páll'ón-age, *n.* The servitude of a peon. [flower.]

Páll'o-ny, *n.* A plant and its persons generally; folks. — *v. t.* To stock with inhabitants; to populate.



Pentagon.

PEPPER

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PERMISSION


Pép'per, n. A plant and its hot, pungent seed. — *v. t.* To sprinkle with pepper.
Pép'per-mint, n. An aromatic and pungent plant.
Pép'per-y, a. Hot; pungent; fiery; irritable.
Pép'tle, a. Relating to or promoting digestion.
Pér'ad-vent'ûre, adv. By chance; perhaps.
Per-âm'bu-lâ-te, v. t. To walk round or over.
Per-âm'bu-lâ'tion, n. A passing or walking over.
Per-âm'bu-lâ'tor, n. One who perambulates; an instrument for measuring distances.
Per-çêlv'a-ble (ll), a. Capable of being perceived.
Per-çêlve', v. t. To feel; to observe; to discern.
Per-çênt'age, n. Allowance or duty on a hundred.
Per-çêp'ti-ble, a. Capable of being perceived.
Per-çêp'ti-bly, adv. So as to be perceived.
Per-çêp'tion, n. Act or power of perceiving. — *SYN.* Idea; conception; sentiment; sensation; observation. [ceive].
Per-çêp'tive, a. Able to perceive.
Pêrch, n. A kind of fish; a pole; a roost; a rod. — *v. i.* To light; to roost.
Per-change', adv. Perhaps.
Per-çip'i-ent, a. Having the faculty of perception.
Pêr'eo-lâ-te, v. i. or t. To strain through; to filter.
Pêr'eo-lâ'tion, n. A passing through small interstices; filtration.
Per-eûs'sion (kûsh'un), n. Act or effect of striking; vibratory shock; a stroke.
Per-eû'tient (-shent), a. Striking or having the power to strike.
Per-dî'tion (-dîsh'un), n. Ruin; loss of the soul.
Per-dû', adv. Lost; in a state of concealment.
Pêr'e-gri-nâ'tion, n. A traveling; a wandering.
Pêr'emp-to-ri-ly, adv. Positively; absolutely.
Pêr'emp-to-ri-ness, n. Positiveness.

Pêr'emp-to-ry, a. Positive; absolute.
Per-ên'ni-al, a. Durable; lasting perpetually.
Pêr'fect, a. Complete; finished; consummate.
Pêr'fect, or Per-fêct, v. t. To finish; to complete.
Pêr'fect-er, or Per-fêct'er, n. One who perfects.
Per-fêc'tion, n. State of being perfect; completeness.
Per-fêc'tive, a. Conducive to perfection. [ly].
Pêr'fect-ly, adv. Completely.
Per-fid'i-ôus, a. False to trust; faithless; treacherous.
Per-fid'i-ôus-ly, adv. In a perfidious manner.
Per-fid'i-ôus-ness, n. Quality of being perfidious.
Pêr'fi-dy, n. Violation of faith. — *SYN.* Treachery; disloyalty; faithlessness.
Pêr'fo-râ-te, v. t. To bore or pierce through.
Pêr'fo-râ'tion, n. Act of boring through; a hole bored.
Per-fôrce', adv. Violently; of necessity.
Per-fôr'm', v. t. To do; to execute thoroughly.
Per-fôr'm'ance, n. That which is done; composition; work. [forma].
Per-fôr'm'er, n. One who performs.
Pêr'fûme, or Per-fûme', n. A sweet scent; fragrance.
Per-fûme', v. t. To scent.
Per-fûm'er-y, n. Perfumes in general.
Per-fûne-to-ry, a. Done to get rid of the duty; indifferent; negligent.
Per-hâps', adv. By chance.
Pêri (18), n. A kind of fairy.
Pêr'i-çêr'di-um, n. The membrane inclosing the heart.
Pêr'i-çêrp, n. The ripened ovary of a plant.
Pêr'i-gee, n. Pericarp.
That point in the orbit of the moon which is nearest to the earth.
Pêr'i-hêl'ion (or -hêl'ion), n. The point in a planet's orbit nearest the sun.

Pêr'il, n. Danger; risk; hazard. — *v. t.* (8) To hazard.
Pêr'il-ôus, a. Full of danger.
Pe-rim'e-ter, n. The outer boundary of a figure.
Pêr'i-od, n. A circuit; time of a revolution; series of years; epoch; era; age; end; a complete sentence; the point [.] used in writing and printing.
Pêr'i-ôd'ic-al, a. Regularly returning. — *a.* A periodical magazine.
Pêr'i-ôd'ic-al-ly, adv. At stated periods.
Pe-riph'ery, n. Circumference of a circle.
**Pêr'i-phrâse, } n. A round-
 Pe-riph'ra-sis, } about mode of expression; circumlocution.
Pêr'i-phrâs'tic, a. Expressing or expressed in many words; circumlocutory.
Pêr'ip-neû'mo-n'y, n. Inflammation of the lungs.
Pêr'ish, v. i. To decay; to die; to go to ruin.
Pêr'ish-a-ble, a. Liable to perish; subject to decay.
Pêr'i-stâl'tic, a. Contracting with a worm-like motion.
Pêr'i-style, n. A range of columns round an edifice.
Pêr'i-wig, n. A small wig.
Pêr'i-wink'le, n. A small shell-fish. [oath to].
Pêr'jure, v. t. To make a false
Pêr'ju-rer, n. One who wilfully takes a false oath.
Pêr'ju-ry, n. The act of wilfully taking a false oath.
Pêrk, a. Lively; pert.
**Pêr'ma-nence, } n. Continu-
 Pêr'ma-nen-çy, } uance; duration; fixedness.
Pêr'ma-nent, a. Durable; lasting; without change.
Pêr'ma-nent-ly, adv. With long continuance; durably.
Pêr'me-a-ble, a. Capable of being passed through.
Pêr'me-â-te, v. t. To pass through the interstices or pores of.
Pêr'me-â'tion, n. The act of passing through pores.
Per-mis'si-ble, a. Proper to be permitted; allowable.
Per-mis'sion (-mis'un), n.****



ê, é, î, ô, û, ý, long; â, ê, î, ô, û, ý, short; ôdre, câr, âek, all, what; âre, vgl, tõrm; pique, firm;

Act of permitting; formal consent; leave; liberty.
 Per-mis-sive, *a.* Granting.
 Per-mit, *v. t.* To give permission, or leave; to license.
 Per-mit, or Per-mit, *n.* A warrant in writing.
 Per-mu-ta-tion, *n.* Arrangement of a given number of things in all possible ways.
 Per-ni-cious (-nîsh/ûs-), *a.* Injuring or tending to injure. — *SYN.* Hurtful; noxious; destructive.
 Per-ni-cious-ly (-nîsh/ûs-), *adv.* In a pernicious manner; injuriously.
 Per-o-râ-tion, *n.* The closing part of an oration.
 Per-pen-dic-u-lar, *a.* Up-right; meeting at right angles. — *n.* A line or plane at right angles to an-
 other. 
 Per-pen-dic-u-lar-ly, *adv.* At right angles.
 Per-pe-trâ-te, *v. t.* To do or commit; to perform.
 Per-pe-trâ-tion, *n.* Commission of something wrong.
 Per-pe-trâ-tor, *n.* One who perpetrates.
 Per-pét-u-al, *a.* Never ceasing; everlasting.
 Per-pét-u-al-ly, *adv.* Unceasingly. [perpetual.
 Per-pét-u-â-te, *v. t.* To make Per-pét-u-â-tion, *n.* Endless duration.
 Per-plêx, *v. t.* To embarrass; to puzzle. [ing.
 Per-plêx-ing, *a.* Embarrassing.
 Per-plêx-i-t-y, *n.* State of intricacy; embarrassment.
 Per-quil-gite, *n.* An extra allowance in money or other things. [made from pears.
 Per-ry, *n.* A kind of cider.
 Per-sé-ute, *v. t.* To pursue with malignity; to harass.
 Per-sé-ution, *n.* State of being persecuted.
 Per-sé-ú-tor, *n.* One who persecutes.
 Per-se-vér-ance, *n.* A persisting in what is undertaken.
 Per-se-vère, *v. i.* To persist.

Per-se-vér-ing-ly, *adv.* With perseverance.
 Per-sim'mon, *n.* A tree and its fruit, found from New York southward.
 Per-sist, *v. i.* To persevere steadily and firmly.
 Per-sist-ence, *n.* Perseverance against opposition; steady pursuit.
 Per-son (per'son), *n.* A living human being; one; outward appearance.
 Per-son-a-ble, *a.* Having a well-formed body.
 Per-son-age, *n.* A person of distinction.
 Per-son-al, *a.* Belonging to a person; movable.
 Per-son-ál-i-ty, *n.* Direct application to a person.
 Per-son-al-ly, *adv.* In person.
 Per-son-al-ty, *n.* Personal property or estate.
 Per-son-â-te, *v. t.* To represent. [representing.
 Per-son-â-tion, *n.* Act of Per-son-i-fi-câ-tion, *n.* A representation of inanimate things as living beings.
 Per-son-i-fy, *v. t.* To regard or treat as a person.
 Per-spé-ctive, *a.* Relating to vision. — *n.* Art of representing objects correctly on a plain surface.
 Per-spi-câ-cious, *a.* Quick-sighted; discerning; keen.
 Per-spi-câc-i-ty, *n.* Acuteness of sight or discernment.
 Per-spi-cú-i-ty, *n.* Clearness.
 Per-spic-u-ous, *a.* Clear, especially in statement; plain.
 Per-spir-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being perspired.
 Per-spi-râ-tion, *n.* Excretion through the pores; sweat.
 Per-spire, *v.* To emit fluid matter through the pores; to sweat.
 Per-suâ-de, *v. t.* To influence by argument or entreaty.
 Per-suâ-si-ble (-swâ/-), *a.* Capable of being persuaded.
 Per-suâ-gion, *n.* Act of persuading; creed; belief; reason. [persuade.
 Per-suâ-sive, *a.* Tending to Per-suâ-sive-ness, *n.* Quality of being persuasive.
 Pért, *a.* Smart; brisk; saucy.

Per-tân' (8), *v. i.* To belong; to relate.
 Pérti-nâ-cious, *a.* Holding firmly to any opinion or purpose. — *SYN.* Firm; constant; stubborn; obstinate.
 Pérti-nâ-cious-ly, *adv.* In a pertinacious manner.
 Pérti-nâc'i-ty, *n.* Obstinacy in adherence.
 Pérti-nence, *n.* Fitness; Pérti-nen-cy, [suitableness.
 Pérti-nent, *a.* Appropriate to the case. — *SYN.* Relevant; apt; appropriate; [purpose.
 Pérti-nent-ly, *adv.* To the Pért-ly, *adv.* Smartly; saucily; impudently.
 Pért-ness, *n.* Quality of being pert; sauciness.
 Per-turb, *v. t.* To disturb the mind of; to agitate.
 Pértur-bâ-tion, *n.* Disturbance of the mind or passions; disquiet. [of hair.
 Pért-uke, *n.* An artificial cap.
 Per-ru'gal, *n.* Act of perusing. [tention.
 Per-ruge, *v. t.* To read with at-Pér-vâ-de, *v. t.* To pass through. [rading.
 Per-vâ-gion, *n.* Act of per-Pér-vâ-sive, *a.* Tending, or having power, to pervade.
 Per-vér-se, *a.* Obstinate in the wrong; froward.
 Per-vér-se-ly, *adv.* In a perverse manner.
 Per-vér-se-ness (10), *n.* Quality of being perverse.
 Per-vér-sion, *n.* A diverting from the proper use.
 Per-vér-si-ty (11), *n.* State of being perverse.
 Per-vér-sive, *a.* Tending to pervert or corrupt.
 Per-vért, *v. t.* To turn from truth or from the right; to corrupt.
 Pérvi-ous, *a.* Capable of being penetrated.
 Pérvi-ous-ness, *n.* Quality of being pervious.
 Pést, *n.* Plague; pestilence.
 Péster, *v. t.* To harass with little vexations; to annoy.
 Pést-house, *n.* A hospital for infectious diseases.
 Peg-tif'er-ous, *a.* Pestilential; troublesome.

són, ór, dg, wôlf, tód, tóbk; ãrn, rye, pull; ç, g, soß; e, ü, hard; æ; exist; u as ng; this.

Pēs'ti-lence, *n.* Contagious distemper; plague.

Pēs'ti-lent, *a.* Noxious to health, morals, society, &c.

Pēs'ti-lén'tial, *a.* Containing, or tending to, the plague.

Pēs'tile (pēs'l), *n.* An instrument for pounding and breaking things in a mortar.

Pēt, *n.* Fit of peevishness; any creature fondled or indulged. — *v. t.* (7) [*p. p.* PETTED.] To treat as a pet; to fondle. [*leaf.*

Pēt'al, or **Pē't'al**, *n.* A flower-petal; *a.* Having petals.

Pe-tārd', *n.* A piece of ordnance for blowing up works.

Pēt'ti-ōle, *n.* Foot-stalk of a leaf. [*tie*; mean.

Pēt'tit (pēt'y), *a.* Small; little. [*tion* (-tish/un), *n.* Request; prayer. — *v. t.* To supplicate; to solicit.

Pe-ti'tion-er (-tish/un-), *n.* One who offers a petition.

Petit-maitre (pēt-mā'tr or pēt'te-mā'tr), *n.* A dangle about ladies; fop; coxcomb.

Pēt'rel, *n.* A long-winged, web-footed sea-fowl.

Pe-trēs'cence, *n.* A changing into stone. [*stone.*

Pe-trēs'cent, *a.* Becoming

Pēt'ri-fāc'tion, *n.* Conversion into stone.

Pēt'ri-fāc'tive, *a.* Having power to change into stony matter; petrific.

Pe-trif'ic, *a.* Having power to turn to stone.

Pēt'ri-fy, *v. t.* To convert into stone or a stony substance. — *v. i.* To become stone.

Pe-trō-le-um, *n.* An inflammable, bituminous liquid exuding from the earth.

Pēt'ti-eōat, *n.* A woman's under garment. [*lawyer.*

Pēt'ti-fōg'ger, *n.* A petty

Pēt'ti-fōg'ger-y, *n.* Mean business of a lawyer.

Pēt'tish, *a.* Fretful; peevish.

Pēt'tish-ly, *adv.* Peevishly.

Pēt'tish-ness, *n.* Fretfulness.

Pēt'ti-tōes, *n. pl.* The toes or feet of a pig.

Pēt'ty, *a.* Small; trifling.

Pēt'u-lance, *n.* Peevishness.

Pēt'u-lant, *a.* Peevish; fretful; irritable.

Pēt'u-lant-ly, *adv.* In a petulant manner.

Pew (pū), *n.* An inclosed seat in a church. [*wing.*

Pē'wit, *n.* A bird; the lap-

Pew'ter, *n.* A compound of tin and lead.

Phā'e-ton, *n.* An open four-wheeled carriage.

Phāl'anx, *n.* A compact body of soldiers.

Phāl'an-stēr-y, *n.* The residence or the common stock of a community of Fourierites; the community itself.

Phān'tasm, *n.* Mental image of a real or of an imaginary object; an optical illusion.

Phan-tās'ma-gō'ri-ā, *n.* Illusive images.

Phān'tom, *n.* An apparition.

Phār'a-sā'ic, } *a.* Like the

Phār'a-sā'ic-al, } Pharisees; formal. [*in religion.*

Phār'i-sā-ism, *n.* Hypocrisy

Phār'i-see, *n.* One of a Jewish sect strict in the externals of religion.

Phār'ma-cēu'tic, *a.* Pertaining to pharmacy.

Phār'ma-cy, *n.* Preparation of medicines.

Phā'ros, *n.* A light-house.

Phār'ynx, *n.* Cavity above the windpipe, and into which the nose and mouth open.

Phāse (8), *n.* Appearance.

Phā'sis, *n. (pl. Phā'sēs.)* An appearance; a phase.

Phēag'ant, *n.* A gullinaceous bird found wild in Europe.

Phē'nix, *n.* A fabulous bird, thought to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes.

Phē-nōm'e-non, *n. (pl. Phē-nōm'e-nā.)* An appearance; any thing remarkable.

Phī'al, *n.* A glass vessel.

Phīl'an-thrōp'ic, } *a.*

Phīl'an-thrōp'ic-al, } Having good will to mankind.

Phī-lān'thro-pist, *n.* A person of general benevolence.

Phī-lān'thro-py, *n.* The love of mankind at large.

Phī-lip'pie, *n.* Any invective discourse or declamation.

Phīl'o-lōg'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to philology.

Phī-lō'g-er, } *n.* One versed

Phī-lō'g-ist, } in philology.

Phī-lō'gy, } *n.* The study of language, especially in a philosophical manner.

Phīl'o-mel, *n.* The night-gale.

Phī'l'o-pro-gēn'a-tive-ness, *n.* The love of offspring.

Phī-lō's-o-pher, *n.* One skilled in philosophy.

Phīl'o-sōph'ic, } *a.* Per-

Phīl'o-sōph'ic-al, } taining or according to philosophy; rational; cool.

Phīl'o-sōph'ic-al-ly, *adv.* According to philosophy; calmly; wisely; rationally.

Phī-lō's-o-phire, *v. t.* To reason like a philosopher.

Phī-lō's-o-phy, *n.* Knowledge of phenomena, as explained by, and resolved into, causes and reasons, powers and laws. [*cite love.*

Phīl'ter, *n.* A potion to expel. [*n.* The face; visage.

Phīc-bō't-o-mist, *n.* One who lets blood with a lancet.

Phīc-bō't-o-my, *n.* Act or art of opening a vein.

Phīlēm (fēm), *n.* Cold animal fluid; mucus; sluggishness; coldness; dullness.

Phīl'e-māt'ic, *a.* Abounding with phlegm; cold; dull.

Phīlōx, *n.* A flowering plant.

Phōe'nix, *n.* See *Phoenix*.

Pho-nē't'ic, *a.* Relating to the representation of sounds by characters.

Pho-nē'tics, *n. sing.* Science of the sounds of the human voice; phonology.

Pho-nōg'a-phy, *n.* A representation of sounds, each by its distinctive character.

Pho-nō'l'o-gy, *n.* The science of vocal elementary sounds.

Phōs-phō'rec', *v. t.* To exhibit a phosphoric light.

Phōs-phō-rēs'cence, *n.* A faint light without heat.

Phōs-phō-rēs'cent, *a.* Shining without heat.


Phos-phō'ric, *a.* Obtained from phosphorus.

Phōs-pho-rus, *n.* A combustible substance exhibiting a faint light in the dark.

Phō'to-grāph, *n.* A picture

obtained by the action of light on chemically prepared surfaces.
Pho-tôg'-ra-phy, *n.* Art of producing pictures on chemically prepared paper by the agency of light.
Pho-tô-m'e-ter, *n.* An instrument to measure the relative intensities of light.
Phrase, *n.* A sentence; mode of speech; style; diction. — *v. t.* To name or style.
Phrâ'-ge-ôl'o-gy, *n.* Manner of expression.
Phre-nê't'ic, *a.* Mad; frantic.
Phre-nôl'o-gist, *n.* One versed in phrenology.
Phre-nôl'o-gy, *n.* Science of the special functions of the parts of the brain.
Phrên-gy, *n.* Madness.
Phthi's'ic (tiz'ik), *n.* Habitual difficulty of breathing.
Phthi's'ic-al (tiz'-), *a.* Breathing hard.
Phthi's'is (thi'sis), *n.* A consumption of the lungs.
Phy-lâe'ter-y, *n.* A parchment with a passage of Scripture written on it.
Phy's'ic (s), *n.* The art of healing; medicine. — *v. t.* To evacuate the bowels of.
Phy's'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to nature; external; corporeal.
Phy's'ic-al-ly, *adv.* According to nature.
Phy-si'cian (-zish'an), *n.* One who practices physic; a doctor of medicine.
Phy's'ics, *n. sing.* Science of nature or natural objects.
Phy's-i-ôg'-no-mist, *n.* One skilled in physiognomy.
Phy's-i-ôg'-no-my, *n.* The art of discerning the character of the mind from the face.
Phy's-i-o-log'ic, { *a.* Per-
Phy's-i-o-log'ic-al, } taining to physiology.
Phy's-i-ôl'o-gist, *n.* One who is versed in physiology.
Phy's-i-ôl'o-gy, *n.* The science of living beings.
Phy'tôl'o-gy, *n.* Doctrine of plants; botany.
Ph'æ-u-lar, *a.* Expiatory.
Ph'æ-no-fôr-te, *n.* A musical keyed instrument. [walk.
Ph'áz-zá (18), *n.* A covered

P'ic-a, *n.* A printing type of which there are two sizes, called respectively **pica** and **small pica**.
Pick, *v. t.* To choose; to gather; to open. — *n.* A sharp-pointed tool.
Pick'âx, { *n.* An ax that
Pick'âxe, } has a point.
Pick'ed, *a.* Pointed; sharp.
Pick'et, *n.* A sharpened stake; a guard in front of an army. — *v. t.* To fortify with pickets; to fasten to a picket.
Pick'le (pik'l), *n.* Brine; thing pickled. — *v. t.* To preserve in brine.
Pick'pôck-et, *n.* One who steals from another's pocket.
Pie'nie, *n.* A pleasure party in which each one furnishes refreshment.
Pie-tô'r'i-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or illustrated by, pictures.
Piet'ûre, *n.* A likeness in colors; any kind of drawing. — *v. t.* To draw or paint a resemblance of; to represent.
Piet'ûr-ês-que, *a.* Fitted to form a pleasing picture.
Pid'dle, *v. i.* To deal in trifles; to feed squeamishly.
Pie, *n.* Paste baked with something in it, or under it; the magpie.
Pie'bald, *a.* Of various colors.
Piêce, *n.* A part; a patch; a fragment. — *v. t.* To mend by the addition of a piece; to patch.
Piêce-mêal, *a.* Single. — *adv.* In or by pieces or parts; in fragments.
Pied (pid), *a.* Party-colored.
Piêr, *n.* Support of an arch; a mound; a mole.
Piêr'-glass, *n.* A glass between windows.
Piêrce, *v. t.* To penetrate.
Piêr'ing, *a.* Keen; sharp.
Pi'e-tism, *n.* Strict devotion.
Pi'e-ty, *n.* Veneration with love of God; filial duty.
Pig, *n.* A young swine; mass of metal, as extracted from the ore. — *v. i.* To bring forth pigs; to lie together like pigs.
Pig'ëon (pü'un), *n.* A gal-

linaceous bird of several species.
Pig'ëon-hôle (pü-un-), *n.* A little division in a case for papers.
Pig'gin, *n.* A kind of dipper.
Pig'ment, *n.* A colored substance for painting; paint.
Pig'my, *n.* See *Pygmy*.
Pike, *n.* A lance; a spear; a kind of fresh-water fish.
Pik'ed, *a.* Ending in a point.
Pi-lâs'ter, *n.* A square column. 
Pil'chard, *n.* A fish resembling the herring.
Pile, *n.* A heap; an edifice; a piece of timber driven into ground. — *v. t.* To heap; to accumulate.
Pileg, *n. pl.* A disease.
Pil'fer, *v. t.* To steal in a petty way; to filch.
Pil'fer-er, *n.* One guilty of petty theft.
Pil'grim, *n.* A traveler to holy places; a wanderer.
Pil'grim-age, *n.* A journey to a place deemed sacred.
Pill (l), *n.* A medicine in form of a small ball.
Pil'lage, *n.* That which is taken by open force. — *SYN.* Plunder; rapine; spoil. — *v. t.* To plunder; to strip.
Pil'lâ-ger, *n.* One who pillages.
Pil'lâr, *n.* A column; a pier; a prop.
Pil'lion, *n.* A cushion attached to the hinder part of a saddle for riding on.
Pil'lô-ry, *n.* A frame to confine criminals by the head and hands.
Pil'lôw, *n.* A cushion for the head. — *v. t.* To rest on a pillow.
Pil'lôw-câse, *n.* A cloth cover for a pillow.
Pil'ot, *n.* One who steers a ship; a guide. — *v. t.* To steer; to guide.
Pil'ot-age, *n.* The pay or office of a pilot. [curer.
Pimp, *n.* A pander; a pro-Pim'per-nel, *n.* A plant.
Pimple, *n.* A small pointed elevation on the skin.

sôn, ôr, dq, wôlf, tôb, tôk; ùrn, rje, pull; ç, ê, soft; e, ê, hard; a; exist; u as ng; thia.

Pim'pled, *a.* Having pimples on the skin.

Pin, *n.* A pointed instrument for fastening clothes, &c. — *v. t.* (7) To fasten with a pin.

Pin'a-fore', *n.* A kind of apron; a tire.

Pin'-eäse, *n.* A case for holding pins.

Pinch, *v. t.* To squeeze, as with the ends of the fingers. — *n.* A squeezing or gripe.

Pinch'beck, *n.* A yellow mixture of copper and zinc.

Pin'cerg, { *n. pl.* A tool for
Pinch'erg, } drawing nails.

Pin'eush-ion, *n.* A small cushion for pins.

Pine, *n.* An evergreen tree or its wood. — *v. t.* To languish.

Pine'-äp'ple, *n.* A fruit which resembles the cone of a pine-tree.

Pin'-feath'er, *n.* A small or short feather.

Pin'fold, *n.* A place in which to confine beasts.

Pin'ion (-yun), *n.* A quill; a wing; tooth of a wheel. — *v. t.* To blind the wings or arms of.

Pink, *n.* A flower; a small eye; a reddish color. — *v. t.* To work with eyelet-holes.

Pin'-mon'ey, *n.* A wife's pocket-money. [a boat.]

Pin'nage, *n.* A small vessel;

Pin'na-ele, *n.* A turret; summit; a high point. [gills.]

Pint, *n.* Half a quart; four

Pin'tle, *n.* A little pin; a long iron bolt. [pines.]

Pin'y, *a.* Abounding with

Piv'o-neer', *n.* One who goes before to clear the way; a first settler.

Piv'o-ny, *n.* A perennial plant; a peony.

Pi'oñs, *a.* Religious; godly.

Pi'oñs-ly, *adv.* In a pious manner.

Pip, *v. t.* To chirp. — *n.* The seed of an apple; orange, &c.; a disease of fowls.

Pipe, *n.* A tube, especially one for smoking; a cask. — *v.* To play on a pipe.

Pip'kin, *n.* A small earthen boiler. [ple.]

Pip'pin, *n.* A species of apple. — *n.* Sharpness; severity.

Pi'quant (pi'k'ant), *a.* Pricking; pungent; severe; tart.

Pique (peek), *n.* A feeling of resentment. — *SYN.* Spite; grudge. — *v. t.* To irritate; to nettles; to stimulate.

Pi-qué't (-két'), *n.* A game at cards. [seas.] literary theft.

Pi'ra-gy, *n.* Robbery on the sea. — *n.* One who robs on the seas. — *v. t.* To publish without permission, as books or writings.

Pi-rát'ic-al, *a.* Practicing robbery on the sea.

Pis'ea-ry, *n.* Right of fishing in another man's waters.

Pis'ea-tó-ri-al, } *a.* Relating
Pis'ea-to-ry, } to fishing or fishes. [contempt.]

Pish, *interj.* expressive of Pig'mire, *n.* The ant.

Pis-tá'chio, *n.* Nut of a kind of turpentine-tree. [coin.]

Pis'ta-reen', *n.* A small silver

Pis'til, *n.* An organ in a flower, inclosing the seed.

Pis'tol, *n.* The smallest of fire-arms. — *v. t.* (8) To shoot with a pistol.

Pis-tóle', *n.* A gold coin of Spain, worth about \$3.60.

Pis-ton, *n.* A short solid cylinder fitted to a hollow one within which it moves.

Pit, *n.* A deep hole; the stone of certain fruits. — *v. t.* To sink in hollows.

Pitch, *n.* A black, sticky substance obtained from tar; point; descent; degree of elevation of the voice, of an instrument, &c. — *v. t.* To smear with pitch; to fix firmly; to toss; to set the tone of. — *v. i.* To rise and fall, as a ship on the waves.

Pitch'er, *n.* A vessel with a spout. [throw hay, &c.]

Pitch'fork, *n.* A fork to

Pitch'-pipe, *n.* An instrument to give the key-note.

Pitch'y, *a.* Like pitch; sticky; black; dismal.

Pit'-coal, *n.* Coal dug from the earth.

Pit'e-ous, *a.* Capable of exciting pity; sorrowful.

Pit'e-ous-ly, *adv.* In a piteous manner.

Pit'fall, *n.* A pit slightly covered, as a trap.

Pith, *n.* The soft substance in plants; strength or force

Pith'ly, *adv.* With strength or energy. [pithy.]

Pith'less, *n.* State of being

Pith'less, *a.* Wanting pith or strength.

Pith'y, *a.* Consisting of pith; energetic; forcible.

Pit'a-ble, *a.* Deserving pity.

Pit'i-ful (18), *a.* Compassionate; base; mean; pality.

Pit'i-ful-ly, *adv.* In a pitiful manner; contemptibly.

Pit'less, *a.* Void of pity.

Pit'man (21), *n.* One who works in a pit.

Pit'saw, *n.* A large saw to be used by two men.

Pit'tance, *n.* A small allowance; a mere trifle.

Pi-tú'l-tous, } *a.* Consisting
Pi-tú'l-ta-ry, } of mucus.

Pit'y, *n.* Sympathy for another's distresses. — *SYN.* Sympathy; compassion. — *v. t.* To have sympathy for.

Piv'ot, *n.* A pin on which any thing turns.

Pla'ea-bñl'ty, *n.* Willingness to forgive. [give.]

Pla'ea-ble, *a.* Willing to forgive.

Pla-eñrd', *n.* A printed paper posted in a public place. — *v. t.* To notify publicly.

Place, *n.* A portion of space; locality; rank; office; room; residence. — *v. t.* To fix; to locate; to settle.

Place'man (21), *n.* One holding an office under government.

Pla'cid, *a.* Pleased; contented; calm; quiet; mild.

Pla-çid'i-ty, } *n.* Calmness;
Pla'cid-ness, } mildness;
unruffled state.

Pla'cid-ly, *adv.* In a placid manner; calmly; mildly.

Pla'gi-a-rism, *n.* Literary theft; piracy.

Pla'gi-a-rist, } *n.* One who
Pla'gi-a-ry, } purloins the writings of another.



Pine-apple.

Plā'gi-a-rize, *v. t.* To be guilty of literary theft.
Plā'gue, *n.* A contagious disease; vexation. — *v. t.* To trouble; to vex.
Plā'gu'y (plā'g'y), *a.* Vexatious.
Plā'ge, *n.* A fish allied to the plaik.
Plā'id, *n.* A variegated stuff.
Plā'in, *a.* Flat; level; frank; clear; evident; homely. — *n.* A level ground.
Plā'in'y, *adv.* In a plain manner; sincerely; bluntly; clearly.
Plā'in'ness, *n.* State of being plain; flatness; clearness; want of ornament.
Plā'int, *n.* A complaint; cry of distress; lamentation.
Plā'int'iff, *n.* One who commences a lawsuit.
Plā'nt'ive, *a.* Mourningful.
Plā'it, *n.* A fold, as of cloth. — *v. t.* To fold; to braid.
Plā'n, *n.* Any thing devised; a scheme; model. — *v. t.* (7) To scheme; to contrive in thought; to devise.
Plā'nch, *v. t.* To plank.
Plā'ne, *n.* A level surface; a joiner's tool. — *v. t.* To smooth with a plane.
Plā'n'et, *n.* A celestial body revolving about another.
Plā'n'et-a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, planets.
Plā'ne-tree, *n.* An oriental tree; also, a North American tree, often called *button-wood*.
Plā'n'ish, *v. t.* To make
Plā'n'i-sphē're, *n.* A sphere projected on a plane, as a map.
Plā'nk, *n.* A piece of sawed timber thicker than a board. — *v. t.* To cover with planks.
Plā'n, *n.* An organic body without sensation or voluntary motion; any vegetable production; an herb; a tree. — *v. t.* To set in the earth; to settle.
Plā'n'tain, *n.* A West India tree and its fruit; an herb.
Plā'n-tā'tion, *n.* A place planted with trees; a colony; a large cultivated estate.
Plā'n't'er, *n.* The owner of a plantation.

Plānt'le, *n.* A plant in embryo.
Plān'ti-grā'de, *n.* An animal that walks on the sole of the foot, as the bear.
Plāsh, *n.* A puddle of water. — *v. t.* To dash, as water; to splash; to cut and interweave, as branches.
Plāsh'y, *a.* Watery; abounding with puddles.
Plāsm, *n.* A mold for wet-plā'ster, *n.* A composition of lime, sand, and water; an adhesive salve. — *v. t.* (8) To cover with plaster.
Plā'ster-ing, *n.* A covering of plaster; plaster-work.
Plā'stic, *a.* Giving form; capable of being formed, molded, or modeled. [ing plastic.
Plas-tic'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being plastic. [ing plastic.
Plāt, *v. t.* To interweave. — *n.* A level piece of ground.
Plā'te, *n.* A flat piece of metal; wrought silver; a shallow vessel; a casting from type. — *v. t.* To coat with metal.
Plāt'ed, *p. a.* Overlaid with some other metal, especially silver.
Pla-teau' (plā-tō', 18), *n.* A flat, broad, and elevated area of land. [fill a plate.
Plā'te'ful (26), *n.* Enough to
Plāt'en, *n.* The flat part of a printing-press.
Plāt'form, *n.* Floor of boards or planks; a terrace; a declaration of principles.
Plāt'num, or **Pla-ti-num**, *n.* A very heavy metal resembling silver.
Plāt'i-tū'de, *n.* Insipidity; a weak or empty remark.
Pla-tō'n'ic, *a.* Relating to Plato; intellectually refined.
Plāt'o-nism, *n.* The philosophy of Plato. [Plato.
Plāt'o-nist, *n.* A follower of Plato.
Plāt'oon', *n.* Half of a company of soldiers. [dish.
Plāt'ter, *n.* A broad shallow
Plau'dit, *n.* Expression of applause; praise bestowed.
Plau'gi-bil'i-ty, *n.* Speciousness; appearance of right.
Plau'gi-ble, *a.* Superficially pleasing; apparently right. — *SYN.* Specious. [show.
Plau'gi-bly, *adv.* With fair

Plāy, *v. i.* To sport; to contend in a game; to act. — *v. t.* To put in action; to perform. — *n.* Sport; recreation; game; a drama.
Plāy'-bill, *n.* Advertisement of a play.
Plāy'er, *n.* One who plays.
Plāy'fēl-lōw, *n.* A companion in play.
Plāy'ful, *a.* Given to, or full of, play; sportive. [news.
Plāy'ful-ness, *n.* Sportiveness.
Plāy'-house, *n.* A theater.
Plāy'mā'te, *n.* A play-fellow.
Plāy'thing, *n.* A toy.
Plē'a (18), *n.* What is advanced in support of a cause; an excuse.
Plēad, *v. i.* To urge; to supplicate earnestly; to argue.
Plēad'er, *n.* One who pleads.
Plēad'ing, *n.* Allegation.
Plēag'ant, *a.* Giving pleasure; pleasing; gratifying; delightful; gay.
Plēag'ant-ly, *adv.* In a pleasant manner; gayly.
Plēag'ant-ry, *n.* Cheerfulness; sprightly talk; liveliness; gaiety; merriment.
Plēage, *v. t.* To give pleasure; to make glad. — *v. i.* To choose; to like.
Plēag'ing, *a.* Giving pleasure.
Plēag'ur-a-ble, *a.* Giving pleasure; pleasing.
Plēag'ure (plēsh'ur), *n.* Gratification; delight.
Plē-bā'n (bē'yan), *a.* Vulgar; common. — *n.* One of the common people.
Plē'dge, *n.* A pawn; a deposit given as a security. — *v. t.* To give as security; to pawn. [hint.
Plē'dg'et, *n.* A small tent of
Plē'la-dēs (-yā-), *n. pl.* A
Plē'lādē (-yādā), } cluster of seven stars in the constellation Taurus.
Plē'nā-ry, *a.* Full; complete.
Plē-nip'o-tē'nce, *n.* Fullness of power. [power.
Plē-nip'o-tē'nt, *a.* Of full
Plē'n'i-po-tē'nt'i-a-ry (-shī-a-), *n.* One having full power to transact any business; an envoy.
Plē'n'i-tū'de, *n.* Fullness.
Plē'n'te-ō's, *a.* Abundant.

Pát'tern, *n.* A model for imitation. — *v. i.* To copy.
Pát'ty, *n.* A little pie.
Pau'ci-ty, *n.* Smallness of number or quantity.
Paunch, or **Päunch**, *n.* The belly.
Pau'per, *n.* A poor person; one who receives alms.
Pau'per-ism, *n.* State of being a pauper; indigence.
Pause, *n.* A stop; cessation; suspense. — *v. i.* To stop; to cease; to wait.
Päve, *v. t.* To lay with stone or brick. [stone or brick.
Päve'ment, *n.* A floor of
Pä'ver, *n.* One who lays
Pä'ver, } stones for a pavement.
Pa-vil'lon (-vil'yun), *n.* A tent; a kind of building or turret.
Päw, *n.* The foot of a beast. — *v. i.* or *t.* To scrape or strike with the foot.
Päwn, *n.* A pledge deposited. — *v. t.* To leave as security.
Päwn'brö-ker, *n.* One who lends money on pledge.
Päy, *v. t.* [*imp.* and *p. p.* PAID.] To discharge, as a debt or duty; to reward; to rub over, as with tar, &c. — *v. i.* To be remunerative. — *n.* Payment; reward.
Päy'a-ble, *a.* Justly due.
Päy'-däy, *n.* A day of reckoning.
Päy-ce', *n.* One to whom a note is made payable.
Päy'-mä's-ter, *n.* An officer who makes payment.
Päy'ment, *n.* Act of paying; money paid.
Päa, *n.* (*pl.* **Päag**, **Päage**, 23.) A plant and its fruit, used for food.
Päage, *n.* Quiet; repose; freedom from war or disturbance. (to peace; quiet.
Päage'a-ble (11), *a.* Disposed
Päage'a-bly, *adv.* Quietly.
Päage'ful (17), *a.* Quiet in mind; undisturbed.
Päage'ful-ly, *adv.* Quietly.
Päage'-mäk'er, *n.* One who makes peace by reconciling parties at variance.
Päage'-öf'fi-çer, *n.* A civil officer; a constable.

Päach (18), *n.* A delicious stone-fruit. [fowl.
Päa'öck, *n.* A beautiful
Päa'hen, *n.* Female of the peacock. [a point.
Päak, *n.* The top of a hill;
Päal, *n.* A loud sound. — *v. i.* To utter loud and solemn sounds. [a pean.
Pä'an, *n.* A triumphal song;
Päär, *n.* A tree and its fruit.
Päarl, *n.* A white substance found in the oyster. — *v. t.* To adorn with pearls.
Päarl'ash, *n.* Refined potash.
Päarl'y, *a.* Like pearl.
Päag'ant, *n.* One who lives by rural labor. [rustics.
Päag'an't-ry, *n.* Peasants;
Päage, *n. pl.* Peas collectively.
Päat, *n.* A species of turf, often used for fuel. [stone.
Päb'ble, *n.* A small roundish
Päb'bly, *a.* Full of pebbles.
Pe-cän', *n.* A tree and its nut. [to sin.
Päe-ca-bül'i-ty, *n.* Liability
Päe-ca-ble, *a.* Liable to sin.
Päe-ca-dül'lo (18), *n.* A slight fault; a petty offense.
Päe'eant, *a.* Criminal; faulty.
Päeck, *n.* Fourth of a bushel. — *v. t.* To strike with the beak or something pointed.
Päe'ti-nal, *a.* Like a comb.
Päe'to-ral, *a.* Belonging to the breast. — *n.* A breast-plate; a medicine for the breast.
Päe'u-läte, *v. i.* To steal public money; intrusted to one.
Päe'u-lä'tion, *n.* Act of peculating; embezzlement.
Päe'u-lä'tor, *n.* A robber of the public property.
Pe-cül'iar, *a.* Appropriate; singular; special.
Pe-cül'lar'i-ty (-yär'y-), *n.* Singularity.
Pe-cül'lar-ly, *adv.* In a peculiar manner; particularly.
Pe-cün'a-ry (-kün'ya-), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, money.
Päd'a-gög'le, } *a.* Sulting,
Päd'a-gög'ic-al, } or pertaining to, a pedagogue.
Päd'a-gög-igm, *n.* Business or character of a pedagogue.
Päd'a-gög'ue, *n.* A school-master.

Pä'd'al, *a.* Pertaining to the foot.
Päd'al, *n.* The foot-key of an organ or piano-forte.
Päd'ant, *n.* One who makes a display of learning.
Pe-dän't'le, *a.* Displaying
pedantry. [of learning.
Päd'an't-ry, *n.* Ostentation
Päd'dle, *v. i.* To travel and retail goods.
Päd'dler, *n.* A traveling trader in small wares.
Päd'es-tal, *n.* The base of a column, statue, &c.
Pe-dës'tri-an, *a.* Going or performed on foot. — *n.* One who goes on foot.
Pe-dës'tri-an-igm, *n.* Act of walking, and going on foot. [lineage.
Päd'i-gree, *n.* Genealogy;
Päd'i-ment, *n.* An ornamental crowning of a door, window, &c. [of infants.
Päd'o-bäp'tism, *n.* Baptism
Päd'o-bäp'tist, *n.* One who holds to infant baptism.
Pe-dün'ele (-dünp'el), *n.* The stem of a flower and of the fruit of a plant.
Peel (8), *v. t.* To strip of skin or rind. — *v. i.* To come off, as the skin. — *n.* Rind; bark; a large fire shovel.
Peep, *n.* Sly look; first appearance; cry of chickens. — *v. i.* To begin to appear; to cry as a chicken.
Peer, *n.* An equal; a nobleman. — *v. i.* To come in sight.
Peer'age, *n.* Body of peers.
Peer'ess, *n.* Wife of a peer.
Peer'less, *a.* Without an equal; unequalled.
Peev'ish, *a.* Easily vexed. — *SYN.* Cross; testy; irritable; captious; fretful. [ness.
Peev'ish-ness, *n.* Fretfulness.
Peev'ish-ly, *adv.* In a peevish manner.
Päg, *n.* A small wooden pin. — *v. t.* (7) To fasten with a peg or pin. [sense.
Pälf, *n.* Money; — in an odious
Pälf'i-can, *n.* A large web-footed water-fowl.
Pe-lisse' (-lesse'), *n.* A silk habit for a female

Páll (1), *n.* A skin; a hide.

Páll'et, *n.* A little ball.

Páll'ie-éle, *n.* A thin external skin; film.

Páll-möll', *adv.* Confusedly.
Pel-lú'gid, *a.* Admitting the passage of light; clear; translucent.

Páll't, *n.* A raw or undressed hide. — *v. t.* To strike with pellets or missiles.

Páll'try, *n.* Furs.

Páll'vis, *n.* The open, bony structure at the lower extremity of the body, which supports and contains the intestines, &c.

Pém'mi-eán, *n.* Meat dried, pounded, and mixed with melted fat and dried fruit.

Pén, *n.* Instrument for writing; a writer; a small inclosure for beasts. — *v. t.* To write; to confine.

Pén'al, *a.* Denouncing or incurring punishment.

Pén'al-ty, *n.* Punishment attached to the commission of a crime.

Pén'ance, *n.* Suffering or pain inflicted or self-imposed for sin.

Pénce, *n. pl.* of Penny.

Penchant (pong'shóng'), *n.* Inclination; decided taste.

Pén'cil, *n.* A brush; an instrument of black lead, colored chalk, or the like, for writing and drawing. — *v. t.* (8) To draw or paint.

Pénd'ant, *n.* A hanging appendage; a pennant.

Pénd'en-cy, *n.* Suspense; delay of decision.

Pénd'ent, *a.* Hanging; suspended; pendulous.

Pénd'ing, *a.* Remaining undecided; in suspense.

Pénd'u-lous, *a.* Swinging.

Pénd'u-lum, *n.* A body suspended and vibrating.

Pén'e-tra-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being penetrable.

Pén'e-tra-ble, *a.* Capable of being penetrated.

Pén'e-trá-te, *v. t.* To pierce; to enter; to feel deeply.

Pén'e-trá'tion, *n.* Act of entering; sagacity.

Pén'e-trá'tive, *a.* Discerning.

Pén'e-trá'ting, *ing*; *a.* acute.

Pén'guin (-gwin),

n. A web-footed marine bird.

Pen-in'su-lá

(-sú- or -shu-),

n. Land nearly surrounded by water.

Pen-in'su-lar

(-sú- or -shu-), *a.* Having the form of a peninsula.

Pén'ti-tence, *n.* Sorrow of heart for sin; contrition.

Pén'ti-tent, *a.* Suffering sorrow for sin. — *n.* One sorrowful for sin.

Pén'ti-tén'tial, *a.* Pertaining to, or expressing, penitence.

Pén'ti-tén'ti-a-ry (-shí-a-rý),

a. Relating to penitence.

— *n.* A house of correction; prison.

Pén'ti-tent-ly, *adv.* With penitence.

Pén'knife (pén'f), *n.* (*pl.*

Pén'knives, pen'ivz.) A knife for pens.

Pén'mán (21), *n.* One who writes a good hand; an author.

Pén'mán-ship, *n.* Manner of writing; use of the pen.

Pén'nant, *n.* A small flag

Pén'non, } or streamer.

Pén'nate, *a.* Winged.

Pén'ni-less (13), *a.* Having no money.

Pén'ny, *n.* (*pl.* Pén'nies,

Pénce, 25.) The twelfth of a shilling, equal to four farthings, or about two cents.

Pén'ny-póst, *n.* One who carries letters for a small sum.

Pén'ny-roy'al, *n.* An aromatic herb.

Pén'ny-weight (-wít), *n.* A troy weight of 24 grains.

Pén'ny-wige, *a.* Saving small sums at the risk of losing larger ones.

Pén'ny-worth (-wúth), *n.* As much as is bought for a penny; a bit.

Pén'sile, *a.* Hanging.

Pén'sion, *n.* A settled yearly allowance by government.

— *v. t.* To grant a pension or annual allowance to.

Pén'sion-a-ry, *a.* Receiving, or consisting of, a pension.



Pén'sion-er, *n.* One who receives a pension.

Pén'sive, *a.* Thoughtful; sad. [*sive* manner.]

Pén'sive-ly, *adv.* In a pen-

Pén'sive-ness, *n.* Melancholy; thoughtfulness.

Pén'-stóck, *n.* A place to confine water.

Pént, *imp* & *p. p.* of *Pen*. Closely confined.

Pén'ta-gon, *n.* A figure of five angles and five sides.

Pén'tá-go-nal, *a.* Having five angles.

Pén'ta-graph, *n.* An instrument for copying figures.

Pén'ta-héd'ral, *a.* Having five equal sides.

Pén'ta-héd'ron, *n.* A figure having five equal sides.

Pén'tám'e-ter, *n.* A poetic verse of five feet.

Pén'táp'gu-lar, *a.* Having five angles.

Pén'ta-tefich, *n.* First five books of the Old Testament.

Pén'te-ést, *n.* A Jewish festival fifty days after the Passover.

Pént'-house, *n.* A shed sloping from the main building.

Pén'tile, *n.* See *Pantile*.

Pén'ult, or Pe-núlt', *n.* Last syllable but one.

Pe-núlt'i-má, } *n.* The last

Pe-núlt'i-mate, } syllable but one of a word; penult.

Pe-núlt'i-mate, *a.* Of the last syllable but one.

Pe-núm'brá, *n.* A partial shade in an eclipse.

Pe-nú'tri-óts, *a.* Very parsimonious; niggardly.

Pe-nú'tri-óts-ly, *adv.* With parsimony.

Pe-nú'tri-óts-ness, *n.* State of being penurious.

Pén'u-ry, *n.* Poverty; indig-

Pén'on, *n.* A debtor held as a slave till he works out his debt.

Pén'on-age, *n.* The servitude of a peon.

Pén'o-ny, *n.* A plant and its

Péop'le (pé'pl), *n.* A nation; persons generally; folks. — *v. t.* To stock with inhabitants; to populate.




són, ór, dǝ, wǝf, tǝw, tǝk; úrn, rye, pǝl; ç, è, sof; e, g, hard; æ; exíst; u as ng; thís.

Pép'per, *n.* A plant and its hot, pungent seed. — *v. t.* To sprinkle with pepper.
Pép'per-mint, *n.* An aromatic and pungent plant.
Pép'per-y, *a.* Hot; pungent; fiery; irritable.
Pép'tic, *a.* Relating to or promoting digestion.
Pér'ad-vent'ûre, *adv.* By chance; perhaps.
Per-âm'bu-lâ-te, *v. t.* To walk round or over.
Per-âm'bu-lâ'tion, *n.* A passing or walking over.
Per-âm'bu-lâ'tor, *n.* One who perambulates; an instrument for measuring distances.
Per-çéiv'a-ble (11), *a.* Capable of being perceived.
Per-çéiv'e, *v. t.* To feel; to observe; to discern.
Per-çéit'age, *n.* Allowance or duty on a hundred.
Per-çépt'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being perceived.
Per-çépt'i-bly, *adv.* So as to be perceived.
Per-çéption, *n.* Act or power of perceiving. — *SYN.* Idea; conception; sentiment; sensation; observation. [ceive].
Per-çépt'ive, *a.* Able to perceive.
Pér'ch, *n.* A kind of fish; a pole; a roost; a rod. — *v. t.* To light; to roost.
Per-chance', *adv.* Perhaps.
Per-çip'i-ent, *a.* Having the faculty of perception.
Pér'eo-lâ-te, *c. t. or t.* To strain through; to filter.
Pér'eo-lâ'tion, *n.* A passing through small interstices; filtration.
Per-eûs'sion (—kûsh'un), *n.* Act or effect of striking; vibratory shock; a stroke.
Per-eû'tient (—shent), *a.* Striking or having the power to strike.
Per-dít'ion (—dîsh'un), *n.* Ruin; loss of the soul.
Per-dû', *adv.* Lost; in a state of concealment.
Pér'é-gri-nâ'tion, *n.* A traveling; a wandering.
Pér'emp-to-ri-ly, *adv.* Positively; absolutely.
Pér'emp-to-ri-ness, *n.* Positiveness.

Pér'emp-to-ry, *a.* Positive; absolute.
Per-én'ni-al, *a.* Durable; lasting perpetually.
Pér'fect, *a.* Complete; finished; consummate.
Pér'fect, or **Per-féet**, *v. t.* To finish; to complete.
Pér'fect'er, or **Per-féet'er**, *n.* One who perfects.
Per-féet'ion, *n.* State of being perfect; completeness.
Per-féet'ive, *a.* Conducive to perfection. [ly].
Pér'fect-ly, *adv.* Completely.
Per-fid'i-ôus, *a.* False to trust; faithless; treacherous.
Per-fid'i-ôus-ly, *adv.* In a perfidious manner.
Per-fid'i-ôus-ness, *n.* Quality of being perfidious.
Pér'fi-dy, *n.* Violation of faith. — *SYN.* Treachery; disloyalty; faithlessness.
Pér'fo-râ-te, *v. t.* To bore or pierce through.
Pér'fo-râ'tion, *n.* Act of boring through; a hole bored.
Per-forç'e, *adv.* Violently; by necessity.
Per-form', *v. t.* To do; to execute thoroughly.
Per-form'ance, *n.* That which is done; composition; work. [forma].
Per-form'er, *n.* One who performs.
Per-fûme, or **Per-fûme'**, *a.* A sweet scent; fragrance.
Per-fûme', *v. t.* To scent.
Per-fûm'er-y, *n.* Perfumes in general.
Per-fûne-to-ry, *a.* Done to get rid of the duty; indifferent; negligent.
Per-hâps', *adv.* By chance.
Pér'i (18), *n.* A kind of fairy.
Pér'i-câr'di-um, *n.* The membrane inclosing the heart.
Pér'i-cârp, *n.* The ripened ovary of a plant.
Pér'i-gee, *n.* Pericarp.
That point in the orbit of the moon which is nearest to the earth.
Pér'i'héi'ion (or —hê'li-un), *n.* The point in a planet's orbit nearest the sun.

Pér'il, *n.* Danger; risk; hazard. — *v. t.* (8) To hazard.
Pér'il-ôus, *a.* Full of danger.
Pe-rim'e-ter, *n.* The outer boundary of a figure.
Pér'i-od, *n.* A circuit; time of a revolution; series of years; epoch; era; age; end; a complete sentence; the point [,], used in writing and printing.
Pér'i-ôd'ic-al, *a.* Regularly returning. — *a.* A periodical magazine.
Pér'i-ôd'ic-al-ly, *adv.* At stated periods.
Pe-riph'er-y, *n.* Circumference of a circle.
Pér'i-phrâse, *n.* A round.
Pe-riph'râ-sis, *n.* About mode of expression; circumlocution.
Pér'i-phrâs'tic, *a.* Expressing or expressed in many words; circumlocutory.
Pér'ip-neû'mo-ny, *n.* Inflammation of the lungs.
Pér'ish, *v. t.* To decay; to die; to go to ruin.
Pér'ish-a-ble, *a.* Liable to perish; subject to decay.
Pér'i-stâl'tic, *a.* Contracting with a worm-like motion.
Pér'i-style, *n.* A range of columns round an edifice.
Pér'i-wig, *n.* A small wig.
Pér'i-wink'le, *n.* A small shell-fish. [oath].
Pér'jure, *v. t.* To make a false.
Pér'ju-rer, *n.* One who willfully takes a false oath.
Pér'ju-ry, *n.* The act of willfully taking a false oath.
Pér'k, *a.* Lively; pert.
Pér'ma-nence, *n.* Continuance; fixedness.
Pér'ma-nen-çy, *n.* Continuance; fixedness.
Pér'ma-nent, *a.* Durable; lasting; without change.
Pér'ma-nent-ly, *adv.* With long continuance; durably.
Pér'me-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being passed through.
Pér'me-âte, *v. t.* To pass through the interstices or pores of.
Pér'me-â'tion, *n.* The act of passing through pores.
Per-mis'si-ble, *a.* Proper to be permitted; allowable.
Per-mis'sion (—lâsh'un), *n.*

ê, é, î, ô, û, y, long; â, ë, î, ô, û, y, short; cûre, cûr, âak, all, what; çre, vgl, çûrm; p-que, firm;

Act of permitting; formal consent; leave; liberty.
 Per-mis-sive, *a.* Granting.
 Per-mit, *v. t.* To give permission, or leave; to license.
 Për'mit, or Për'mit', *n.* A warrant in writing.
 Për'mu-tà-tion, *n.* Arrangement of a given number of things in all possible ways.
 Për-ni'ciòs (-nìsh/ùs-), *a.* Injuring or tending to injure. — *SYN.* Hurtful; noxious; destructive.
 Për-ni'ciòs-ly (-nìsh/ùs-), *adv.* In a pernicious manner; injuriously.
 Për'o-rà-tion, *n.* The closing part of an oration.
 Për'pen-di-cu-lar, *a.* Upright; meeting at right angles. — *n.* A line or plane at right angles to another. 
 Për'pen-di-cu-lar-ly, *adv.* At right angles.
 Për'pe-trà-te, *v. t.* To do or commit; to perform.
 Për'pe-trà-tion, *n.* Commission of something wrong.
 Për'pe-trà-tor, *n.* One who perpetrates.
 Për-pét-u-al, *a.* Never ceasing; everlasting.
 Për-pét-u-al-ly, *adv.* Unceasingly. [perpetual.
 Për-pét-u-à-te, *v. t.* To make Për-pét-u-à-tion, *n.* Endless Për'pe-tù'l-ty, } duration.
 Për-plèx', *v. t.* To embarrass; to puzzle. [ing.
 Për-plèx'ing, *a.* Embarrass-
 Për-plèx'i-ty, *n.* State of intricacy; embarrassment.
 Për-quì-gìte, *n.* An extra allowance in money or other things. [made from pears.
 Për'ry, *n.* A kind of cider
 Për'se-cùte, *v. t.* To pursue with malignity; to harass.
 Për'se-cù-tion, *n.* State of being persecuted.
 Për'se-cù-tor, *n.* One who persecutes.
 Për'se-vér-ance, *n.* A persisting in what is undertaken.
 Për'se-vère', *v. i.* To persist.

Për'se-vér-ing-ly, *adv.* With perseverance.
 Për-sim'mon, *n.* A tree and its fruit, found from New York southward.
 Për-sist', *v. i.* To persevere steadily and firmly.
 Për-sis'tence, *n.* Perseverance against opposition; steady pursuit.
 Për'son (për'son), *n.* A living human being; one; outward appearance.
 Për'son-a-ble, *a.* Having a well-formed body.
 Për'son-age, *n.* A person of distinction.
 Për'son-al, *a.* Belonging to a person; movable.
 Për'son-al'i-ty, *n.* Direct application to a person.
 Për'son-al-ly, *adv.* In person.
 Për'son-al-ty, *n.* Personal property or estate.
 Për'son-à-te, *v. t.* To represent. [representing.
 Për'son-à-tion, *n.* Act of Për'son'i-fi-cà-tion, *n.* A representation of inanimate things as living beings.
 Për'son'i-ty, *v. t.* To regard or treat as a person.
 Për-spèc-tive, *a.* Relating to vision. — *n.* Art of representing objects correctly on a plain surface.
 Për'spi-cà-ciòs, *a.* Quick-sighted; discerning; keen.
 Për'spi-cà-c'i-ty, *n.* Acuteness of sight or discernment.
 Për'spi-cù'i-ty, *n.* Clearness.
 Për'spi-cu-òs, *a.* Clear, especially in statement; plain.
 Për'spir-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being perspired.
 Për'spi-rà-tion, *n.* Excretion through the pores; sweat.
 Për'spire', *v.* To emit fluid matter through the pores; to sweat.
 Për-suà-de', *v. t.* To influence by argument or entreaty.
 Për-suà-si-ble (-swà'-), *a.* Capable of being persuaded.
 Për-suà-gion, *n.* Act of persuading; creed; belief; reason. [persuade.
 Për-suà-sive, *a.* Tending to Për-suà-sive-ness, *n.* Quality of being persuasive.
 Për't, *a.* Smart; brisk; saucy.

Për-tàin' (8), *v. i.* To belong; to relate.
 Për'ti-nà-ciòs, *a.* Holding firmly to any opinion or purpose. — *SYN.* Firm; constant; stubborn; obstinate.
 Për'ti-nà-ciòs-ly, *adv.* In a pertinacious manner.
 Për'ti-nàc'i-ty, *n.* Obstinacy in adherence.
 Për'ti-nence, { *n.* Fitness;
 Për'ti-nen-ty, } suitability.
 Për'ti-nent, *a.* Appropriate to the case. — *SYN.* Relevant; apposite; appropriate; apt. [purpose.
 Për'ti-nent-ly, *adv.* To the Për't-ly, *adv.* Smartly; saucily; impertinently.
 Për'tness, *n.* Quality of being pert; sauciness.
 Për-turb', *v. t.* To disturb the mind of; to agitate.
 Për-tur-bà-tion, *n.* Disturbance of the mind or passions; disquiet. [of hair.
 Për'ryke, *n.* An artificial cap.
 Për-rù-gal, *n.* Act of perusing. [tention.
 Për-rùge', *v. t.* To read with at-Për-và-de', *v. t.* To pass through. [rading.
 Për-và-gion, *n.* Act of per-Për-và-sive, *a.* Tending, or having power, to pervade.
 Për-vèrse', *a.* Obstinate in the wrong; froward.
 Për-vèrse-ly, *adv.* In a perverse manner.
 Për-vèrse-ness (10), *n.* Quality of being perverse.
 Për-vér'sion, *n.* A diverting from the proper use.
 Për-vér'si-ty (11), *n.* State of being perverse.
 Për-vér'sive, *a.* Tending to pervert or corrupt.
 Për-vért', *v. t.* To turn from truth or from the right; to corrupt.
 Për-vi-òs, *a.* Capable of being penetrated.
 Për-vi-òs-ness, *n.* Quality of being pervious.
 Pèst, *n.* Plague; pestilence.
 Pèst'er, *v. t.* To harass with little vexations; to annoy.
 Pèst'-house, *n.* A hospital for infectious diseases.
 Pèst-ifèr-òs, *a.* Pestilential; troublesome.

Pēs'ti-lence, *n.* Contagious distemper; plague.

Pēs'ti-lent, *a.* Noxious to health, morals, society, &c.

Pēs'ti-lén'tial, *a.* Containing, or tending to, the plague.

Pēs'tle (pēs'tl), *n.* An instrument for pounding and breaking things in a mortar.

Pēt, *n.* Fit of peevishness; any creature fondled or indulged. — *v. t.* (7) [*p. p.* PETTED.] To treat as a pet; to fondle. [*leaf.*

Pēt'al, or **Pē't'al**, *n.* A flower-petal, *a.* Having petals.

Pe-tārd', *n.* A piece of ordnance for blowing up works.

Pēt'ti-ōle, *n.* Foot-stalk of a leaf. [*tie*; mean.

Pēt'tit (pēt'ty), *a.* Small; little. **Pēt'ti-tion** (-tish'un), *n.* Request; prayer. — *v. t.* To supplicate; to solicit.

Pe-ti'tion-er (-tish'un-), *n.* One who offers a petition.

Petit-maitre (pēt-mā'tr or pēt'te-mā'tr), *n.* A danglee about ladies; fop; coxcomb.

Pēt'trel, *n.* A long-winged, web-footed sea-fowl.

Pe-trēs'cence, *n.* A changing into stone. [*stone.*

Pe-trēs'cent, *a.* Becoming **Pēt'tri-fac'tion**, *n.* Conversion into stone.

Pēt'tri-fac'tive, *a.* Having power to change into stony matter; petrific.

Pe-trif'ic, *a.* Having power to turn to stone.

Pēt'tri-fy, *v. t.* To convert into stone or a stony substance. — *v. i.* To become stone.

Pe-trō'le-um, *n.* An inflammable, bituminous liquid exuding from the earth.

Pēt'ti-eoat, *n.* A woman's under garment. [*lawyer.*

Pēt'ti-fōg'ger, *n.* A petty **Pēt'ti-fōg'ger-y**, *n.* Mean business of a lawyer.

Pēt'tish, *a.* Fretful; peevish. **Pēt'tish-ly**, *adv.* Peevishly.

Pēt'tish-ness, *n.* Fretfulness. **Pēt'ti-tōes**, *n. pl.* The toes or feet of a pig.

Pēt'ty, *a.* Small; trifling. **Pēt'u-lance**, *n.* Peevishness.

Pēt'u-lant, *a.* Peevish; fretful; irritable.

Pēt'u-lant-ly, *adv.* In a petulant manner.

Pew (pū), *n.* An inclosed seat in a church. [*wing.*

Pē'wit, *n.* A bird; the sparrow. **Pew'ter**, *n.* A compound of tin and lead.

Phā'e-ton, *n.* An open four-wheeled carriage.

Phā'l'anx, *n.* A compact body of soldiers.

Phā'l'an-stēr-y, *n.* The residence or the common stock of a community of Fourierites; the community itself.

Phā'n'tasm, *n.* Mental image of a real or of an imaginary object; an optical illusion.

Phā'n-tā's-ma-gō'ri-ā, *n.* Illusive images.

Phā'n'tom, *n.* An apparition. **Phā'r-a-sā'ic**, *a.* Like the **Phā'r-a-sā'ic-al**, *a.* Pharisees; formal. [*in religion.*

Phā'r-i-sā-ism, *n.* Hypocrisy. **Phā'r-i-see**, *n.* One of a Jewish sect strict in the externals of religion.

Phā'r-ma-cēu'tic, *a.* Pertaining to pharmacy.

Phā'r-ma-cy, *n.* Preparation of medicines.

Phā'ros, *n.* A light-house. **Phā'rynx**, *n.* Cavity above the windpipe, and into which the nose and mouth open.

Phā'se (8), *n.* Appearance. **Phā'sis**, *n. (pl. Phā'sēs.)* An appearance; a phase.

Phēag'ant, *n.* A gallinaceous bird found wild in Europe.

Phē'nix, *n.* A fabulous bird, thought to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes.

Phē-nōm'e-non, *n. (pl. Phē-nōm'e-nā.)* An appearance; any thing remarkable.

Phī'al, *n.* A glass vessel. **Phī'l'an-thrōp'ic**, *a.* **Phī'l'an-thrōp'ic-al**, *a.* Having good will to mankind.

Phī-lān'thro-pist, *n.* A person of general benevolence.

Phī-lān'thro-py, *n.* The love of mankind at large.

Phī-lip'pie, *n.* Any invective discourse or declamation.

Phī'l-o-lōg'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to philology.

Phī-lō'o-ger, *n.* One versed in philology.

Phī-lō'o-gy, *n.* The study of language, especially in a philosophical manner.

Phī'l-o-mel, *n.* The night-gale.

Phī'l-o-pro-gén'i-tive-ness, *n.* The love of offspring.

Phī-lō's-o-pher, *n.* One skilled in philosophy.

Phī'l-o-sōph'ic, *a.* **Phī'l-o-sōph'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to philosophy; rational; cool.

Phī'l-o-sōph'ic-al-ly, *adv.* According to philosophy; calmly; wisely; rationally.

Phī-lō's-o-phy, *v. t.* To reason like a philosopher.

Phī-lō's-o-phy, *n.* Knowledge of phenomena, as explained by, and resolved into, causes and reasons, powers and laws. [*cite love.*

Phī'l'ter, *n.* A potion to expel. **Phiz**, *n.* The face; visage.

Phle-bō't-o-mist, *n.* One who lets blood with a lancet.

Phle-bō't-o-my, *n.* Act or art of opening a vein.

Phlēm (flēm), *n.* Cold animal fluid; mucus; sluggishness; coldness; dullness.

Phleg-māt'ic, *a.* Abounding with phlegm; cold; dull.

Phlōx, *n.* A flowering plant. **Phœ'nix**, *n.* See *Phoenix*.

Pho-nē't'ic, *a.* Relating to the representation of sounds by characters.

Pho-nē't'ic, *n. sing.* Science of the sounds of the human voice; phonology.

Pho-nōg'ra-phy, *n.* A representation of sounds, each by its distinctive character.

Pho-nō'l-o-gy, *n.* The science of vocal elementary sounds.

Phōs-phō-rē's, *v. t.* To exhibit a phosphoric light.

Phōs-phō-rē'scence, *n.* A faint light without heat.

Phōs-phō-rē'scent, *a.* Shining without heat.

Phos-phō'r'ic, *a.* Obtained from phosphorus.

Phōs-pho-rus, *n.* A combustible substance exhibiting a faint light in the dark.

Phō'to-grāph, *n.* A picture

obtained by the action of light on chemically prepared surfaces.

Pho-tôg'ra-phy, *n.* Art of producing pictures on chemically prepared paper by the agency of light.

Pho-tô-m'e-ter, *n.* An instrument to measure the relative intensities of light.

Phra-se, *n.* A sentence; mode of speech; style; diction. — *v. t.* To name or style.

Phra'se-ôl'o-gy, *n.* Manner of expression.

Phre-nê't'ic, *a.* Mad; frantic.

Phre-nôl'o-gist, *n.* One versed in phrenology.

Phre-nôl'o-gy, *n.* Science of the special functions of the parts of the brain.

Phren'gy, *n.* Madness.

Phthi'sic (tîz'ik), *n.* Habitual difficulty of breathing.

Phthi'sic-al (tîz'-), *a.* Breathing hard.

Phthi'sis (thî'sis), *n.* A consumption of the lungs.

Phy-læ'ter-y, *n.* A parchment with a passage of Scripture written on it.

Phy'sic (s), *n.* The art of healing; medicine. — *v. t.* To evacuate the bowels of.

Phy'sic-al, *a.* Pertaining to nature; external; corporeal.

Phy'sic-al-ly, *adv.* According to nature.

Phy-si'cian (-ish'an), *n.* One who practices physic; a doctor of medicine.

Phy'sics, *n. sing.* Science of nature or natural objects.

Phy'si-ôg'no-mist, *n.* One skilled in physiognomy.

Phy'si-ôg'no-my, *n.* The art of discerning the character of the mind from the face.

Phy'si-o-log'ic, { *a.* Per-
Phy'si-o-log'ic-al, } taining to physiology.

Phy'si-ôl'o-gist, *n.* One who is versed in physiology.

Phy'si-ôl'o-gy, *n.* The science of living beings.

Phy'tôl'o-gy, *n.* Doctrine of plants; botany.

Ph'æ-u-lar, *a.* Expiatory.

Pi-â-no-fôr'te, *n.* A musical keyed instrument. [walk.]

Pi-â'zâ (18), *n.* A covered

Pi'ea, *n.* A printing type of which there are two sizes, called respectively

pica and small pica.

Pick, *v. t.* To choose; to gather; to open. — *n.* A sharp-pointed tool.

Pick'ax, { *n.* An ax that
Pick'axe, } has a point.

Pick'ed, *a.* Pointed; sharp.

Pick'et, *n.* A sharpened stake; a guard in front of an army. — *v. t.* To fortify with pickets; to fasten to a picket.

Pick'le (pik'li), *n.* Brine; thing pickled. — *v. t.* To preserve in brine.

Pick'pock-et, *n.* One who steals from another's pocket.

Pie'nie, *n.* A pleasure party in which each one furnishes refreshment.

Pie-tô'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or illustrated by, pictures.

Piet'ure, *n.* A likeness in colors; any kind of drawing. — *v. t.* To draw or paint a resemblance of; to represent.

Piet'ur-êsque, *a.* Fitted to form a pleasing picture.

Pid'dle, *v. i.* To deal in trifles; to feed squeamishly.

Pie, *n.* Paste baked with something in it, or under it; the magpie.

Pie'bald, *a.* Of various colors.

Pièce, *n.* A part; a patch; a fragment. — *v. t.* To mend by the addition of a piece; to patch.

Pièce-méal, *a.* Single. — *adv.* In or by pieces or parts; in fragments.

Pied (pid), *a.* Party-colored.

Piër, *n.* Support of an arch; a mound; a mole.

Piër-glass, *n.* A glass between windows.

Piërce, *v. t.* To penetrate.

Piër'cing, *a.* Keen; sharp.

Pi'e-tism, *n.* Strict devotion.

Pi'e-ty, *n.* Veneration with love of God; filial duty.

Pig, *n.* A young swine; mass of metal, as extracted from the ore. — *v. i.* To bring forth pigs; to lie together like pigs.

Pig'eon (pij'un), *n.* A gal-

linaceous bird of several species.

Pig'oon-hôle (pij-un-), *n.* A little division in a case for papers.

Pig'gin, *n.* A kind of dipper.

Pig'ment, *n.* A colored substance for painting; paint.

Pig'my, *n.* See *Pygmy*.

Pike, *n.* A lance; a spear; a kind of fresh-water fish.

Pik'ed, *a.* Ending in a point.

Pi-lâs'ter, *n.* A square column.

Pil'chard, *n.* A fish resembling the herring.

Pile, *n.* A heap; an edifice; a piece of timber driven into ground. — *v. t.* To heap; to accumulate.

Piles, *n. pl.* A disease.

Pil'fer, *v. t.* To steal in a petty way; to filch.

Pil'fer-er, *n.* One guilty of petty theft.

Pil'grim, *n.* A traveler to holy places; a wanderer.

Pil'grim-age, *n.* A journey to a place deemed sacred.

Pill (l), *n.* A medicine in form of a small ball.

Pil'lage, *n.* That which is taken by open force. — *SYN.* Plunder; rapine; spoil. — *v. t.* To plunder; to strip.

Pil'lâ-ger, *n.* One who pillages.

Pil'lar, *n.* A column; a pier; a prop.

Pil'lion, *n.* A cushion attached to the hinder part of a saddle for riding on.

Pil'lô-ry, *n.* A frame to confine criminals by the head and hands.

Pil'low, *n.* A cushion for the head. — *v. t.* To rest on a pillow.

Pil'low-câse, *n.* A cloth cover for a pillow.

Pil'lot, *n.* One who steers a ship; a guide. — *v. t.* To steer; to guide.

Pil'lot-age, *n.* The pay or office of a pilot. [curer.]

Pimp, *n.* A pander; a pro-mis'per-nel, *n.* A plant.

Pim'ple, *n.* A small pointed elevation on the skin.



Pim'pled, *a.* Having pimples on the skin.

Pin, *n.* A pointed instrument for fastening clothes, &c. — *v. t.* (7) To fasten with a pin.

Pin'a-fore, *n.* A kind of apron; a tire.

Pin'-case, *n.* A case for holding pins.

Pinch, *v. t.* To squeeze, as with the ends of the fingers. — *n.* A squeezing or gripe.

Pinch'beck, *n.* A yellow mixture of copper and zinc.

Pin'cers, *n. pl.* A tool for Pinch'ers, } drawing nails.

Pin'-cush-ion, *n.* A small cushion for pins.

Pine, *n.* An evergreen tree or its wood. — *v. i.* To languish.

Pine'-apple, *n.* A fruit which resembles the cone of a pine-tree.

Pin'-feath'er, *n.* A small or short feather.

Pin'fold, *n.* A place in which to confine beasts.

Pin'ion (-yun), *n.* A quill; a wing; tooth of a wheel. — *v. t.* To bind the wings or arms of.

Pink, *n.* A flower; a small eye; a reddish color. — *v. t.* To work with eyelet-holes.

Pin'-mon'ey, *n.* A wife's pocket-money. [a boat.]

Pin'nage, *n.* A small vessel.

Pin'na-ele, *n.* A turret; summit; a high point. [gills.]

Pint, *n.* Half a quart; four Pin'le, *n.* A little pin; a long iron bolt. [pines.]

Pin'y, *a.* Abounding with P'yo-neer, *n.* One who goes before to clear the way; a first settler.

P'yo-ny, *n.* A perennial plant; a prony.

P'pols, *a.* Religious; godly.

P'pols-ly, *adv.* In a pious manner.

Pip, *v. i.* To chirp. — *n.* The seed of an apple; orange, &c.; a disease of fowls.

Pipe, *n.* A tube, especially one for smoking; a cask. — *v.* To play on a pipe.

Pip'kin, *n.* A small earthen boiler. [ple.]

Pip'pin, *n.* A species of apple.

Pi'quan-gy (-an-), *n.* Sharpness; severity.

Piquant (pi'k'ant), *a.* Prickling; pungent; severe; tart.

Pique (peek), *n.* A feeling of resentment. — *SYN.* Spite; grudge. — *v. t.* To irritate; to nettles; to stimulate.

Pi-quét' (-két'), *n.* A game at cards. [seas; literary theft.]

Pi'-ra-gy, *n.* Robbery on the Pi'-rate, *n.* One who robs on the seas. — *v. t.* To publish without permission, as books or writings.

Pi-rát'-le-al, *a.* Practicing robbery on the sea.

Pis'-ea-ry, *n.* Right of fishing in another man's waters.

Pis'-ea-tó'-ri-al, } *a.* Relating

Pis'-ea-to-ry, } to fishing or fishes. [contempt.]

Fish, *interj.* expressive of Pi'mire, *n.* The ant.

Pis-tá'-chlo, *n.* Nut of a kind of turpentine-tree. [coin.]

Pis'ta-reen', *n.* A small silver

Pis'til, *n.* An organ in a flower, inclosing the seed.

Pis'tol, *n.* The smallest of fire-arms. — *v. t.* (8) To shoot with a pistol.

Pis-tóle', *n.* A gold coin of Spain, worth about \$3.60.

Pis'ton, *n.* A short solid cylinder fitted to a hollow one within which it moves.

Pit, *n.* A deep hole; the stone of certain fruits. — *v. t.* To sink in hollows.

Pitch, *n.* A black, sticky substance obtained from tar; point; descent; degree of elevation of the voice, of an instrument, &c. — *v. t.* To smear with pitch; to fix firmly; to toss; to set the tone of. — *v. i.* To rise and fall, as a ship on the waves.

Pitch'er, *n.* A vessel with a spout. [throw hay, &c.]

Pitch'fork, *n.* A fork.

Pitch'-pipe, *n.* An instrument to give the key-note.

Pitch'y, *a.* Like pitch; sticky; black; dismal.

Pit'-coal, *n.* Coal dug from the earth.

Pit'e-ous, *a.* Capable of exciting pity; sorrowful.

Pit'e-ous-ly, *adv.* In a piteous manner.

Pit'fall, *n.* A pit alighty covered, as a trap.

Pith, *n.* The soft substance in plants; strength or force.

Pith'i-ly, *adv.* With strength or energy. [pithy.]

Pith'i-ness, *n.* State of being Pith'less, *a.* Wanting pith or strength.

Pith'y, *a.* Consisting of pith; energetic; forcible.

Pit'i-a-ble, *a.* Deserving pity.

Pit'i-ful (18), *a.* Compassionate; base; mean; pitiful.

Pit'i-ful-ly, *adv.* In a pitiful manner; contemptibly.

Pit'i-less, *a.* Void of pity.

Pit'man (21), *n.* One who works in a pit.

Pit'saw, *n.* A large saw to be used by two men.

Pit'tance, *n.* A small allowance; a mere trifle.

Pi-tú'-tois, } *a.* Consisting

Pi-tú'-ta-ry, } of mucus.

Pit'y, *n.* Sympathy for another's distresses. — *SYN.* Sympathy; compassion. — *v. t.* To have sympathy for.

Piv'ot, *n.* A pin on which any thing turns.

Pis'-ea-bil'i-ty, *n.* Willingness to forgive. [give.]

Pis'-ea-ble, *a.* Willing to forgive.

Pis'-eárd', *n.* A printed paper posted in a public place. — *v. t.* To notify publicly.

Place, *n.* A portion of space; locality; rank; office; room; residence. — *v. t.* To fix; to locate; to settle.

Place'man (21), *n.* One holding an office under government.

Plá'cid, *a.* Pleased; contented; calm; quiet; mild.

Plá'-cid'-ly, } *a.* Calmness;

Plá'cid-ness, } mildness; untroubled state.

Plá'cid-ly, *adv.* In a placid manner; calmly; mildly.

Plá'gi-a-rism, *n.* Literary theft; piracy.

Plá'gi-a-ríst, } *n.* One who

Plá'gi-a-ry, } purloins the writings of another.



Plā'gi-a-rīze, *v. t.* To be guilty of literary theft.
Plāgue, *n.* A contagious disease; vexation. — *v. t.* To trouble; to vex.
Plāgu'y (plā'g'y), *a.* Vexatious.
Plāice, *n.* A fish allied to the plaïd.
Plāid, *n.* A variegated stuff.
Plāin, *a.* Flat; level; frank; clear; evident; homely. — *n.* A level ground.
Plāin'ly, *adv.* In a plain manner; sincerely; bluntly; clearly.
Plāin'ness, *n.* State of being plain; flatness; clearness; want of ornament.
Plāint, *n.* A complaint; cry of distress; lamentation.
Plāint'iff, *n.* One who commences a lawsuit.
Plāint'ive, *a.* Mourningful.
Plāit, *n.* A fold, as of cloth. — *v. t.* To fold; to braid.
Plān, *n.* Any thing devised; a scheme; model. — *v. t.* (7) To scheme; to contrive in thought; to devise.
Plānch, *c. t.* To plank.
Plāne, *n.* A level surface; a joiner's tool. — *v. t.* To smooth with a plane.
Plān'et, *n.* A celestial body revolving about another.
Plānet-a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, planets.
Plāne'-tree, *n.* An oriental tree; also, a North American tree, often called *button-wood*.
Plān'ish, *v. t.* To make.
Plān'ī-sphēre, *n.* A sphere projected on a plane, as a map.
Plānk, *n.* A piece of sawed timber thicker than a board. — *v. t.* To cover with planks.
Plānt, *n.* An organic body without sensation or voluntary motion; any vegetable production; an herb; a tree. — *v. t.* To set in the earth; to settle.
Plānt'aïn, *n.* A West India tree and its fruit; an herb.
Plān-tā'tion, *n.* A place planted with trees; a colony; a large cultivated estate.
Plānt'er, *n.* The owner of a plantation.

Plānt'ī-ale, *n.* A plant in embryo.
Plānt'ī-grāde, *n.* An animal that walks on the sole of the foot, as the bear.
Plāsh, *n.* A puddle of water. — *v. t.* To dash, as water; to splash; to cut and interweave, as branches.
Plāsh'y, *a.* Watery; abounding with puddles.
Plāsm, *n.* A mold for metal.
Plāster, *n.* A composition of lime, sand, and water; an adhesive salve. — *v. t.* (8) To cover with plaster.
Plāster-ing, *n.* A covering of plaster; plaster-work.
Plāst'ic, *a.* Giving form; capable of being formed, molded, or modeled. [ing plastic.
Plas-tic'ī-ty, *n.* Quality of being plastic.
Plāt, *c. t.* To interweave. — *n.* A level piece of ground.
Plāte, *n.* A flat piece of metal; wrought silver; a shallow vessel; a casting from type. — *v. t.* To coat with metal.
Plā'ted, *p. a.* Overlaid with some other metal, especially silver.
Pla-teau' (pla-tē', 18), *n.* A flat, broad, and elevated area of land. [fill a plate.
Plā'te'ful (20), *n.* Enough to
Plāt'en, *n.* The flat part of a printing-press.
Plāt'form, *n.* Floor of boards or planks; a terrace; a declaration of principles.
Plāt'ī-num, or **Pla-tī-num**, *n.* A very heavy metal resembling silver.
Plāt'ī-tūde, *n.* Insipidity; a weak or empty remark.
Pla-tō'n'ic, *a.* Relating to Plato; intellectually refined.
Plāt'o-nism, *n.* The philosophy of Plato. [Plato.
Plāt'o-nist, *n.* A follower of Plato.
Plā-tōon', *n.* Half of a company of soldiers. [dish.
Plāt'ter, *n.* A broad shallow
Plau'dit, *n.* Expression of applause; praise bestowed.
Plau'gi-bil'ī-ty, *n.* Speciousness; appearance of right.
Plau'gi-ble, *a.* Superficially pleasing; apparently right. — *syn.* Specious. [show.
Plau'gi-bly, *adv.* With fair

Plāy, *v. t.* To sport; to contend in a game; to act. — *v. t.* To put in action; to perform. — *n.* Sport; recreation; game; a drama.
Plāy'-bill, *n.* Advertisement of a play.
Plāy'er, *n.* One who plays.
Plāy'fēl-lōw, *n.* A companion in play.
Plāy'ful, *a.* Given to, or full of, play; sportive. [ness.
Plāy'ful-ness, *n.* Sportive.
Plāy'-house, *n.* A theater.
Plāy'māte, *n.* A play-fellow.
Plāy'thing, *n.* A toy.
Plēa (18), *n.* What is advanced in support of a cause; an excuse.
Plēad, *v. t.* To urge; to supplicate earnestly; to argue.
Plēad'er, *n.* One who pleads.
Plēad'ing, *n.* Allegation.
Plēag'ant, *a.* Giving pleasure; pleasing; gratifying; delightful; gay.
Plēag'ant-ly, *adv.* In a pleasant manner; gayly.
Plēag'ant-ry, *n.* Cheerfulness; sprightly talk; liveliness; gaiety; merriment.
Plēage, *v. t.* To give pleasure; to make glad. — *v. i.* To choose to like.
Plēag'ing, *a.* Giving pleasure.
Plēag'ur-a-ble, *a.* Giving pleasure; pleasing.
Plēag'ure (plēzh'ur), *n.* Gratification; delight.
Plē-bē'ian (bē'y'an), *a.* Vulgar; common. — *n.* One of the common people.
Plēd'ge, *n.* A pawn; a deposit given as a security. — *v. t.* To give as security; to pawn. [liut.
Plēd'g'et, *n.* A small tent of
Plēl'a-dēg (ya-), } *n. pl.*
Plēl'adg (yad), } cluster of seven stars in the constellation Taurus.
Plēna-ry, *a.* Full; complete.
Plē-nip'o-tēnce, *n.* Fullness of power. [power.
Plē-nip'o-tent, *a.* Of full
Plēn'ī-po-tēn'ti-a-ry (shī-a-), *n.* One having full power to transact any business; an envoy.
Plēn'ī-tūde, *n.* Fullness.
Plēn'te-oūs, *a.* Abundant.

son, ðr, dō, wōlf, tōw, tōok; ūrn, rye, pull; ç, è, soft; e, ē, hard; ag; exist; ū as ng; this.

Plén'te-óus-ly, *adv.* In abundance; copiously.
Plén'ti-fúl, *a.* Affording ample supply; copious.
Plén'ti-fúl-ly, *adv.* In great abundance; copiously.
Plén'ti-fúl-ness, *n.* Abundance; copiousness.
Plén'ty, *n.* Adequate supply; abundance. [of words.
Plé'o-nám, *n.* Redundancy
Plé'o-nás'tic, *a.* Redundant.
Pléth'o-rá, *n.* Fullness or excess of blood; repletion; over fullness of any kind.
Ple-thór'ic, or **Pléth'o-r'ic**, *a.* Having a full habit of body; evincing plethors.
Pleu'rá, *n.* Membrane that covers the inside of the thorax, and invests the lungs.
Pleu'r'i-ty, *n.* Inflammation of the pleura. [pleurisy.
Pleu-rít'ic, *a.* Diseased with Pleu'r'o-pneu-mó'ní-á (-nū-), *n.* Inflammatory disease of the pleura and lungs.
Pléx't-fórm, *a.* Like network; complicated.
Plí'a-bíl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of yielding; flexibility.
Plí'a-ble, *a.* Easily yielding to pressure; flexible.
Plí'an-gy, *n.* Easiness to be bent; flexibility. [bent.
Plí'ant, *a.* Flexible; easily bent.
Plí'erg, *n. pl.* An instrument to bend small things.
Plí'ght (pl't), *v. t.* To pledge, as the hand, faith, or honor. — *n.* Pledge; security; gage; condition; state.
Plín'th, *n.* The square member at the base of a column.
Plód, *v. t.* To travel steadily and laboriously; to toil; to drudge. [laborious person.
Pló'd'ér, *n.* A dull, heavy, *Plót*, *n.* A stratagem; a conspiracy; a scheme; a plot. — *v. t.* To plan; to project.
Pló't'er, *n.* One who plots; a schemer. [quatic bird.
Pló'w'er (plú'w'er), *n.* An a-plow, { *n.* An instrument
Plough, { to turn and break
Plough, { the soil. — *v. t.* To trench
Plough, { and turn up, as the ground.
Plow'a-ble, { *a.* Arable;
Plough'a-ble, { admitting
of being plowed.

Flow'er, } *n.* One who
Plough'er, { ploughs land;
a plowman; a cultivator.
Plow'man } (21), *n.* One
Plough'man { who plows,
or holds a plow.
Plow'shäre, } *n.* The iron
Plough'shäre, { of a plow.
Plú'ck, *v. t.* To pull with sudden force; to snatch. — *n.* The heart, liver, and lights of an animal; spirit; courage; perseverance.
Plüg, *n.* Stopper of a hole in a vessel or cask. — *v. t.* To stop with a plug.
Plüm, *n.* A tree and its fruit; £100,000. [of a bird.
Plü'mäge (11), *n.* Feathers
Plümb (plüm), *n.* A leaden weight on a line. — *a.* Perpendicular. — *v. t.* To adjust by a plumb line.
Plum-bä'go, *n.* A mineral consisting of carbon; black lead.
Plümb'er (plüm'er), *n.* One who works in lead.
Plümb'er-y (plüm'-), *n.* Work done by a plumber.
Plümb'-line (plüm'-), *n.* A line perpendicular to the horizon; a plummet.
Plüm'-cäke, *n.* Cake containing raisins, &c.
Plüme, *n.* A feather; token of honor; pride. — *v. t.* To adjust the feathers of; to pride; to value.
Plü'mi-péd, *n.* A bird that has feathers on its feet.
Plüm'met, *n.* A piece of lead attached to a line for sounding the depth of water, &c.
Plümp, *a.* Fat; sleek; full; round. — *v. t.* To fatten; to swell. — *adv.* At once, or with a sudden fall.
Plümp'y, *adv.* Fully; without reserve.
Plümp'ness, *n.* Fatness; fullness of skin; distention.
Plüm'-püd'ding, *n.* A pudding with raisins or currants in it. [plumes.
Plü'my, *a.* Adorned with
Plün'd'er, *v. t.* To take by pillage or open force. — *SYN.* To pillage; sack; rifle. — *n.* Spoil taken by open force.
Plün'd'er-er, *a.* A pillager.

Plü'ge, *v. t.* To put as men into water; to immerse in a fluid. — *v. i.* To dive. — *n.* Act of plunging
Plü'ral, *a.* Consisting of, expressing, more than one
Plü'ral-ist, *n.* A clergyman who holds several benefices
Plü-räl'i-ty, *n.* A number greater than any other, but less than half the aggregate
Plü'ral-ly, *adv.* In a sense that implies more than one
Plüs, this sign +, noting a dition.
Plüsh, *n.* A shaggy cloth.
Plu-tó'ní-an, *n.* One who holds the world was formed by the action of fire.
Plü'v'ial, *a.* Rainy; wet.
Plý, *v. t. or i. (imp. and p.)* **PLIED**. [To work at close] *Plu-mát'ic (nu-)*, *a.* Containing air.
**Pneu-mát'ic (nu-), *n. sing.* Science that treats of the mechanical properties of air and other elastic fluids.
**Pneu'ma-tó'l'o-gy (nū'-), *n.* The doctrine of, or a treatise on, spiritual existences.
Pneu-mó'ní-á (nu-), *n.* Inflammation of the lungs.
Pneu-món'ic (nu-), *a.* Pertaining to the lungs.
Pneu'mo-ní'tis (nū'-), *n.* Inflammation of the lungs.
Póach, *v. t.* To boil slightly to steal, as game. — *v. i.* To steal or pocket game.
Póach'er, *n.* One who poaches; a stealer of game.
Póach'y, *a.* Soft; wet marshy.
Pöck (5), *n.* A pustule or the skin in small pox, &c.
Pöck'et, *n.* A small bag or pouch. — *v. t.* To put in the pocket.
Pöck'et-böök, *n.* A book to be carried in the pocket.
Pöck'y, *a.* Full of pockets or pustules.
Pöd, *n.* Capsule; seed-case — *v. t.* To grow, as pods.
Pö'em, *n.* A composition in verse. [em
Pö'e-ay, *n.* Art of writing p
Pö'et, *n.* One who writes poetry; a bard.****

ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, short; cäre, cär, äsk, all, what; öre, ygil, lörm; pique, firm

Pō't-ā'ster, *n.* A pitiful versifier; a rhymester.

Pō't-ess, *n.* A female poet.

Pō'tī'e, *a.* Written in Po-ētī'e-al, } verse; pertaining to poetry.

Pō't Lāgū're-ate, *n.* A poet whose office is to compose poems for the birth-days of a prince, or other special occasion.

Pō't-ry, *n.* Imaginative, and usually metrical, composition; verse.

Pōh, *in/rj*. An exclamation of contempt or disgust.

Pōign'an-gy (pōin'-), *n.* Sharpness; point.

Pōign'ant (pōin'-), *a.* Sharp; satirical; severe; painful.

Pōign'ant-ly (pōin'-), *adv.* With keen point; sharply.

Point, *n.* A sharp end; a stop; a cape; object; end; aim. — *c. t.* To sharpen; to aim; to divide by stops. — *c. i.* To direct the finger toward an object; to aim.

Point-blank, *adv.* Directly.

Point'ed, *a.* Keen; satirical.

Point'ed-ly, *adv.* With point.

Point'er, *n.* An index; a variety of dog. [point.]

Point'less, *a.* Having no Poige, *n.* Weight; balance.

— *c. t.* To balance for weighing.

Pōi'son (pōi'sn), *n.* Any thing infectious or malignant. — *SYN.* Venom. — *c. t.* To infect with poison.

Pōi'son-ōus, *a.* Having the qualities of poison.

Pōke, *n.* A pocket; a sack; a push; a machine to check unruly beasts from leaping fences. — *c. t.* To put a poke on; to thrust against.

Pōk'er, *n.* An iron bar for stirring a fire.

Pō'lar, *a.* Pertaining to the poles. [the pole.]

Pō-lā'rī-ty, *n.* Tendency to Pō'lar-i-zā'tion, *n.* Act of polarizing; polarity.

Pō'lar-ize, *c. t.* To communicate polarity to.

Pō'lar-y, *a.* Tending to a pole.

Pōle, *n.* Extremity of an axis; the sky; a long, slender piece of wood; a rod

or perch. — *c. t.* To furnish with poles; to convey on poles; to push with poles.

Pōle'-āx, *n.* A hatchet.

Pōle'-āxe, *a.* fixed on a pole.

Pōle'-eat, *n.* An ill-smelling animal allied to the weasel.

Pō-lēm'ie, *n.* A disputant.

Pō-lēm'ie, *a.* Contro-Pō-lēm'ie-al, } veridical.

Pōle'-stār, *n.* A star vertical to the pole of the earth.

Pō-līce' (-lēss'), *n.* Civil officers of a city organized to preserve good order, and enforce the laws.

Pōl'i-gy, *n.* Art or system of government; prudence; contract of insurance.

Pōl'ish, *c. t.* To make smooth; to refine in manners. — *n.* Artificial gloss; elegance of manners.

Pō-līte', *a.* Polished; refined.

Pō-līte'ly (10), *adv.* Gently; with courtesy.

Pō-līte'ness, *n.* Good breeding; courtesy.

Pōl'i-tie, *a.* Wise; prudent.

Pō-lī'tie-al, *a.* Relating to politics; public.

Pō-lī'tie-al-ly, *adv.* With reference to a state or to politics.

Pōl'i-tī'cian (-tīsh'an), *n.* One versed in politics.

Pōl'i-ties, *n. sing.* The science of government.

Pōl'i-ty, *n.* Civil constitution; form of government.

Pōl'kā, *n.* A kind of dance.

Pōll, *n.* The head; a register of persons; election. — *c. t.* To lop the tops of, as trees; to clip; to register, as the names of voters.

Pōll'ard, *n.* A tree lopped; bran and meal mixed.

Pōll'en, *n.* The fecundating dust of plants.

Pōll'ock, *n.* A fish of the cod kind; the whiting.

Pōll'-tāx, *n.* A tax levied by the poll or head.

Pōl-lū'te', *c. t.* To make foul or unclean. — *SYN.* To defile; contaminate; dishonor; corrupt.

Pōl-lū'tion, *n.* Defilement.

Pōl-trōon', *n.* An arrant coward; a dastard.

Pōl-trōon'er-y, *n.* Cowardice.

Pōl'y-ān'thus, *n.* An ornamental plant.

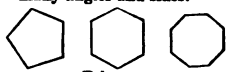
Pōl'y-ār'ehy, *n.* A government by many persons.

Pō-l'yg'a-mist, *n.* One who advocates polygamy.

Pō-l'yg'a-my, *n.* Plurality of wives at the same time.

Pōl'y-glōt, *n.* A book containing many languages. — *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, several languages.

Pōl'y-gōn, *n.* A figure of many angles and sides.



Polygons.

Pō-l'yg'o-nal, *a.* Having many angles.

Pōl'y-grāph, *n.* An instrument to multiply copies of a writing with expedition.

Pōl'y-grāph'ie, *a.* Per-Pōl'y-grāph'ie-al, } taining to polygraphy; done with a polygraph.

Pō-l'yg'ra-phy, *n.* The art of writing in various ciphers.

Pōl'y-hē'dron, *n.* A body having many sides.

Pōl'y-nō'mi-al, *a.* Containing many terms.

Pōl'yp, *n.* An aquatic animal of the radiate kind.

Pōl'y-pus, *n.* Something that has many feet or roots; a tumor.

Pōl'y-scōpe, *n.* A glass that makes a single object appear as many.

Pōl'y-syl-lāb'le, } *a.* Hav-Pōl'y-syl-lāb'le-al, } ing many syllables.

Pōl'y-syl-la-ble, *n.* A word of more syllables than three.

Pōl'y-tēh'nīe (-tēk'nīk), *a.* Comprehending many arts.

Pōl'y-thē'ism, *n.* The doctrine of a plurality of gods.

Pōl'y-thē'ist, *n.* One who believes in a plurality of gods.

Pōl'y-the-ist'ie, *a.* Pertaining to polytheism.

Pōm'age, *n.* Substance of apples crushed. [ment.]

Pō-mā'de', *n.* Perfumed oint-Pō-mā'tum, *n.* An unguent for the hair.

Pôme-grân'ate, *n.* A tree and its fruit.

Po-mil'fer-ous, *a.* Apple-bearing; fruit-bearing.

Pôm'mel (pûm'-), *n.* A knob or ball; a protuberance. — *v. t.* (8) To beat; to thump.

Pom-mel'ion (-meel/yun), *n.* The knob of a cannon.

Po-môl'o-gist, *n.* One interested in pomology.

Po-môl'o-gy, *n.* The art of raising fruit.

Pômp, *n.* Ostentation; pa-Pômp'i-on, *n.* A pumpkin.

Pom-pôs'i-ty, *n.* Ostentation; exterior show; parade.

Pômp'otis, *a.* Showy with grandeur; ostentatious.

Pômp'otis-ly, *adv.* With parade or display.

Pônd, *n.* A body of fresh standing water.

Pôn'der, *v. t.* To think upon deliberately. — *SYN.* To consider; muse; weigh.

Pôn'der-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being weighed.

Pôn'der-ô's'i-ty, *n.* Weight; Pôn'der-ôus, *a.* Heavy; massy.

[of India silk.] Pôn-gee', *n.* An inferior kind

Pôn'lard (-yard), *n.* A small dagger. — *v. t.* To stab.

Pôn'tiff, *n.* A high-priest; the pope.

Pon-tif'ie } (9), *a.* Belong-Pon-tif'ie-al } ing to a high priest, or to the pope.

Pon-tif'ie-al, *n.* A book of rites and forms; (*pl.*) the full dress of a pontiff or bishop.

Pon-tif'ie-ate (9), *n.* Office or reign of a pontiff.

Pon-tôon', *n.* A boat used by armies for making bridges.

Pô'ny (19), *n.* A small horse; a nag.

Pô'dle, *n.* A lap-dog.

Pôol, *n.* A small pond.

Pôop, *n.* A deck raised above the after-part of the spar-deck.

Pôor, *a.* Needy; indigent; necessitous; lean; meagre; mean; unfertile.

Pôor'ly, *a.* Somewhat ill. — *adv.* Without wealth; with piousness; meanly; without spirit.

Pôor'ness, *n.* Poverty.

Pôp, *n.* A small, smart, quick sound. — *v. i.* or *t.* To dart suddenly; to offer suddenly.

Pôpe, *n.* The head of the Roman Catholic church.

Pôpe'dôm, *n.* The dignity or jurisdiction of the pope.

Pôp'er-y, *n.* The Roman Catholic religion.

Pôp'gûn, *n.* A child's air-gun for shooting pellets.

Pôp'in-jây, *n.* A parrot; a fop.

Pôp'lar, *n.* A genus of trees.

Pôp'lin, *n.* A stuff of silk or worsted of many varieties.

Pôp'ish, *a.* Relating to the pope; papal.

Pôp'py (19), *n.* A soporific plant.

Pôp'u-lage, *n.* The common

Pôp'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to, or pleasing to, the people; prevailing; familiar.

Pôp'u-lâr'i-ty, *n.* Public favor.

Pôp'u-lar-ly, *adv.* With

Pôp'u-late, *v. t.* To furnish with inhabitants; to people.

Pôp'u-lâ'tion, *n.* The whole people, as of a country.

Pôp'u-lôus, *a.* Full of people.

Pôp'u-lôus-ness, *n.* The state of being populous.

Pôr'ce-lain, *n.* A fine translucent species of earthen ware.

Pôr'ch (18), *n.* An entrance to a building; a portico.

Pôr'cine, *a.* Pertaining to swine.

Pôr'cu-pine, *n.* A quadruped armed with spines or prickles.

Pôre, *n.* An orifice in the skin. — *v. t.* To look steadily.

Pôr'i-ness (18), *n.* State of being full of pores.

Pôrk, *n.* The flesh of swine.

Pôrk'er, *n.* A young hog.

Pô-rô's'i-ty, *n.* The quality of having pores.

Pô'rôus, *a.* Having pores.

Pôr'phy-rit'ie, *a.* Pertaining to porphyry.

Pôr'phy-ry, *n.* A hard mottled kind of stone.

Pôr'poise (-pus), *n.* A fish of the whale kind.

Pôr'ridge, *n.* A mixture of meal or flour and water boiled; vegetables boiled in water, with or without meat.

Pôr'rin-ger, *n.* A small metal vessel for warming liquids in.

Pôrt, *n.* A harbor; a gate; carriage; a wine.

Pôrt-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being carried.

Pôrt'age, *n.* Price of carriage; a carrying place.

Pôrt'al, *n.* An imposing gate or entrance.

Pôrt-êl'lis, *a.* A frame-work of crossed timbers for obstructing a passage.

Pôrte, *n.* The Ottoman court.

Pôrte'-môn-nale' (-mun-nâ'), *n.* A small pocket-book or wallet for carrying money.

Pôr-tend', *v. t.* To foretoken.

Pôr-tent', *n.* An omen of ill.

Pôr-tent'ôus, *a.* Foreboding ill; ominous.

Pôr'ter, *n.* A door-keeper; a carrier; a kind of strong beer, or malt liquor.

Pôr'ter-ago, *n.* Money, paid for carriage by a porter.

Pôrt-fôl-io (-fôl'yo or -fôl'io), *n.* (*pl.* Pôrt-fôl'îôg, -fôl'yo or -fôl'io-s, 18) A portable case for papers.

Pôr't-hôle, *n.* An opening in a ship's side for cannon.

Pôr'ti-co, *n.* (*pl.* Pôr'ti-côg, 18) A covered space with columns at the entrance of a building.

Pôr'tion, *v. t.* To divide; to allot; to endow. — *n.* Part assigned; allotment; share of an estate; a wife's fortune.

Pôr'til-ness, *n.* Dignity of mien; largeness of person.

Pôr'tly, *a.* Large and full; of noble appearance.

Pôr't-mân'-teau (-mân'to), *n.* A bag to carry clothes in.

Pôr'trait, } *n.* A picture

Pôr'trait-ûre, } from life.

Pôr'trây', *v. t.* To paint the likeness of; to describe.

Pôr'trây'al, *n.* The act or art of portraying.

Pôr'tress, *n.* A female por-Pôge, *v. t.* To puzzle.

Pôg'er, *n.* One who puzzles; that which puzzles.

Po-si'tion (-ish/un), *n.* Situation; station; posture; principle laid down.

Pôg'i-tive, *a.* Certain; real; absolute; confident.

â, ä, Ì, Ò, Û, long; ä, ö, Ì, Ò, ü, short; cûre, cûr, âsk, all, what; ère, veil, ètrem; pique, firm;

Pōt'l-tive-ly, *adv.* Absolutely; really; confidently.

Pōs-sēs' (pōs-sēs' or pōs-sēs'), *v. t.* To have or hold as one's own; to own.

Pōs-sēs'sion (-sēs'un or -sēs'h'un), *n.* The state of owning; the thing owned.

Pōs-sēs'sive (-sēs'siv or -sēs'siv), *a.* Denoting possession.

Pōs-sēs'sor (-sēs'sor or -sēs'sor), *n.* One who holds or occupies.

Pōs-sēs'so-ry (pōs-sēs'- or pōs-sēs'-), *a.* Relating to a possessor, or to a thing possessed; having possession.

Pōs'set, *n.* Milk curdled with wine or other liquor.

Pōs'si-bil'i-ty, *n.* The power of being or doing; that which is possible.

Pōs'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being or of being done.

Pōs'si-bly, *adv.* By any power really existing.

Pōst, *n.* A messenger; office; place; a piece of timber. — *v. t.* To station; to put in the mail. — *v. i.* To carry to a ledger.

Pōst'age, *n.* Money paid for conveyance of letters.

Pōst'al, *a.* Belonging to the post-office or mail service.

Pōst'-chaise, *n.* A traveling carriage.

Pōst'-dāte, *v. t.* To date after the true time.

Pōst'-dī-lī-vi-an, *a.* Being after the deluge.

Pōs-tē-ri-or, *a.* Later in time or order; subsequent.

Pōs-tē-ri-ors, *n. pl.* The hinder parts of an animal.

Pōs-tē-ri-ty, *n.* Descendants.

Pōst'ern, *n.* A small back gate, or private entrance.

Pōst'fix, *n.* A letter or syllable added. (the end.)

Pōst-fix', *v. t.* To annex at

Pōst'-hāste, *adv.* As fast as possible.

Pōst'hu-mōus, *a.* Born, published, or continuing, after one's decease.

Pōst'hu-mōus-ly, *adv.* After one's decease.

Pōs-till'ion (-yun), *n.* One who rides and guides a horse in a coach or post-chaise.

Pōst'man (tī), *n.* A letter-carrier.

Pōst'mark, *n.* Stamp of a post-office on a letter, &c.

Pōst'mas-ter, *n.* One who superintends a post-office.

Pōst'me-rid'i-an, *a.* Belonging to the afternoon.

Pōst'-note, *n.* A bank-note payable at some future specified day.

Pōst'-ōf'fice, *n.* A place where mail letters are received and delivered.

Pōst'paid, *a.* Having the postage paid in advance.

Pōst-pone', *v. t.* To put off; to delay; to defer. (ting off.)

Pōst-pōne'ment, *n.* A postponement.

Pōst'script, *n.* Something added to a writing.

Pōst'-town, *n.* A town having a post-office.

Pōst'u-late, *n.* Any thing assumed without proof. — *v. t.* To take for granted.

Pōst'u-lā'tion, *n.* An assumption without proof.

Pōst'ure, *n.* Attitude; position; situation.

Pō'gy (lū), *n.* A motto on a ring; a nosegay.

Pōt, *n.* A large deep vessel for various uses. — *v. t.* To preserve in pots.

Pō'ta-ble, *a.* Fit to be drunk.

Pōt'ash, *n.* An alkaline salt from the ashes of plants.

Pō-tā'tion, *n.* A drinking; an excessive draught.

Pō-tā'to (lū), *n.* A well-known esculent root.

Pō'ten-cy, *n.* Relative power, strength, or efficacy.

Pō'tent, *a.* Having great power or authority. — *SYN.* Mighty; puissant; forcible; powerful; strong; efficient.

Pō'tent-āte, *n.* A monarch.

Pō-tē'n'tial, *a.* Existing in possibility, not in act.

Pō-tē'n'tial-ly, *adv.* In possibility.

Pō'tent-ly, *adv.* Powerfully.

Pōt'-hāng'er, *n.* A hook to hang pots on over the fire.

Pōth'er, *n.* Confusion; bustle.

Pōt'-house, *n.* An ale-house.

Pō'tion, *n.* A draught; a liquid medicine. (dinner.)

Pōt'-lūck, *n.* A picked-up

Pōt'sherd, *n.* A piece of a broken pot.

Pōt'tage, *n.* Meat and vegetables boiled together till soft; a thick soup.

Pōt'ter, *n.* One who makes earthen vessels.

Pōt'ter-y, *n.* Wares of a potter, or place where they are made.

Pōt'tle, *n.* A measure of two quarts; a small basket for holding fruit.

Pouch, *n.* A small bag; a pocket; a purse. — *v. t.* To pocket; to save.

Pōu-chōng' (pōu-shōng'), *n.* A kind of black tea.

Pōul'ter-er, *n.* One who trades in poultry.

Pōul'tice (lū), *n.* A soothing application for sores. — *v. t.* To apply a poultice to.

Pōul'try, *n.* Domestic fowls.

Pouge, *n.* The claw of a bird; a fine kind of powder. — *v. t.* To sprinkle with pouge; to fall and seize.

Pound, *n.* Weight of 16 ounces avoirdupois, or 12 of troy; a pinfold; 20 shillings. — *v. t.* To beat; to pulverize; to confine in a pen.

Pound'age, *n.* A duty rated on the pound.

Pound'er, *n.* One who, or that which, pounds; a thing denominated from a certain number of pounds.

Pōur, *v. t.* To throw out in a continuous stream. — *v. i.* To issue; to flow.

Pout, *n.* A sullen look; a fish. — *v. i.* To push out the lips in sullenness.

Pōver-ty, *n.* Want of riches; indigence; penury.

Pow'd'er, *n.* A fine dust; composition for firing guns. — *v. t.* To sprinkle with powder; to reduce to dust.

Pow'd'er-y, *a.* Easily crumbling; dusty.

Pow'er, *n.* Faculty of doing; force; strength; influence; a state; legal authority.

Pow'er-ful, *a.* Having power; strong. [great force.]

Pow'er-ful-ly, *adv.* With power; less, *a.* Without power; weak.

Pow'er-less, *a.* Without power; weak.

Pow'er-loom, *n.* A loom

worked by some mechanical power.

Pox, *n.* An eruptive disease.

Præ-ti-ea-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality or state of being practicable; feasibility.

Præ-ti-ea-ble, *a.* Capable of being done.—*SYN.* Possible.

Præ-ti-ea-ly, *adv.* So that it may be done.

Præ-ti-eal, *a.* Relating to practice; capable of being turned to use.

Præ-ti-eal-ly, *adv.* By use.

Præ-ti-ce, *n.* Customary use; habit; performance.—*r. t.* (27) To do frequently or habitually.

Præ-ti-tion-er (-tish-un), *n.* One engaged in the practice of a profession.

Prag-mât'ie, *a.* Very Prag-mât'i-e-al, *a.* forward in acting; officious; meddling; impertinent.

Prâ'rie, *n.* An extensive tract of level grass land destitute of trees.

Prâ'ge, *n.* Commendation; object or ground of praise.—*r. t.* To commend; to extol; to applaud.

Prâ'ge-wor-thy (-wûr), *a.* Commendable; laudable.

Prâ'nce, *r. t.* To spring; to leap; to bound.

Prâ'nk, *r. t.* To adorn.—*n.* A frolic; a trick.

Prâ'te, *r. t.* To talk much and foolishly.—*n.* Idle talk; unmeaning loquacity.

Prât'ique (prât'eeq), *n.* A license to trade after performing quarantine.

Prât'le, *n.* Childish or idle talk.—*v. t.* To talk much and idly.

Prât'tler, *n.* One who prattles. [*ceous* fish.

Prawn, *n.* A small crustacean.

Prâ'y, *r. t.* or *i.* To ask with earnestness; to supplicate.

Prâ'yer, *n.* One who prays.

Prâ'yer (prâr), *n.* A petition; a supplication.

Prâ'yer-hôok (prâr'-), *n.* A book containing forms of prayers.

Prâ'yerful (prâr'-), *a.* Given to prayer. [*prayer*.

Prâ'yerful-ly, *adv.* With

Prâ'yer-less (prâr'-), *a.* Habitually neglecting prayer.

Prê'ach, *r. t.* or *i.* To discourse publicly on a religious subject. [*preaches*.

Prê'ach'er, *n.* One who

Prê'ad-môn'ish, *r. t.* To admonish previously.

Prê'am-ble, *n.* An introductory writing; something previous; a kind of preface.

Prê'b'end, *n.* A stipend in a cathedral church.

Prê'b'end-al, *a.* Belonging to a prebend.

Prê'b'end-a-ry, *n.* The stipendiary of a cathedral.

Prê-câ'ri-ôus, *n.* Held by a doubtful tenure.—*SYN.* Uncertain; unsettled; doubtful; dubious.

Prê-câ'ri-ôus-ly, *adv.* Uncertainly; doubtfully.

Prê'e-a-to-ry, *a.* Suppliant; beseeching. [*care*.

Prê-ea'ution, *n.* Previous

Prê-ea'ution-al, *a.* With

Prê-ea'ution-a-ry, *a.* view to prevent mischief.

Prê-cê'd'e, *r. t.* To go before.

Prê-cê'd'en'ce, *a.* A going

Prê-cê'd'en-cy, *a.* before; priority of time; superior rank or influence.

Prê-cê'd'ent, *a.* Going before; anterior; antecedent.

Prê'c'e-dent, *n.* Something done or said that serves as an example. [*ized* by example.

Prê'c'e-dent-ed, *a.* Author-

Prê-cê'd'ent-ly, *adv.* At a former time; beforehand.

Prê-cê'd'ing, *p. a.* Going before; precedent.

Prê-cên'tor, *n.* Leader of a cathedral choir.

Prê'cept, *n.* A commandment; order; rule; direction; instruction. [*cepts*.

Prê-cêpt'ive, *a.* Giving pre-

Prê-cêpt'or, *n.* A teacher.

Prê-cêpt'ress, *n.* A female teacher. [*going* before.

Prê-cês'sion (-sêsh'un), *n.* A

Prê'cinct, *n.* An outward limit; a territorial district.

Prê'ciotus (prêsh'us), *a.* Of great price or value; costly.

Prê'ciotus-ly (prêsh'us-), *adv.* In a precious or costly way; in great esteem.

Prê'c'i-pice, *n.* A steep descent of land or rock.

Prê-cip'i-tance, *a.* Great

Prê-cip'i-tan-cy, *a.* or rash haste; headlong hurry.

Prê-cip'i-tant, *a.* Rushing

Prê-cip'i-tant-ly, *adv.* Hastily

Prê-cip'i-tâte, *r. t.* To throw

Prê-cip'i-tat'ion, *a.* Very

Prê-cip'i-tât'e, *a.* Very

Prê-cip'i-tât'e, *a.* Very

Prê-cip'i-tât'e, *a.* Very

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Prê-cip'i-tât'e, *a.* Very

Prê-cip'i-tât'e, *a.* Very

Préd'a-to-ry, *a.* Plundering.
Préd'e-qés'sor, *n.* One who has gone before.

Pre-dés'ti-ná-rí-an, *n.* One who believes in predestination. — *a.* Pertaining to predestination.

Pre-dés'ti-ná-te, *v. t.* To predestine, } foreordain.

Pre-dés'ti-ná'tion, *n.* The purpose of God from eternity respecting all events.

Pré/de-tér'mi-nate, *a.* Determined beforehand.

Pré/de-tér'mín-á'tion, *n.* Previous determination.

Pré/de-tér'míne, *v. t.* To determine beforehand.

Pré'dí-al, *a.* Pertaining to land or farms.

Pré'dí-ca-bí'lí-ty, *n.* The quality of being predicable.

Pré'dí-ca-ble, *a.* Capable of being affirmed of or attributed to.

Pre-díe'a-ment, *n.* Class; state; particular condition.

Pré'dí-e-ate, *n.* That which is affirmed or denied.

Pré'dí-e-áte, *v. t.* To affirm; to assert to belong to something.

Pré'dí-e-á'tion, *n.* An affirmation concerning any thing. [tive; positive.]

Pré'dí-e-a-to-ry, *a.* Affirmative. **Pre-díet'**, *v. t.* To foretell.

Pre-díe'tion, *n.* A prophecy.

Pre-díe'tíve, *a.* Foretelling.

Pré'dí-lé'e'tion, *n.* A previous liking; partiality.

Pré'dí-s-pó'se', *v. t.* To incline or adapt previously.

Pré'dí-s-pó-sí'tion (-s'ish'un), *n.* Previous propensity.

Pre-dóm'i-ná-nce, *n.* As-Pre-dóm'i-nan-cy, } ascendancy; superiority.

Pre-dóm'i-nant, *a.* Prevalent over others; predominating.

Pre-dóm'i-nant-ly, *adv.* With superior strength or influence.

Pre-dóm'i-ná-te, *v. t.* To be superior; to have controlling influence; to rule; to prevail.

Pré-ém'i-nénce, *n.* Superiority to others in place or rank.

Pré-ém'i-nent, *a.* Surpassing others.

Pré-ém'i-nent-ly, *adv.* In a pre-eminent degree.

Pré-ém'p'tion, *n.* Act or right of buying something, as land, before others.

Preen, *n.* A forked instrument. — *v. t.* To clean and adjust the feathers, as birds.

Pré-en-gá-gé, *v. t.* To engage beforehand.

Pré-en-gá-gé'ment, *n.* A prior engagement or obligation; previous attachment.

Pré-es-táb'lish, *v. t.* To establish beforehand.

Pré-ex-íst', *v. i.* To exist beforehand. [existence.]

Pré-ex-íst'énce, *n.* Previous existence.

Pré-ex-íst'ent, *a.* Existing beforehand.

Pré-ex-íst'ing, *v. i.* Existing in time previous.

Pré'face, *n.* An introductory speech or writing. — *v. t.* To introduce by preliminary remarks. [ry.]

Pré'a-to-ry, *a.* Introductory.

Pré'fect, *n.* A governor or chief officer; a commander.

Pré'fect-úre, *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a prefect.

Pré-fér' (8), *v. t.* To esteem above others; to choose; to offer; to exalt.

Pré'fer-a-ble, *a.* Worthy of preference. [ence.]

Pré'fer-a-bly, *adv.* In preference.

Pré'fer-énce, *n.* Estimation or choke above another.

Pre-fér'ment, *n.* Advancement to office.

Pre-fig'u-rá'tion, *n.* Previous representation.

Pre-fig'u-ra-tíve, *a.* Showing by previous types.

Pre-fig'úre, *v. t.* To show by a figure beforehand.

Pre-fig'úre'ment, *n.* Prefiguration. [fore.]

Pre-flíx', *v. t.* To place before.

Pré'fix, *n.* A letter, syllable, or word prefixed.

Prég'nán-cy, *n.* State of being with young; fertility.

Prég'nant, *a.* Being with young; fertile; teeming.

Pre-hén'síle, *a.* Grasping; adapted to grasp.

Pre-hén'síon, *n.* A seizing, as with the hand.

Pre-júdge', *v. t.* To judge before hearing.

Pre-júdge'ment, *n.* Act of prejudging.

Pré'u-díce, *n.* Prejudgment; unreasonable prepossession; bias; injury. — *v. t.* To bias unduly.

Pré'u-dí'cial (-dísh'al), *a.* Likely to injure; hurtful.

Pré'u-cy, *n.* Office of a prelate; government by prelates.

Pré'lá-te, *n.* A dignitary of the church.

Pre-lát'le, *a.* Pertaining to prelates or the prelate. [ports prelate.]

Pré'lá-tíst, *n.* One who prelates.

Pre-lé'e'tion, *n.* A public lecture or discourse.

Pré'lí-bá'tion, *a.* A foretaste.

Pre-lím'i-na-ry, *a.* Preliminary. — *SYN.* Introductory; previous; preparatory. — *n.* A first step; introduction.

Pré'lú-de, or **Pré'lú-de**, *n.* Previous air in music; an introductory performance.

Pre-lú'dé', *v. t. or i.* To preface; to serve as an introduction.

Pre-lú'síve, *a.* Serving to introduce.

Pré'ma-túre, *a.* Ripe too soon; too hasty.

Pré'ma-túre-ly, *adv.* Before the proper time.

Pre-méd'i-tá-te, *v. t. or i.* To meditate beforehand.

Pre-méd'i-tá'ted, *a.* Conceived, designed, or contrived beforehand.

Pre-méd'i-tá'tion, *n.* Previous deliberation; forethought.

Pré'mí-er (or **prém'yer**), *n.* First minister of state. — *a.* First; chief; principal.

Pre-míse' (81), *v.* To lay down premises.

Prém'is-es, *n. pl.* Propositions admitted; a building and its adjuncts.

Pré'mí-un, *n.* Reward; advance; something given or offered for the loan of money.

Pre-món'ish, *v. t.* To forewarn; to admonish beforehand.

Pré'mo-ní'tion (-nísh'un), *n.* Previous warning, notice, or information.

PREMONITORY

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PRETERITION

Pre-môn'i-to-ry, *a.* Giving previous notice.
 Prê-mu-ni'tion (-n'ish/un), *n.* Anticipation of objections.
 Prê-oê-eu-pan-cy, *n.* Previous possession. [occupation.
 Prê-oê-eu-pâ'tion, *n.* Prior
 Prê-oê-eu-py, *v. t.* To take possession of before another.
 Prê-or-dâin', *v. t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand.
 Prê-ôr-di-nâ'tion, *n.* Act of foreordaining.
 Prêp-a-râ'tion, *n.* Act of preparing, or making ready; preparatory act.
 Pre-pâr'a-tive, } *a.* Adapt-
 Pre-pâr'a-to-ry, } ed or tending to prepare.
 Pre-pâr'a-tive, *n.* That which prepares or is done to prepare; preparation.
 Pre-pârê', *v. t.* To make fit or ready; to qualify.
 Prê-pây', *v. t.* To pay in advance, as postage.
 Pre-pênse', *a.* Premeditated.
 Pre-pôn'der-ance, *n.* Superiority of weight or power.
 Pre-pôn'der-ant, *a.* Superior in weight or influence.
 Pre-pôn'der-âte, *v. t.* or *i.* To outweigh. [of outweighing.
 Pre-pôn'der-â'tion, *n.* Act
 Prêp'o-gi'tion (-z'ish/un), *n.* A particle governing a noun or pronoun, and showing its relation to some other word.
 Pre-pôg'i-tive, *a.* Put before.
 Prê-pos-sês' (-pos-sês' or -poz-zês'), *v. t.* To preoccupy; to bias; to prejudice.
 Pre-pos-sês'ing (-pos-sês'-or -poz-zês'-), *a.* Adapted to invite favor.
 Prê-pos-sês'sion (-sêsh'un or -zêsh'un), *n.* Prior possession; preconceived opinion.
 Pre-pos'ter-oûs, *a.* Absurd.
 Pre-pos'ter-oûs-ly, *adv.* Absurdly; foolishly.
 Prê-rêq'uîl-gite (-rêk-wi'), *a.* Previously required or necessary. — *n.* Something previously necessary.
 Prê-rôg'a-tive, *n.* An exclusive or peculiar privilege.
 Prê-sâge, or Prê-sâge, *a.* A prognostic; a token.
 Prê-sâge', *v. t.* To foreshow; to foretoken; to forebode.

Prêg-by-ter, *n.* An elder; a priest.
 Prêg-by-tê-ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, presbyters. — *n.* One who belongs to the Presbyterian church.
 Prêg-by-tê-ri-an-ism, *n.* Principles and government of Presbyterians.
 Prêg-by-ter-y, *n.* A body of pastors and ruling elders.
 Prê-sci-ence (prê'shi-ense), *n.* Foreknowledge.
 Prê-sci-ent (prê'shi-ent), *a.* Foreknowing.
 Pre-scribe', *v. t.* or *i.* To direct; to dictate; to lay down rules.
 Prê-scrip't, *n.* An official or authoritative direction.
 Pre-scrip'tion, *n.* Medical direction of remedies; claim from long use or possession.
 Pre-scrip'tive, *a.* Arising from prescription.
 Prê-sence, *n.* A being present; neighborhood; men.
 Prê-sent, *a.* In company; being now or here; immediate. — *n.* Something presented; the present time.
 Pre-sânt', *v. t.* To give; to bestow; to exhibit; to view; to prefer; to induct.
 Pre-sânt'a-ble, *a.* Admitting of being presented.
 Prê-sen-tâ'tion, *n.* Act of presenting; exhibition.
 Pre-sên'ti-ment, *n.* Previous notion or apprehension.
 Prê-sent-ly, *adv.* Shortly; soon; immediately.
 Pre-sên'tment, *a.* A presenting; representation; accusation by a grand jury.
 Pre-sêrv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being preserved.
 Prêg'er-vâ'tion, *n.* Act of preserving; safety; security.
 Pre-sêrv'a-tive, *a.* Having power to preserve. — *n.* That which preserves.
 Prê-sêrve', *v. t.* To keep safe; to save; to secure; to defend. — *n.* Fruit preserved; a place to keep game, or fish, in.
 Prê-sêrver, *n.* One who, or that which, preserves.
 Prê-gide', *v. t.* To exercise superintendence or control.

Prêg'i-den-cy, *n.* Office or jurisdiction of president.
 Prêg'i-dent, *n.* One at the head of a society, college, or republic. [to a president.
 Prêg'i-dên'tial, *a.* Pertaining
 Prêss (2), *v. t.* To squeeze; to crowd; to urge. — *v. i.* To encroach; to urge vehemently. — *a.* A machine for pressing; urgency; crowd; throng.
 Prêss-bêd, *n.* A bed that may be turned up and inclosed in a closet.
 Prêss-gâng, *n.* A crew that impresses men as seamen.
 Prêss'ing, *a.* Urgent.
 Prêss'-man (21), *n.* The man who impresses the sheets in printing.
 Prêss'ure (prêsh'ur), *n.* Act of pressing; affliction; weight; force; urgency.
 Pre-gûm'a-ble, *a.* Such as may be presumed.
 Pre-gûm'a', *v. i.* To suppose; to venture without leave.
 Pre-gûmp'tion, *n.* Opinion; strong probability; excess of confidence.
 Pre-gûmp'tive, *a.* Partaking of presumption.
 Pre-gûmp'tu-oûs, *a.* Rashly bold; unduly confident.
 Prê-sup-pôg'al, *n.* Previous supposition.
 Prê-sup-pôg'e', *v. t.* To suppose as previous; to take for granted.
 Pre-tênse', *n.* See *Pretense*.
 Pre-tend', *v. t.* To hold out an appearance of; to simulate; to feign; to claim. — *v. i.* To use pretense.
 Pre-tênd'ed, *p. a.* Having a false appearance or claim.
 Pre-tênd'er, *n.* One who pretends or lays claim.
 Pre-tênse' (27), *n.* A simulated claim or assumption; a pretext; assumption.
 Pre-tên'sion, *n.* Claim, true or false; pretense.
 Pre-tên'tious, *a.* Making great pretensions.
 Prê-ter-it, or Prê-ter-it, *a.* (Gram.) Past or perfectly past.
 Prê-ter-î-tion (-ish/un), *n.* Act of going past.

â, ê, î, ô, û, *y*, long; ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, *y*, short; cære, cûr, âsk, all, whæt; çre, vçil, çûrm; p'que, firm;

Pré-ter-mis-sion (-mish'un), *n.* The act of omitting.
Pré-ter-mit', *v. t.* To pass by; to omit; to disregard.
Pré-ter-nát-u-rál, *a.* Beyond, or different from, what is natural; aside from nature.
Pre-téxt, or **Pré-téxt**, *n.* A pretense; an excuse.
Pré-tor, *n.* A civil officer among the ancient Romans.
Pre-tór-i-an, *a.* Belonging to a pretor or judge.
Pret-ti-ly (pré'ti- or pré'tí), *adv.* Neatly; pleasingly.
Pret'ty (pré'ty or pré'tý) *a.* Neat; handsome. — *adv.* In some degree; tolerably.
Pre-vail', *v. t.* To be prevalent; to be generally received. [predominant].
Pre-váil'ing, *a.* Prevalent;
Prév'a-lence, *n.* Most general reception; predominance.
Prév'a-lent, *a.* Predominant; powerful.
Pre-vár'i-é-ate, *v. i.* To avoid giving a direct answer. — *syn.* To evade; equivocate; quibble. [quibbling].
Pre-vár'i-é-ation, *n.* Act of pre-vár'i-é-ator, *n.* One who quibbles; a shuffler.
Pre-vén'i-ent, *a.* Going before; preceding; preventive.
Pre-vént', *v. t.* To hinder.
Pre-vén'tion, *n.* Hindrance.
Pre-vén'tive, *a.* Tending to hinder or prevent. — *n.* Something that prevents.
Pré-vi-óis, *a.* Going before in time; prior; antecedent.
Pré-vi-óis-ly, *adv.* Antecedently; beforehand.
Pre-vig'ion (-vish'un), *n.* Foresight; foreknowledge.
Prey (prá), *n.* Spoil; booty; plunder. — *v. t.* To take food by violence; to collect spoil; to plunder.
Price, *n.* Equivalent paid for any thing; value; reward.
Price'-cúr-rent, *n.* A published list of the prevailing prices of merchandise, &c.
Price'less, *a.* Invaluable; inestimable.
Prick, *v. t.* To pierce; to spur. — *v. i.* To become acid.
Prick'er, *n.* One who, or that which, pricks.

Prick'le (prík'l), *n.* A sharp pointed projection.
Prick'til-ness, *n.* Fullness of prickles.
Prick'ly, *a.* Full of prickles.
Príde, *n.* Inordinate self-esteem; generous elation of heart; dignity. — *v. t.* To indulge in self-esteem.
Prídest, *n.* A clergyman; an ecclesiastic.
Príest'eráft, *n.* Religious fraud or imposition.
Príest'ess, *n.* A female priest.
Príest'hóod, *n.* Office of a priest; the order of priests.
Príest'li-ness, *n.* Manners of a priest.
Príest'ly, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a priest; sacerdotal.
Prig, *n.* A conceited fellow.
Prig'gish (7), *a.* Conceited; pert; affected.
Prím, *a.* Formal; precise; affectedly nice. — *v. t.* To deck with great nicety.
Príma-cy, *n.* Office or dignity of an archbishop.
Prím'age, *n.* A charge imposed in addition to the freight. [nally].
Príma-ri-ly (13), *adv.* Original;
Príma-ry, *a.* Original; first in time, meaning, or rank.
Prím'ate, *n.* An archbishop.
Prime, *a.* First; original; chief; early. — *n.* The dawn; spring; the best part; youth; full health. — *v. t.* To put powder in the pan of, as of a gun; to lay the first color in painting.
Prím'er, *n.* A small first book for children; a kind of type of which there are two species, one called

Long-primer,
and the other called

Great-primer.

Prí-mér'val, *a.* Belonging to the earliest ages; primitive.
Prím'ing, *n.* Powder in the pan of a gun; first color laid on in painting.
Prím'i-tive, *a.* First; original. — *n.* A primitive word.

Prím'ness, *n.* Affected niceness or formality.
Prí-mo-gén'ial, *a.* First born or made.
Prí-mo-gén'i-ture, *n.* Seniority by birth; exclusive right of inheritance belonging to the eldest son or daughter.
Prí-mór-di-al, *a.* First in order; original.
Prím'róse, *n.* An early flowering plant.
Prínce (13), *n.* A king's son; a sovereign; a ruler.
Prínce'dóm, *n.* The dignity of a prince; sovereignty.
Prínce'li-ness, *n.* State or manner of a prince.
Prínce'ly, *a.* Of or relating to a prince; grand.
Prín'cess, *n.* The consort of a prince; a king's daughter.
Prín'ci-pal, *a.* Chief; capital. — *n.* A chief man; a head; a sum of money at interest.
Prín'ci-pál'ty, *n.* A prince's domain; sovereignty.
Prín'ci-pal-ly, *adv.* Chiefly; above all.
Prín'ci-ple, *n.* A settled or right rule of conduct; fundamental truth; tenet; an original element.
Prínk, *v. t.* To dress for show.
Prín't, *v. t.* To mark by impression. — *n.* A mark made by pressure; impressions of type; cloth stamped with figures.
Prín't'er, *n.* One who prints.
Prín't'ing, *n.* The art or practice of a printer.
Prí'or, *a.* Former; antecedent. — *n.* The superior of a monastery.
Prí'or-ess, *n.* The lady superior of a convent.
Prí-ór'i-ty, *n.* State of being first in time, rank, &c.
Prí'or-y, *n.* A religious house; a convent.
Prím, *n.* A solid, whose bases are similar, equal, parallel, plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms.
Prig-mát'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or formed by, prisms.

Prism.

són, ór, dg, wól, tób, tóók; árn, rye, pull; ç, g, soft; e, ð, hard; æ; exist; u as ng; this.

Prig'on (priz'n), *v. t.* To shut up; to confine. — *n.* A jail.
Prig'on-er, *n.* One under arrest; a captive. [nal.]
Pris'tine, *a.* Ancient; original.
Prith'ee, *adv.* I pray thee.
Priv'a-cy, *n.* Retirement; secrecy; a place of retreat.
Priv'ate, *a.* Secret; peculiar to one's self; alone. — *n.* A common soldier.
Priv'a-tee'r, *n.* A private ship of war commissioned to take prizes. — *v. i.* To cruise in a privateer.
Priv'ate-ly, *adv.* In a private or secret manner.
Pri-vā'tion, *n.* Act of depriving; absence; loss.
Priv'a-tive, *a.* Causing privation. — *n.* A prefix to a word, giving it a negative signification. [shrub.]
Priv'et, *n.* An ornamental shrub.
Priv'i-lège, *v. t.* To invest with peculiar rights. — *n.* Peculiar advantage. — *SYN.* Prerogative. [vately.]
Priv'i-ly, *adv.* Secretly; privately.
Priv'i-ty, *n.* Private knowledge and concurrence.
Priv'y, *a.* Privately knowing and consenting; private. — *n.* A partaker; a necessary house.
Prize, *n.* A reward; something taken from an enemy. — *v. i.* To value; to esteem.
Prób'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* Appearance of truth; likelihood.
Prób'a-ble, *a.* Likely to be, or to be true. [hood.]
Prób'a-bly, *adv.* In likelihood.
Prób'ate, *n.* Proof of a will.
Pro-bā'tion, *n.* A proof; trial.
Pro-bā'tion-a-ry, *a.* Serving for probation or trial.
Pro-bā'tion-er, *n.* One undergoing probation; a novice.
Pró'ba-to-ry, *a.* Serving for trial or proof.
Probe, *n.* A surgeon's instrument. — *v. t.* To try with a probe; to search thoroughly.
Prób'i-ty, *n.* Uniform uprightness; integrity.
Prób'lem, *n.* A question to be solved.
Prób'lem-át'ic-al, *a.* Questionable; uncertain.

Pro-bō's'is, *n.* The snout or trunk of an elephant, &c.
Pro-cēd'ure, *n.* Act or manner of proceeding; process.
Pro-ceed', *v. i.* To go forward.
Pro-ceed'ing, *n.* A transaction. [rents.]
Prō'ceeds', *n. pl.* Issue; proceeds.
Prō'cess (prō'es), *n.* A proceeding; progress; order.
Pro-cēs'sion, *n.* A train of persons.
Pro-cēs'sion-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, procession.
Pro-elāim', *v. t.* To pronounce publicly and solemnly; to publish; to promulgate.
Prō'e-la-mā'tion, *n.* A publication by authority.
Pro-eliv'i-ty, *n.* Habitual or natural inclination.
Pro-eōn'sul, *n.* A governor of a province.
Pro-eōn'su-lar, *a.* Pertaining to a proconsul.
Pro-eōn'su-late, *n.* Office of a proconsul.
Pro-crās'ti-nāte, *v. t. or i.* To put off from day to day.
Pro-crās'ti-nā'tion, *n.* Delay; dilatoriness.
Pro-crās'ti-nā'tor, *n.* One who puts any thing off to a future time.
Prō'cre-āte, *v. t.* To generate.
Prō'cre-ā'tion, *n.* Production of young; generation.
Prō'cre-ā'tive, *a.* Having the power to beget.
Prō'cre-ā'tor, *n.* One who begets; a sire.
Proe'tor, *n.* An officer in admiralty and ecclesiastical causes; an officer of a university. [to a proctor.]
Proe-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a proctor.
Pro-eūm'bent, *a.* Lying down or on the face.
Pro-eūm'a-ble, *a.* Obtainable.
Prō'e-u-rā'tion, *n.* Act of procuring; procurement.
Prō'e-u-rā'tor, *n.* One who manages another's affairs.
Pro-eū're', *v. t.* To obtain; to gain; to acquire.
Pro-eū're'ment (10), *n.* Act of procuring or obtaining.
Prō'd'i-gal, *a.* Lavish; wasteful. — *n.* A spendthrift.

Prō'd'i-gāl'i-ty, *n.* Wasteful expenditure; excessive liberality. — *SYN.* Extravagance; profusion; waste.
Prō'd'i-gāl-ly, *adv.* Lavishly.
Prō'd'i-g'ious (-dī'us), *a.* Very great; astonishing; enormous in size, quantity, &c.
Prō'd'i-g'ious-ly (-dī'us), *adv.* Astonishingly; enormously; wonderfully.
Prō'd'i-gy (19), *n.* Any surprising thing; a wonder.
Pro-dū'ge', *v. t.* To bring forth; to bear; to yield; to exhibit.
Prō'dū'ge, *n.* That which is produced or yielded; grain.
Pro-dū'cer, *n.* One who produces. [being produced.]
Pro-dū'ci-ble, *a.* Capable of producing.
Pro-dū'cet, *n.* A thing produced; effect; result; sum.
Pro-dū'cible, *a.* Capable of being extended.
Pro-dū'ction, *n.* Act of producing; fruit; product.
Pro-dū'ctive, *a.* Causing to exist; fertile; efficient.
Pro-dū'ctive-ness, *n.* The quality of producing.
Prō'em, *n.* A preface; introduction; prelude.
Pro-ē'mi-al, *a.* Introductory.
Prō'e-nā'tion, *n.* A violation of sacred things.
Pro-fāne', *a.* Irreverent to God and to sacred things; impious. — *v. t.* To violate; to put to a wrong use; to pollute. [rently.]
Pro-fāne'ly, *adv.* Irreverently.
Pro-fāne'ness, { *n.* Impiety;
Pro-fān'i-ty, { irreverence for sacred things.
Pro-fēs', *v. t.* To declare openly; to avow. [avowal.]
Pro-fēs'ed-ly, *adv.* By avowal.
Pro-fēs'sion (-fēsh'un), *n.* Open declaration; avowal; vocation; occupation.
Pro-fēs'sion-al, *a.* Belonging to a profession.
Pro-fēs'sion-al-ly, *adv.* By profession.
Pro-fēs'sor, *n.* One who makes any profession; a public teacher in literature or science.
Prō'fes-sō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a professor.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ä, ë, ÿ, ō, ū, ȳ, short; cūre, cūr, āak, gill, whet; Gre, vail, ūrm; pīque, flim;

Pro-fess'or-ship, *n.* Office of a professor.
Proff'er (8), *v. t.* To propose for acceptance. — *n.* An offer; attempt.
Pro-fic'ien-cy (-fish/en-), *n.* Progress made; advance.
Pro-fic'ient (fish/ent), *n.* One who has made progress or advance; an expert; an adept.
Pro'file (or *pro'feel*), *n.* Outline; side face. — *v. t.* To draw a side view of.
Pro'fit, *n.* Gain; advantage — *v. (8)* To benefit; to improve; to be of advantage.
Pro'fit-a-ble, *a.* Yielding advantage; lucrative.
Pro'fit-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being profitable.
Pro'fit-a-bly, *adv.* With advantage; advantageously.
Pro'fit-ga-cy, *n.* A profligate or very vicious life.
Pro'fit-gate, *a.* Loet to virtue. — *n.* An abandoned or shamefully vicious man.
Pro-found', *a.* Deep; thorough; low; learned. — *n.* The sea or ocean; an abyss.
Pro-found'ly, *adv.* Deeply.
Pro-found'ness, *n.* Depth.
Pro-fund'i-ty, *n.* of place, or of knowledge.
Pro-fuse', *a.* Liberal to excess; exuberant. — *SYN.* Lavish; prodigal.
Pro-fuse'ly, *adv.* Prodiggally.
Pro-fu'gion, *n.* Great abundance; lavish supply; extravagance; prodigality.
Prög, *n.* Mean or inferior food; victuals. — *v. t.* To go about begging; to steal.
Pro-gén'i-tor, *n.* An ancestor; a forefather.
Prog-é'ny, *n.* Offspring; race.
Prog-nó'sis, *n.* The art or act of foretelling the course of a disease by its symptoms.
Prog-nó'stic, *a.* Foreboding. — *n.* A sign; token.
Prog-nó'stic-á-že, *v. t.* To foreshow or foretell.
Prog-nó's-ti-cá'tion, *n.* The act of foretelling.
Prog-nó's-ti-cá'tor, *n.* One who foretells.
Pro'gram, *n.* An outline
Pro'gramme, *n.* of some public performance.

Pro'gress, *n.* A course onward; advance.
Pro-gress', *v. t.* To advance.
Pro-grés'sion, *n.* Advance.
Pro-gres'sion-al, *a.* Advancing. [ward; advancing.
Pro-gress'ive, *a.* Going on.
Pro-hib'it, *v. t.* To forbid.
Pro'hí-bí'tion (-bish/un), *n.* Act of forbidding.
Pro-hib'it-ive, *a.* Containing.
Pro-hib'it-o-ry, *i.* ing, or implying, prohibition.
Pro-jéct', *v. t.* To jut out; to be prominent. — *v. t.* To scheme; to devise; to draw.
Pro'ject, *n.* A plan; scheme.
Pro-jéct'ile, *a.* Impelling forward. — *n.* A body projected or impelled forward through the air.
Pro-jéct'ion, *n.* Act of projecting; plan; delineation.
Pro-jéct'or, *n.* One who projects or plans. [out.
Pro-jéct'ure, *a.* A jutting.
Pro'late, *a.* Elongated in the direction of a line joining the poles.
Pro'lí-gíde, *n.* The crime of destroying one's offspring.
Pro-líf'ile, *a.* Generative; fruitful; productive.
Pro-lix', *a.* Long; tedious.
Pro-lix'i-ty, *n.* Great tediousness.
Pro'ló-cú'tor, or **Pro-ló-e-tor**, *n.* One who speaks for another; a spokesman.
Pro'lógue (pró'log), *n.* Introduction to a play.
Pro-lóng', *v. t.* To lengthen.
Pro'lon-gá'tion, *n.* Act of lengthening in time or space; delay.
Próm'e-náde, or **Próm'e-náde'**, *n.* A walk. — *v. t.* To walk for amusement or exercise. [being prominent.
Próm'i-nence, *n.* State of **Próm'i-nent**, *a.* Conspicuous. [mently.
Próm'i-nent-ly, *adv.* Emi-
Pro-mís'e-u-óus, *a.* Mixed; indiscriminate.
Pro-mís'e-u-óus-ly, *adv.* Without distinction.
Próm'ise, *n.* A declaration which binds the one who makes it; ground of hope.

— *v. t.* To engage by declaration; to give hopes.
Próm'is-ee', *n.* One to whom a promise is made.
Próm'is-so-ry, *a.* Containing a promise. [land.
Próm'on-to-ry, *n.* A head.
Pro-mó'te', *v. t.* To forward; to raise; to elevate.
Pro-mó'ter, *n.* An encourager. [ment.
Pro-mó'tion, *n.* Advance.
Pro-mó'tive, *a.* Tending to promote, advance, or aid.
Pró'mpt, *a.* Ready; expeditious; quick. — *v. t.* To incite to action; to dictate.
Pró'mpt'er, *n.* One who reminds a speaker. [ness.
Pró'mpt'ly, *adv.* With readi-
Pró'mpt'ness, *n.* Readi-
Pró'mpt'i-túde, *n.* ness; expedition; alacrity.
Pro-mú'gá'te, *v. t.* To make
Pro-mú'ge', *n.* known by open declaration.
Pro-mul-gá'tion, *n.* A notice; open publication.
Pro-mul-gá'tor, *n.* One who publishes or makes known.
Pró-ne, *a.* Flat on the face; bending downward; sloping; inclined; disposed.
Pró-ne'ness, *n.* Inclination.
Próng, *n.* The branch of a fork. [to a pronoun.
Pro-nóm'i-nal, *a.* Belonging
Pró'noun, *n.* A word used for a noun.
Pro-nounce', *v. t.* To speak; to utter rhetorically.
Pro-nounce'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being pronounced.
Pro-nún'ci-a-mén'to, *n.* A proclamation or manifesto.
Pro-nún'ci-á'tion (-shl-á-shun), *n.* Act or mode of utterance.
Pró'of, *n.* Testimony; full evidence; trial; test; demonstration; a proof-sheet. — *a.* Impenetrable.
Pró'of-sheet, *n.* An impression from type, an engraved plate, &c., for correction.
Próp, *n.* That on which a body rests; support. — *v. t.* To support; to uphold.
Próp'a-gán'dist, *n.* A person who propagates opinions.
Próp'a-gá'te, *v. t.* To gener-

són, ór, dg, wólf, tób, tórk; fím, rye, pùll; ç, è, soft; é, ü, hard; æ; exist; ú as ng; this.

ate; to increase; to promote. [ision; increase.
 Prôp'a-gâ'tion, *n.* Extension.
 Prôp'a-gâ'tor, *n.* One who propagates. [urge forward.
 Prô-pêl' (7), *v. t.* To drive or that which, propels; a steam-boat propelled by a screw, or the screw itself.
 Prô-pênse', *a.* Inclined.
 Prô-pên'si-ty, *n.* Inclination; bent of mind; tendency; bias; proclivity.
 Prôp'er, *a.* One's own; natural; fit; just; correct.
 Prôp'er-ly, *adv.* In a proper manner; fitly; suitably.
 Prôp'er-ty, *n.* Inherent or peculiar quality; ownership; an estate; goods.
 Prôph'e-cy (19), *n.* Prediction. [prophesies.
 Prôph'e-si'er, *n.* One who prophesies, *v. t.* or *i.* To foretell, as events. — *SYN.* To predict; foreshow.
 Prôph'et, *n.* One who prophesies. [prophet.
 Prôph'et-ess, *n.* A female prophet.
 Prô-phê'te, *a.* Unfold-
 Prô-phê'te-al, *ing* future events; relating to prophecy.
 Prô-phê'te-al-ly, *adv.* In a prophetic manner.
 Prô-pin'qui-ty, *n.* Nearness in place, time, or relation.
 Prô-pi'ti-âte (-plsh'i-ât), *v. t.* To appease and make favorable.
 Prô-pi'ti-â'tion (-plsh-i-â-shun), *n.* Act of appeasing.
 Prô-pi'ti-â'tor (-plsh'i-), *n.* One who propitiates.
 Prô-pi'ti-a-to-ry (-plsh'i-a-), *a.* Having the power to make propitious; expiatory. — *n.* The mercy-seat.
 Prô-pi'tious (-plsh'us), *a.* Illicitly favorable to success. — *SYN.* Auspicious.
 Prô-pi'tious-ly (-plsh'us-ly), *adv.* Favorably; auspiciously.
 Prô-po-lis, *n.* A substance used by bees to stop crevices in their hives, &c.
 Prô-pô'nent, *n.* One who makes a proposal.
 Prô-pôr'tion, *n.* Comparative relation; equal share;

equality of ratios. — *v. t.* To adjust in a suitable proportion, as one part to another.
 Prô-pôr'tion-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being proportioned.
 Prô-pôr'tion-a-bly, *adv.* According to proportion.
 Prô-pôr'tion-al, *a.* Having a due proportion, or comparative relation.
 Prô-pôr'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In due proportion.
 Prô-pôr'tion-âte, *v. t.* To make proportional.
 Prô-pôr'tion-âte-ly, *adv.* In a proportionate degree.
 Prô-pôg'al, *n.* Offer; proffer; proposition.
 Prô-pôge', *v. t.* To offer for consideration; to purpose.
 Prôp'o-gi'tion (-dash'un), *n.* A thing proposed; offer of terms. [to offer.
 Prô-pound', *v. t.* To propose.
 Prô-pri'e-ta-ry, *n.* An owner. — *a.* Belonging to an owner.
 Prô-pri'e-tor, *n.* A possessor in his own right; owner.
 Prô-pri'e-ty, *n.* Fitness; justness; decorum.
 Prô-pul'sion, *n.* Act of propelling, or driving forward.
 Prô-ro-gâ'tion, *n.* Continuance of Parliament from one session to another.
 Prô-rôgue', *v. t.* To continue from session to session.
 Prô-gâ'te, *a.* Consisting in, or like, prose; commonplace; prosy.
 Prô-scê-ni-um, *n.* Front part of the stage of a theater; part before the drop-scene.
 Prô-scrib'e', *v. t.* To denounce and condemn; to outlaw; to interdict.
 Prô-scrip'tion, *n.* A dooming to death, exile, or outlawry.
 Prô-scrip'tive, *a.* Pertaining to proscription.
 Prôge, *n.* Language not in verse. — *v. t.* To talk in a dull, tedious manner.
 Prôse-cû'te, *v. t.* To pursue as a claim or an investigation.
 Prôse-cû'tion, *n.* Act of prosecuting. [prosecutes.
 Prôse-cû'tor, *n.* One who prosecutes.
 Prôse-lý'te, *n.* A new convert. — *v. t.* To convert.

Prôse-ly'tism, *n.* Zeal to make converts.
 Prô-sô'd'e-al, *a.* Pertaining, or according, to prosody.
 Prô-sô-dist, *n.* One skilled in prosody.
 Prô-sô-dy, *n.* The part of grammar which treats of accent and versification.
 Prô-spect, *n.* A view; object of view; reason to hope.
 Prô-spect-ion, *n.* Act of looking forward; prudence.
 Prô-spect-ive, *a.* Looking forward; regarding the future; coming.
 Prô-spect-ive, *n.* Plan of a proposed literary work.
 Prô-sper, *v. t.* To be successful. — *SYN.* To succeed; thrive; flourish. — *v. t.* To render successful; to favor.
 Prô-sper-i-ty, *n.* Good fortune; success.
 Prô-sper-ous, *a.* Successful.
 Prô-sper-ous-ly, *adv.* Successfully; fortunately.
 Prô-ti-tû'te, *v. t.* To offer to a lewd or bad use. — *a.* Devoted to base or lewd purposes. — *n.* A woman given to lewdness.
 Prô-ti-tû'tion, *n.* The act of prostituting. [length.
 Prô-trate, *a.* Lying at
 Prô-trâte, *v. t.* To throw down; to fall flat.
 Prô-trâ'tion, *n.* Act of prostrating; dejection.
 Prô-style, *n.* A range of columns in front.
 Prô-try, *a.* Dull and tedious.
 Prô-têct', *v. t.* To shield from danger; to save harmless.
 Prô-têction, *n.* Defense from injury or danger.
 Prô-têct-ive, *a.* Defensive.
 Prô-têct-or, *n.* One who defends from injury.
 Prô-têct-or-ate, *n.* Government by a protector.
 Prô-têct-ress, *n.* A female protector.
 Prô-tégé (prô'têzh'), *n.* One under the care and protection of another.
 Prô-têst', *v. t.* To affirm solemnly. — *v. t.* To declare against; to disown.
 Prô-test, *n.* A formal declaration of dissent.

â, ê, î, ô, û, *y*, long; â, ê, î, ô, û, *y*, short; câre, câr, âsk, all, what; âre, veil, thîrm; pique, firm;

Pro'test-ant, *n.* One who protests against the doctrines and practices of the Church of Rome.
Pro'test-ant-ism, *n.* The religion of Protestants.
Pro'tes-ta'tion, *n.* Solemn declaration.
Pro-thôn'o-ta-ry, *n.* The chief clerk of a court.
Pro-to-cól, *n.* An original copy or rough draught of a treaty, &c.
Pro-to-már-tyr, *n.* The first martyr, Stephen. [model.
Pro-to-type, *n.* An original
Pro-tráct, *v. t.* To lengthen in time; to prolong.
Pro-tráct-ion, *n.* Act of protracting; a lengthening out.
Pro-tráct-ive, *a.* Delaying.
Pro-trúde, *v. t.* To thrust out. — *v. i.* To shoot forward.
Pro-trú'sion (-trú'shun), *n.* Act of thrusting out.
Pro-trú'sive, *a.* Thrusting or impelling outward.
Pro-tú'ber-ance, *n.* A prominence; a swelling.
Pro-tú'ber-ant, *a.* Prominent; swelling out.
Pro-tú'ber-ánte, *v. i.* To become prominent; to swell out. [jection.
Pro-tú'ber-á'tion, *n.* A protrusion.
Proud, *a.* Having inordinate self-esteem; conceited; arrogant; haughty.
Proud'ly, *adv.* Haughtily.
Pro'v-a-ble (11), *a.* Capable of being proved.
Prove, *v. t.* To try; to test; to ascertain by experiment; to verify; to demonstrate; to experience. — *v. i.* To make trial; to be found by trial.
Pro'v-en-der, *n.* Dry food for cattle and horses.
Pro'verb, *n.* A wise saying; an adage; a maxim.
Pro-verb'í-al, *a.* Pertaining to a proverb; universally acknowledged or spoken of.
Pro-verb'í-al-ly, *adv.* By or as a proverb.
Pro-vid'e, *v. t.* To procure beforehand; to prepare.
Pro'vi-dénce, *n.* Foresight; the care of God over his creatures.

Pro'vi-dent, *n.* Preparing beforehand.
Pro'vi-dén'tial, *a.* Relating to, or effected by, divine providence.
Pro'vi-dén'tial-ly, *adv.* By means of providence.
Pro'vi-dent-ly, *adv.* With prudent foresight. [vides.
Pro-vid'er, *n.* One who provides.
Pro'vin'ce (18), *n.* A distant portion of an empire or state; a region of country; district; office; business.
Pro-vin'cial, *n.* An inhabitant of a province. — *a.* Belonging to a province; unpollished.
Pro-vin'cial-ism, *n.* Peculiarity of speech in a province.
Pro-vi'sion (-vish'un), *n.* Preparation; something provided; food. — *v. t.* To supply with stores.
Pro-vi'sion-al, *a.* Prepared for the occasion; temporary.
Pro-vi'sion-al-ly (-vish'un), *adv.* Temporarily.
Pro-vi'so, *n.* (*p. l.* Pro-*vi'so*, 18.) A conditional stipulation. [of anger.
Pro'v-o-cá'tion, *n.* A cause
Pro-vó-ca-tive, *a.* Serving to provoke or excite. — *n.* Any thing that tends to provoke; a stimulant.
Pro-vóke, *v. t.* To excite; to offend; to incense.
Pro'v-ost (pro'vust), *n.* A chief officer, or magistrate.
Pro'vost-már'shal (*usually* *pron.* pro-vo'), *n.* A military officer who arrests deserters, &c.
Prow, *n.* Forepart of a ship.
Prow'ess, *n.* Bravery; valor.
Prowl, *v. t.* To rove for prey. — *n.* A roving for prey.
Prowl'er, *n.* One who prowls.
Prox'í-mate, *a.* Next immediately preceding or following. — *SYN.* Nearest; immediate; direct.
Prox'í-mate-ly, *adv.* By immediate relation; immediately.
Prox-im'í-ty, *n.* Nearness.
Prox'í-mo, *n.* The next, or the coming month.
Prox'y (19), *n.* A substitute.

Prude, *n.* A woman of affected modesty or reserve.
Prú'dence, *n.* Practical wisdom; caution; discretion.
Prú'dent, *a.* Practically wise.
Prú-dén'tial, *a.* Proceeding from, or guided by, prudence. [ly.
Prú'dent-ly, *adv.* Discreet.
Prú'der-y, *n.* Affected modesty or reserve. [cov.
Prú'dish (11), *a.* Affectedly
Prúne, *n.* A dried plum. — *v. t.* To cut or lop off branches from; to trim.
Pru-nél'ia, *n.* A kind of
Pru-nél'io, *n.* Lasting, or smooth woolen stuff.
Prú'ri-ence, *n.* Itching or longing desire.
Prú'ri-ent, *a.* Uneasy with desire; itching.
Prú'ss'ie, or **Prú'ss'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to Prussian blue; — applied to an acid which is a deadly poison.
Prý, *v. t.* To examine or inspect closely. — *v. t.* To lift with a lever.
Psálm (sám), *n.* A sacred song or hymn. [psalms.
Psálm'ist, *n.* A writer of
Psálm'o-dist (sálm' or sám'), *n.* One who sings psalms.
Psálm'o-dy (sálm' or sám'), *n.* Art or practice of singing psalms or hymns.
Psál'ter (saw'l'ter), *n.* The book of Psalms.
Psál'ter-y (saw'l'ter-), *n.* An instrument of music.
Peh'aw (shaw), *interj.* expressing contempt.
Psy'cho-lóg'ic (sí'), *a.* Pertaining to the soul or to the science of the soul.
Psy-ehól'o-gy (sí'), *n.* The doctrine of the soul.
Ptol'e-má'te (töl'), *a.* Pertaining to Ptolemy, an ancient astronomer.
Pty'a-lím (tí'), *n.* Salivation. [sexes.
Pú'ber-ty, *n.* Ripeness in the
Pu-bés'cence, *n.* A state of puberty; soft, short hairs.
Pu-bés'cent, *a.* Arriving at puberty; covered with soft, short hairs.
Púb'ly (5), *a.* Pertaining to

worked by some mechanical power.

Pox, *n.* An eruptive disease.

Præ'ti-ca-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality or state of being practicable; feasibility.

Præ'ti-ca-ble, *a.* Capable of being done.—*SYN.* Possible.

Præ'ti-ca-bly, *adv.* So that it may be done.

Præ'ti-cal, *a.* Relating to practice; capable of being turned to use.

Præ'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* By use.

Præ'ti-ce, *n.* Customary use; habit; performance.—*v. t.* (27) To do frequently or habitually.

Præ'ti-tion-er (-tish'un-), *n.* One engaged in the practice of a profession.

Prag-mât'ic, *a.* Very Prag-mât'ic-al, *a.* forward in acting; officious; meddling; impertinent.

Præ'ti-ric, *n.* An extensive tract of level grass land destitute of trees.

Præ'ti-ge, *n.* Commendation; object or ground of praise.—*v. t.* To commend; to extol; to applaud.

Præ'ti-gor-thy (-wûr), *a.* Commendable; laudable.

Præ'ti-ge, *v. t.* To spring; to leap; to bound.

Præ'ti-ge, *v. t.* To adorn.—*n.* A frolic; a trick.

Præ'ti-ge, *v. t.* To talk much and foolishly.—*n.* Idle talk; unmeaning loquacity.

Præ'ti-que (præ'teek), *n.* A license to trade after performing quarantine.

Præ'ti-que, *n.* Childish or idle talk.—*v. i.* To talk much and idly.

Præ'ti-que, *n.* One who prattles.—[ceous fish.

Præ'ti-que, *n.* A small crustacean, *v. t.* or *i.* To ask with earnestness; to supplicate.

Præ'ti-que, *n.* One who prays.

Prayer (prær), *n.* A petition; a supplication.

Præ'ti-que (-bôok (prær'-), *n.* A book containing forms of prayers.

Præ'ti-que (prær'-), *a.* Given to prayer.

Præ'ti-que-ly, *adv.* With

Prayerless (prær'-), *a.* Habitually neglecting prayer.

Præ'ti-que, *v. t.* or *i.* To dis-course publicly on a religious subject. [preaches.

Præ'ti-que, *n.* One who

Præ'ti-que-môn'ish, *v. t.* To ad-mouish previously.

Præ'ti-que-ble, *n.* An intro-ductory writing; something previous; a kind of preface.

Præ'ti-que, *n.* A stipend in a cathedral church.

Præ'ti-que-al, *a.* Belonging to a prebend.

Præ'ti-que-a-ry, *n.* The sti-pendiary of a cathedral.

Præ'ti-que-ous, *a.* Held by a doubtful tenure.—*SYN.* Un-certain; unsettled; doubt-ful; dubious.

Præ'ti-que-ous-ly, *adv.* Un-certainly; doubtfully.

Præ'ti-que-a-to-ry, *a.* Suppliant; beseeching. [care.

Præ'ti-que-tion, *n.* Previous

Præ'ti-que-tion-al, *a.* With

Præ'ti-que-tion-a-ry, *a.* view to prevent mischief.

Præ'ti-que-de, *v. t.* To go before.

Præ'ti-que-en-ge, *a.* A going

Præ'ti-que-en-ge, *a.* before; priority of time; superior rank or influence.

Præ'ti-que-ent, *a.* Going before; anterior; antecedent.

Præ'ti-que-dent, *a.* Something done or said that serves as an example. [ized by example.

Præ'ti-que-dent-ed, *a.* Author-

Præ'ti-que-dent-ly, *adv.* At a former time; beforehand.

Præ'ti-que-ing, *p. a.* Going be-fore; precedent.

Præ'ti-que-ntor, *n.* Leader of a cathedral choir.

Præ'ti-que-nt, *n.* A command-ment; order; rule; direc-tion; instruction. [cepts.

Præ'ti-que-tive, *a.* Giving pre-

Præ'ti-que-tor, *n.* A teacher.

Præ'ti-que-tress, *n.* A female teacher. [going before.

Præ'ti-que-sion (-sesh'un), *n.* A

Præ'ti-que-nt, *n.* An outward limit; a territorial district.

Præ'ti-que-ous (præsh'un), *a.* Of great price or value; costly.

Præ'ti-que-ous-ly (præsh'un-), *adv.* In a precious or costly way; in great esteem.

Præ'ti-que-ous, *a.* A steep de-scent of land or rock.

Præ'ti-que-tance, *n.* Great

Præ'ti-que-tan-gy, *a.* rash

Præ'ti-que-tant, *a.* Rushing

Præ'ti-que-tant-ly, *adv.* Hasti-

Præ'ti-que-tate, *v. t.* To throw

Præ'ti-que-tate, *v. t.* to hasten; to cast to the bottom.

Præ'ti-que-tate, *a.* Very hasty

Præ'ti-que-tate, *a.* A sub-stance in solution chemi-cally separated from its sol-vent, and thrown to the bottom of the vessel.

Præ'ti-que-tation, *n.* Rash

Præ'ti-que-tate, *v. t.* To throw

Præ'ti-que-tate, *v. t.* very steep; headlong.

Præ'ti-que-tate-ly, *adv.* De-scending rapidly.

Præ'ti-que-tate, *a.* Exact; over-nice; strict; stiff. [ly.

Præ'ti-que-tate (10), *adv.* Exact-

Præ'ti-que-tate-ness, *n.* Exactness.

Præ'ti-que-tate, *n.* One rigidly exact in observing rules.

Præ'ti-que-tation (-tish'un), *n.* Ex-actness; accuracy.

Præ'ti-que-tate, *v. t.* To prevent.

Præ'ti-que-tation, *n.* Act of pre-venting or shutting out.

Præ'ti-que-tate, *v. t.* Preventing.

Præ'ti-que-tate, *n.* Ripe pre-maturely; too forward.

Præ'ti-que-tate-ness, *n.* Pre-mature development.

Præ'ti-que-tate-ly, *n.* Premature growth and ripeness.

Præ'ti-que-tation (-tish'un), *n.* Previous knowledge.

Præ'ti-que-tate, *v. t.* To con-ceive beforehand.

Præ'ti-que-tation, *n.* Pre-vious conception or opinion.

Præ'ti-que-tate, *v. t.* To con-ceive or plan beforehand.

Præ'ti-que-tate-ed, *a.* Previous-ly concerted or planned.

Præ'ti-que-tate, *n.* A contract previous to another.

Præ'ti-que-tate, *n.* One who, or that which, precedes as event.—*SYN.* Forerunner; harbinger; omen; sign.

Præ'ti-que-tate-y, *a.* Preceding as the harbinger.

Præ'ti-que-tate (-shus), *a.* Liv-ing by plunder.

Préd'a-to-ry, *a.* Plundering.
Préd'e-çs'sor, *n.* One who has gone before.
Pre-dés'ti-ná'ti-an, *n.* One who believes in predestination. — *a.* Pertaining to predestination.
Pre-dés'ti-ná'te, } *v. t.* To
Pre-dés'tine, } foreordain.
Pre-dés'ti-ná'tion, *n.* The purpose of God from eternity respecting all events.
Pré-de-tér'mi-ná'te, *a.* Determined beforehand.
Pré-de-tér'mi-ná'tion, *n.* Previous determination.
Pré-de-tér'mine, *v. t.* To determine beforehand.
Pré'di-al, *a.* Pertaining to land or farms.
Préd'i-ca-bíl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being predicable.
Préd'i-ca-ble, *a.* Capable of being affirmed of or attributed to.
Pre-dic'a-ment, *n.* Class; state; particular condition.
Préd'i-cate, *n.* That which is affirmed or denied.
Préd'i-cá'te, *v. t.* To affirm; to assert to belong to something.
Préd'i-cá'tion, *n.* An affirmation concerning any thing. [tive; positive].
Préd'i-ca-to-ry, *a.* Affirmative.
Pre-dict', *v. t.* To foretell.
Pre-dic'tion, *n.* A prophecy.
Pre-dict'ive, *a.* Foretelling.
Pré'di-léc'tion, *n.* A previous liking; partiality.
Pré'dis-pó'se, *v. t.* To incline or adapt previously.
Pré'dis-po-sí'tion (-zish'un), *n.* Previous propensity.
Pre-dóm'i-ná'te, } *n.* As-
Pre-dóm'i-nan-cy, } cend-
ency; superiority.
Pre-dóm'i-nant, *a.* Prevalent over others; predominating.
Pre-dóm'i-nant-ly, *adv.* With superior strength or influence.
Pre-dóm'i-ná'te, *v. i.* To be superior; to have controlling influence; to rule; to prevail.
Pré-ém'i-nence, *n.* Superiority to others in place or rank.
Pré-ém'i-nent, *a.* Surpassing others.

Pré-ém'i-nent-ly, *adv.* In a pre-eminent degree.
Pré-ém'p'tion, *n.* Act or right of buying something, as land, before others.
Preen, *n.* A forked instrument. — *v. t.* To clean and adjust the feathers, as birds.
Pré-en-gá'ge, *v. t.* To engage beforehand.
Pré-en-gá'gement, *n.* A prior engagement or obligation; previous attachment.
Pré-es-tá'blish, *v. t.* To establish beforehand.
Pré-ex-ist', *v. i.* To exist beforehand. [existence].
Pré-ex-ist'ence, *n.* Previous.
Pré-ex-ist'ent, } *a.* Existing
Pré-ex-ist'ing, } in time previous.
Pré'face, *n.* An introductory speech or writing. — *v. t.* To introduce by preliminary remarks. [ry].
Préd'a-to-ry, *a.* Introductory.
Pré'fect, *n.* A governor or chief officer; a commander.
Pré'fect-ure, *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a prefect.
Pre-fér' (8), *v. t.* To esteem above others; to choose; to offer; to exalt.
Pré'fer-a-ble, *a.* Worthy of preference. [ence].
Pré'fer-a-bly, *adv.* In preference.
Pré'fer-ence, *n.* Estimation or choice above another.
Pre-fér'ment, *n.* Advancement to office.
Pre-fig'u-rá'tion, *n.* Previous representation.
Pre-fig'u-ra-tive, *a.* Showing by previous types.
Pre-fig'ure, *v. t.* To show by a figure beforehand.
Pre-fig'ure-ment, *n.* Prefiguration. [fore].
Pre-fix', *v. t.* To place before.
Pré'fix, *n.* A letter, syllable, or word prefixed.
Pré'gan-cy, *n.* State of being with young; fertility.
Pré'gant, *a.* Being with young; fertile; teeming.
Pre-hén'sile, *a.* Grasping; adapted to grasp.
Pre-hén'sion, *n.* A seizing, as with the hand.
Pre-judge', *v. t.* To judge before hearing.

Pre-jú'dgment, *n.* Act of prejudging.
Pré'u-dice, *n.* Prejudgment; unreasonable prepossession; bias; injury. — *v. t.* To bias unduly.
Pré'u-dí'cial (-d'ish'al), *a.* Likely to injure; hurtful.
Prél'a-cy, } *n.* Office of a
Prél'a-tum, } prelate; gov-
ernment by prelates.
Prél'ate, *n.* A dignitary of the church.
Pré-lát'ic, } *a.* Pertaining
Pré-lát'ic-al, } to prelates or
the prelacy. [ports prelacy].
Prél'a-tist, *n.* One who supports
Pré-léc'tion, *n.* A public lecture or discourse.
Pré-lim'i-ná'tion, *a.* A foretaste.
Pre-lim'i-na-ry, *a.* Pleading. — SYN. Introductory; previous; preparatory. — *n.* A first step; introduction.
Pré'lú'de, or **Pré'lú'de**, *n.* Previous air in music; an introductory performance.
Pre-lú'de, *v. t. or i.* To preface; to serve as an introduction.
Pre-lú'sive, } *a.* Serving to
Pre-lú'so-ry, } introduce.
Pré'ma-tú're, *a.* Ripe too soon; too hasty.
Pré'ma-tú're-ly, *adv.* Before the proper time.
Pre-méd'i-tá'te, *v. t. or i.* To meditate beforehand.
Pre-méd'i-tá'ted, *a.* Conceived, designed, or contrived beforehand.
Pre-méd'i-tá'tion, *n.* Previous deliberation; forethought.
Pré'mi-er (or **prém'yer**), *n.* First minister of state. — *a.* First; chief; principal.
Pre-mise' (31), *v.* To lay down premises.
Prém'is-es, *n. pl.* Propositions admitted; a building and its adjuncts.
Prém'i-um, *n.* Reward; advance; something given or offered for the loan of money.
Pre-món'ish, *v. t.* To forewarn; to admonish beforehand.
Pré'mo-ní'tion (-n'ish'un), *n.* Previous warning, notice, or information.

PREMONITORY

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PRETERITION

Pre-môn'i-to-ry, *a.* Giving previous notice.
Prê-mu-ni'tion (-nîsh/un), *n.* An anticipation of objections.
Prê-ô-eu-pan-cy, *n.* Previous possession. [occupation.
Prê-ô-eu-pâ'tion, *n.* Prior
Prê-ô-eu-py, *v. t.* To take possession of before another.
Prê-or-dâin', *v. t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand.
Prê-ôr-di-nâ'tion, *n.* Act of foreordaining.
Prêp'a-râ'tion, *n.* Act of preparing, or making ready; preparatory act.
Prê-pâr'a-tive, *a.* Adapted
Prê-pâr'a-to-ry, *ed* or tending to prepare.
Prê-pâr'a-tive, *n.* That which prepares or is done to prepare; preparation.
Prê-pâre, *v. t.* To make fit or ready; to qualify.
Prê-pây', *v. t.* To pay in advance, as postage.
Prê-pênse', *a.* Premeditated.
Prê-pôn'der-ance, *n.* Superiority of weight or power.
Prê-pôn'der-ant, *a.* Superior in weight or influence.
Prê-pôn'der-âte, *v. t. or i.* To outweigh. [of outweighing.
Prê-pôn'der-â'tion, *n.* Act
Prêp'o-gi'tion (-zîsh/un), *n.* A particle governing a noun or pronoun, and showing its relation to some other word.
Prê-pôg'i-tive, *a.* Put before.
Prê-pos-sêss' (-pos-sêss' or -poz-zêss'), *v. t.* To pre-occupy; to bias; to prejudice.
Prê-pos-sêss'ing (-pos-sêss'-or -poz-zêss'-), *a.* Adapted to invite favor.
Prê-pos-sêss'ion (-sêsh'un or -zêsh/un), *n.* Prior possession; preconceived opinion.
Prê-pôs'ter-ôus, *a.* Absurd.
Prê-pôs'ter-ôus-ly, *adv.* Absurdly; foolishly.
Prê-rêq'uî-sîte (-rêk-wî/), *a.* Previously required or necessary. — *n.* Something previously necessary.
Prê-rôg'a-tive, *n.* An exclusive or peculiar privilege.
Prê-sâge, or **Prê-sâge**, *n.* A prognostic; a token.
Prê-sâge', *v. t.* To foreshow; to foretoken; to forebode.

Prêg'by-ter, *n.* An elder; a priest.
Prêg'by-têrri-an, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, presbyters. — *n.* One who belongs to the Presbyterian church.
Prêg'by-têrri-an-ism, *n.* Principles and government of Presbyterians.
Prêg'by-ter-y, *n.* A body of pastors and ruling elders.
Prê-sci-ence (prê-shi-ense), *n.* Foreknowledge.
Prê-sci-ent (prê-shi-ent), *a.* Foreknowing.
Prê-seribe', *v. t. or i.* To direct; to dictate; to lay down rules.
Prê-script, *n.* An official or authoritative direction.
Prê-scrip'tion, *n.* Medical direction of remedies; claim from long use or possession.
Prê-scrip'tive, *a.* Arising from prescription.
Prê-sen-ge, *n.* A being present; neighborhood; mien.
Prê-sent, *a.* In company; being now or here; immediate. — *n.* Something presented; the present time.
Prê-gânt', *v. t.* To give; to bestow; to exhibit; to view; to prefer; to indict.
Prê-gânt'a-ble, *a.* Admitting of being presented.
Prê-gên-tâ'tion, *n.* Act of presenting; exhibition.
Prê-gân'ti-ment, *n.* Previous notion or apprehension.
Prê-gên't-ly, *adv.* Shortly; soon; immediately.
Prê-gên't'ment, *n.* A presenting; representation; accusation by a grand jury.
Prê-gêrv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being preserved.
Prêg'er-vâ'tion, *n.* Act of preserving; safety; security.
Prê-gêrv'a-tive, *a.* Having power to preserve. — *n.* That which preserves.
Prê-gêrv'e, *v. t.* To keep safe; to save; to secure; to defend. — *n.* Fruit preserved; a place to keep game, or fish, in.
Prê-gêrv'er, *n.* One who, or that which, preserves.
Prê-gîde', *v. t.* To exercise superintendence or control.

Prêg'i-den-gy, *n.* Office or jurisdiction of president.
Prêg'i-dent, *n.* One at the head of a society, college, or republic. [to a president.
Prêg'i-dên'tial, *a.* Pertaining
Prêss (2), *v. t.* To squeeze; to crowd; to urge. — *v. i.* To encroach; to urge vehemently. — *n.* A machine for pressing; urgency; crowd; throng.
Prêss-bêd, *n.* A bed that may be turned up and inclosed in a closet.
Prêss-gâng, *n.* A crew that impresses men as seamen.
Prêss'ing, *a.* Urgent.
Prêss'man (21), *n.* The man who impresses the sheets in printing.
Prêss'ure (prêsh'ur), *n.* Act of pressing; affliction; weight; force; urgency.
Prê-gûm'a-ble, *a.* Such as may be presumed.
Prê-gûm'e, *v. i.* To suppose; to venture without leave.
Prê-gûmp'tion, *n.* Opinion; strong probability; excess of confidence.
Prê-gûmp'tive, *a.* Partaking of presumption.
Prê-gûmp'tu-ôus, *a.* Rashly bold; unduly confident.
Prê-sup-pôg'al, *n.* Previous supposition.
Prê-sup-pôg'e, *v. t.* To suppose as previous; to take for granted.
Prê-tên-ge, *n.* See *Pretense*.
Prê-tend', *v. t.* To hold out an appearance of; to simulate; to feign; to claim. — *v. i.* To use pretense.
Prê-tênd'ed, *p. a.* Having a false appearance or claim.
Prê-tênd'er, *n.* One who pretends or lays claim.
Prê-tên-sê' (21), *n.* A simulated claim or assumption; a pretext; assumption.
Prê-tên'sion, *n.* Claim, true or false; pretense.
Prê-tên'tious, *a.* Making great pretensions.
Prê-ter-it, or **Prê-ter-it. a.** (*Gram.*) Past or perfectly past.
Prê-ter-î'tion (-îsh/un), *n.* Act of going past.

û, ô, î, ô, ü, ý, *long*; ä, ê, î, ö, ü, ý, *short*; cäre, cür, äsk, all, whet; üre, vèll, törm; p'que, firm;

nis'sion (-mish'un), act of omitting.

nit', v. t. To pass omit; to disregard.

ist'u-ral, a. Beyond, rent from, what is, aside from nature.

, or Pre'text, n. A ; an excuse.

, a. A civil officer the ancient Romans.

-an, a. Belonging to ; or judge.

(prĭv'tĭ- or prĭv'tĭ), easily; pleasingly.

prĭv'tĭ or prĭv'tĭy) a. handsome.—adv. In agree; tolerably.

, v. t. To be preva- to be generally re-

[predominant.

ing, a. Prevalent ; inge, n. Most general ; predominance.

nt, a. Predom- powerful.

i-e-ate, v. i. To avoid a direct answer.—

o evade; equivocate ; [quibbling.

i-e-ation, n. Act of i-e-ator, n. One who ; a shuffler.

i-ent, a. Going be- cedding; preventive.

, v. t. To hinder.

tion, n. Hindrance.

ive, a. Tending to or prevent.—n.

ing that prevents.

is, a. Going before ; prior; antecedent.

is-ly, adv. Antey ; beforehand.

on (-vish'un), n. ht; foreknowledge.

ā), n. Spoil; booty ; r.—v. t. To take violence; to collect to plunder.

Equivalent paid for ; value; reward.

ū-rrent, n. A pub- list of the prevailing of merchandise, &c.

is, a. Invaluable ; able.

t. To pierce; to spur. To become acid.

, n. One who, or ick, pricks.

Prick'le (prĭk'l), n. A sharp pointed projection.

Prick'li-ness, n. Fullness of prickles.

Prick'ly, a. Full of prickles.

Pride, n. Inordinate self-esteem; generous elation of heart; dignity.—v. t. To indulge in self-esteem.

Priest, n. A clergyman; an ecclesiastic.

Priest'erāft, n. Religious fraud or imposition.

Priest'ess, n. A female priest.

Priest'hōd, n. Office of a priest; the order of priests.

Priest'li-ness, n. Manners of a priest.

Priest'ly, a. Pertaining to, or like, a priest; sacerdotal.

Prig, n. A conceited fellow.

Prig'gish (7), a. Conceited ; pert; affected.

Prim, a. Formal; precise; affectedly nice.—v. t. To deck with great nicety.

Prim'a-cy, n. Office or dignity of an archbishop.

Prim'age, n. A charge imposed in addition to the freight.

Prim'a-ri-ly (13), adv. Original; first in time, meaning, or rank.

Prim'ate, n. An archbishop.

Prime, a. First; original; chief; early.—n. The dawn; spring; the best part; youth; full health.—v. t. To put powder in the pan of, as of a gun; to lay the first color in painting.

Prim'er, n. A small first book for children; a kind of type of which there are two species, one called

Long-primer,

and the other called

Great-primer.

Prĭ-mĕ'val, a. Belonging to the earliest ages; primitive.

Prim'ing, n. Powder in the pan of a gun; first color laid on in painting.

Prim'i-tive, a. First; original.—n. A primitive word.

Prim'ness, n. Affected niceness or formality.

Prim'o-gĕ'nĭ-al, a. First born or made.

Prim'o-gĕ'n'i-tūre, n. Seniority by birth; exclusive right of inheritance belonging to the eldest son or daughter.

Prĭ-mōr'di-al, a. First in order; original.

Prim'rōge, n. An early flowering plant.

Prince (13), n. A king's son; a sovereign; a ruler.

Prince'dōm, n. The dignity of a prince; sovereignty.

Prince'li-ness, n. State or manner of a prince.

Prince'ly, a. Of or relating to a prince; grand.

Prin'cess, n. The consort of a prince; a king's daughter.

Prin'ci-pal, a. Chief; capital.—n. A chief man; a head; a sum of money at interest.

Prin'ci-pāl'i-ty, n. A prince's domain; sovereignty.

Prin'ci-pal-ly, adv. Chiefly; above all.

Prin'ci-ple, n. A settled or right rule of conduct; fundamental truth; tenet; an original element.

Prink, v. t. To dress for show.

Print, v. t. To mark by impression.—n. A mark made by pressure; impressions of type; cloth stamped with figures.

Print'er, n. One who prints.

Print'ing, n. The art or practice of a printer.

Prĭ'or, a. Former; antecedent.—n. The superior of a monastery.

Prĭ'or-ess, n. The lady superior of a convent.

Prĭ'ri-ty, n. State of being first in time, rank, &c.

Prĭ'or-y, n. A religious house; a convent.

Prism, n. A solid, whose bases are similar, equal, parallel, plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms.

Pris-māt'ic, a. Pertaining to, or formed by, prisms.

Prism.

Prig'on (priz'n), *v. t.* To shut up; to confine. — *n.* A jail.
Prig'on-er, *n.* One under arrest; a captive. [nal.]
Pris'tine, *a.* Ancient; original.
Prith'ee, *adv.* I pray thee.
Priva-cy, *n.* Retirement; secrecy; a place of retreat.
Priv'ate, *a.* Secret; peculiar to one's self; alone. — *n.* A common soldier.
Priv'a-teer, *n.* A private ship of war commissioned to take prizes. — *v. i.* To cruise in a privateer.
Priv'ate-ly, *adv.* In a private or secret manner.
Pri-vá'tion, *n.* Act of depriving; absence; loss.
Priv'a-tive, *a.* Causing privation. — *n.* A prefix to a word, giving it a negative signification. [shrub.]
Priv'et, *n.* An ornamental shrub.
Priv'l-ége, *v. t.* To invest with peculiar rights. — *n.* Peculiar advantage. — **SYN.** Prerogative. [vately.]
Priv'l-ly, *adv.* Secretly; privately.
Priv'l-ty, *n.* Private knowledge and concurrence.
Priv'y, *a.* Privately knowing and consenting; private. — *n.* A partaker; a necessary house.
Prize, *n.* A reward; something taken from an enemy. — *v. i.* To value; to esteem.
Prób'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* Appearance of truth; likelihood.
Prób'a-ble, *a.* Likely to be, or to be true. [hood.]
Prób'a-bly, *adv.* In likelihood.
Prób'ate, *n.* Proof of a will.
Prób'á'tion, *n.* A proof; trial.
Prób'á'tion-a-ry, *a.* Serving for probation or trial.
Prób'á'tion-er, *n.* One undergoing probation; a novice.
Prób'a-to-ry, *a.* Serving for trial or proof.
Próbe, *n.* A surgeon's instrument. — *v. t.* To try with a probe; to search thoroughly.
Prób'l-ty, *n.* Uniform uprightness; integrity.
Prób'lem, *n.* A question to be solved.
Prób'lem-át'ic-al, *a.* Questionable; uncertain.

Pro-bós'cis, *n.* The snout or trunk of an elephant, &c.
Pro-céd'ure, *n.* Act or manner of proceeding; process.
Pro-ceed', *v. i.* To go forward.
Pro-ceed'ing, *n.* A transaction. [rents.]
Pro'ceeds, *n. pl.* Issue.
Pro'cess (prós'es), *n.* A proceeding; progress; order.
Pro-cés'sion, *n.* A train of persons.
Pro-cés'sion-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, procession.
Pro-cláim', *v. t.* To pronounce publicly and solemnly; to publish; to promulgate.
Próe-la-má'tion, *n.* A publication by authority.
Pro-eliv'i-ty, *n.* Habitual or natural inclination.
Pro-cón'sul, *n.* A governor of a province.
Pro-cón'su-lar, *a.* Pertaining to a proconsul.
Pro-cón'su-late, *n.* Office of a proconsul.
Pro-crás'ti-ná'te, *v. t. or i.* To put off from day to day.
Pro-crás'ti-ná'tion, *n.* Delay; dilatoriness.
Pro-crás'ti-ná'tor, *n.* One who puts any thing off to a future time.
Pro'ere-á'te, *v. t.* To generate.
Pro'ere-á'tion, *n.* Production of young; generation.
Pro'ere-á'tive, *a.* Having the power to beget.
Pro'ere-á'tor, *n.* One who begets; a sire.
Proe'tor, *n.* An officer in admiralty and ecclesiastical causes; an officer of a university. [to a proctor.]
Proe'tó'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a proctor.
Pro-eúm'bent, *a.* Lying down or on the face.
Pro-eúr'a-ble, *a.* Obtainable.
Próe-u-rá'tion, *n.* Act of procuring; procurement.
Próe-u-rá'tor, *n.* One who manages another's affairs.
Pro-eú're', *v. t.* To obtain; to gain; to acquire.
Pro-eú'rement (10), *n.* Act of procuring or obtaining.
Pród'l-gal, *a.* Lavish; wasteful. — *n.* A spendthrift.

Pród'l-gál'i-ty, *n.* Wasteful expenditure; excessive liberality. — **SYN.** Extravagance; profusion; waste.
Pród'l-gal-ly, *adv.* Lavishly.
Pród'ig'ious (-dí'us), *a.* Very great; astonishing; enormous in size, quantity, &c.
Pród'ig'io-us-ly (-dí'us), *adv.* Astonishingly; enormously; wonderfully.
Pród'i-gy (19), *n.* Any surprising thing; a wonder.
Pro-dúce', *v. t.* To bring forth; to bear; to yield; to exhibit.
Pród'uce, *n.* That which is produced or yielded; grain.
Pro-dú'cer, *n.* One who produces. [being produced.]
Pro-dú'g-ible, *a.* Capable of producing.
Pród'uct, *n.* A thing produced; effect; result; sum.
Pro-dú'ctile, *a.* Capable of being extended.
Pro-dú'ction, *n.* Act of producing; fruit; product.
Pro-dú'ctive, *a.* Causing to exist; fertile; efficient.
Pro-dú'ctive-ness, *n.* The quality of producing.
Pró'em, *n.* A preface; introduction; prelude.
Pro-é'mi-al, *a.* Introductory.
Prób'a-ná'tion, *n.* A violation of sacred things.
Pro-fánc', *a.* Irreverent to God and to sacred things; impious. — *v. t.* To violate; to put to a wrong use; to pollute. [rently.]
Pro-fánc'ly, *adv.* Irreverently.
Pro-fánc'ness, (*n.* Impiety; Pro-fán'i-ty, *n.* Irreverence for sacred things.)
Pro-fess', *v. t.* To declare openly; to avow. [avowal.]
Pro-fess'ed-ly, *adv.* By profession.
Pro-fess'ion (-fesh'un), *n.* Open declaration; avowal; vocation; occupation.
Pro-fés'sion-al, *a.* Belonging to a profession.
Pro-fés'sion-al-ly, *adv.* By profession.
Pro-fés'sor, *n.* One who makes any profession; a public teacher in literature or science.
Próf'es-só'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a professor.

or-ship, *n.* Office fessor.
(8), *v. t.* To pro-
r acceptance. — *n.*
: attempt.
-cy (-fish/en-), *n.*
made; advance.
mt (fish/ent), *n.* One
made progress or ad-
an expert; an adept
or pro/feel), *n.* Out-
side face. — *v. t.* To
side view of.
Gain; advantage
To benefit; to im-
be of advantage.
ble, *a.* Yielding ad-
lucrative.
ble-ness, *n.* Qual-
ing profitable.
bly, *adv.* With ad-
advantageously.
-cy, *n.* A profligate
vicious life.
-a, *a.* Lost to vir-
tue. An abandoned
wfully vicious man.
d', *a.* Deep; thor-
low; learned. — *n.*
or ocean; an abyss.
dly, *adv.* Deeply.
d'ness, *n.* Depth
-ity, } of place,
knowledge.
, *a.* Liberal to ex-
uberant. — *SYN.*
prodigal.
ly, *adv.* Prodigally.
on, *n.* Great abun-
lavish supply; ex-
nce; prodigality.
Mean or inferior
actuals. — *v. i.* To
t begging; to steal.
i-tor, *n.* An an-
a forefather.
y, *n.* Offspring; race.
sis, *n.* The art or
retelling the course
by its symptoms.
tie, *a.* Foreboding.
sign; token.
tie-ate, *v. t.* To
or foretell.
-ti-e-ation, *n.* The
retelling.
-ti-e-ator, *n.* One
etells.
n, } *n.* An outline
ame, } of some pub-
ormance.

Prog'ress, *n.* A course on-
ward; advance.
Pro-gress', *v. i.* To advance.
Pro-gres'sion, *n.* Advance.
Pro-gres'sion-al, *a.* Advan-
cing. } ward; advancing.
Pro-gress'ive, *a.* Going on-
Pro-hib'it, *v. t.* To forbid.
Pro-hi-bi'tion (-bish/un), *n.*
Act of forbidding.
Pro-hib'it-five, } *a.* Contain-
Pro-hib'it-o-ry, } ing, or im-
plying, prohibition.
Pro-ject', *v. i.* To jut out; to
be prominent. — *v. t.* To
scheme; to devise; to draw.
Pro-ject', *n.* A plan.
Pro-ject'ile, *a.* Impelling
forward. — *n.* A body pro-
jected or impelled forward
through the air.
Pro-ject'ion, *n.* Act of pro-
jecting; plan; delineation.
Pro-ject'or, *n.* One who
projects or plans. } out.
Pro-ject'ure, *n.* A jutting
Pro-ject', *a.* Elongated in the
direction of a line joining
the poles.
Pro-ject'ide, *n.* The crime of
destroying one's offspring.
Pro-lif'ic, *a.* Generative;
fruitful; productive.
Pro-liz', *a.* Long; tedious.
Pro-liz'i-ty, } *n.* Great
Pro-liz'ness, } length; te-
diousness.
Pro-l'o-cu'tor, or Pro-l'o'e'u-
tor, *n.* One who speaks for
another; a spokesman.
Pro-l'ogue (pro'log), *n.* Intro-
duction to a play.
Pro-long', *v. t.* To lengthen.
Pro-lon-g-ation, *n.* Act of
lengthening in time or space;
delay.
Prom'e-nade', or Prom'e-
nade', *n.* A walk. — *v. i.* To
walk for amusement or ex-
ercise. } being prominent.
Prom'i-nence, *n.* State of
Prom'i-nent, *a.* Conspicu-
ous. } nently.
Prom'i-nent-ly, *adv.* Emi-
Pro-mis'e-u-ous, *a.* Mixed;
indiscriminate.
Pro-mis'e-u-ous-ly, *adv.*
Without distinction.
Prom'ise, *n.* A declaration
which binds the one who
makes it; ground of hope.

— *v. t.* To engage by decla-
ration; to give hopes.
Prom'is-ee', *n.* One to whom
a promise is made.
Prom'is-so-ry, *a.* Containing
a promise. } land.
Prom'on-to-ry, *n.* A head-
Pro-mote', *v. t.* To forward;
to raise; to elevate.
Pro-mot'er, *n.* An encour-
ager. } ment.
Pro-mo'tion, *n.* Advance.
Pro-mo'tive, *a.* Tending to
promote, advance, or aid.
Prompt, *a.* Ready; expedi-
tious; quick. — *v. t.* To in-
cite to action; to dictate.
Prompt'er, *n.* One who re-
minds a speaker. } ness.
Prompt'ly, *adv.* With readi-
Prompt'ness, *a.* Readi-
Prompt'i-tude, } ness; expedi-
tion; alacrity.
Pro-mul'gate, } *v. t.* To make
Pro-mul'ge', } known by
open declaration.
Pro-mul-g-ation, *n.* A no-
tice; open publication.
Pro-mul-g-ator, *n.* One who
publishes or makes known.
Prone, *a.* Flat on the face;
bending downward; sloping;
inclined; disposed.
Prone'ness, *n.* Inclination.
Prong, *n.* The branch of a
fork. } to a pronoun.
Pro-nom'i-nal, *a.* Belonging
Pro'noun, *n.* A word used
for a noun.
Pro-nounce', *v. t.* To speak;
to utter rhetorically.
Pro-nounce'a-ble, *a.* Capable
of being pronounced.
Pro-nun'ci-a-men'to, *n.* A
proclamation or manifesto.
Pro-nun'ci-ation (-shl-ā-
shun), *n.* Act or mode of
utterance.
Proof, *n.* Testimony; full evi-
dence; trial; test; demon-
stration; a proof-sheet. — *a.*
Impenetrable.
Proof'-sheet, *n.* An impres-
sion from type, an engraved
plate, &c., for correction.
Prop, *n.* That on which a
body rests; support. — *v. t.*
To support; to uphold.
Prop'a-gan'dist, *n.* A person
who propagates opinions.
Prop'a-gate, *v. t.* To gener-

ate; to increase; to promote. [sion; increase.
 Prop'a-gā'tion, *n.* Extension.
 Prop'a-gā'tor, *n.* One who propagates. [urge forward.
 Prop'p'l' (7), *v. t.* To drive or propel.
 Prop'p'ler, *n.* One who, or that which, propels; a steam-boat propelled by a screw, or the screw itself.
 Prop'pense', *a.* Inclined.
 Prop'pensi-ty, *n.* Inclination; bent of mind; tendency; bias; proclivity.
 Prop'per, *a.* One's own; natural; fit; just; correct.
 Prop'per-ly, *adv.* In a proper manner; fitly; suitably.
 Prop'per-ty, *n.* Inherent or peculiar quality; ownership; an estate; goods.
 Proph'e-cy (19), *n.* Prediction. [prophesies.
 Proph'e-si'er, *n.* One who prophesies.
 Proph'e-sy, *v. t. or i.* To foretell, as events. — *SYN.* To predict; foreshow.
 Proph'et, *n.* One who prophesies. [prophet.
 Proph'et-ess, *n.* A female prophet.
 Proph'et-ic, *a.* Unfold-
 Pro-phāt'ic-al, } ing future
 events; relating to prophecy.
 Pro-phāt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a prophetic manner.
 Pro-pin'quity, *n.* Nearness in place, time, or relation.
 Pro-pi'ti-āte (-pīsh'ī-āt), *v. t.* To appease and make favorable.
 Pro-pi'ti-ā'tion (-pīsh'ī-ā-shun), *n.* Act of appeasing.
 Pro-pi'ti-ā'tor (-pīsh'ī-), *n.* One who propitiates.
 Pro-pi'ti-a-to-ry (-pīsh'ī-a-), *a.* Having the power to make propitious; expiatory. — *n.* The mercy-seat.
 Pro-pi'tious (-pīsh'us), *a.* Illicitly favorable to success. — *SYN.* Auspicious.
 Pro-pi'tious-ly (-pīsh'us-), *adv.* Favorably; auspiciously.
 Pro-po-lis, *n.* A substance used by bees to stop crevices in their hives, &c.
 Pro-pō'nent, *n.* One who makes a proposal.
 Pro-por'tion, *n.* Comparative relation; equal share;

equality of ratios. — *v. t.* To adjust in a suitable proportion, as one part to another.
 Pro-por'tion-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being proportioned.
 Pro-por'tion-a-bly, *adv.* According to proportion.
 Pro-por'tion-al, *a.* Having a due proportion, or comparative relation.
 Pro-por'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In due proportion.
 Pro-por'tion-āte, *v. t.* To make proportional.
 Pro-por'tion-āte-ly, *adv.* In a proportionate degree.
 Pro-pōg'al, *n.* Offer; proffer; proposition.
 Pro-pōge', *v. t.* To offer for consideration; to purpose.
 Prōp'o-gi'tion (-zish'un), *n.* A thing proposed; offer of terms. [to offer.
 Pro-pound', *v. t.* To propose.
 Pro-pri'e-ta-ry, *n.* An owner. — *a.* Belonging to an owner.
 Pro-pri'e-tor, *n.* A possessor in his own right; owner.
 Pro-pri'e-ty, *n.* Fitness; justness; decorum.
 Pro-pūl'sion, *n.* Act of propelling, or driving forward.
 Prō-ro-gā'tion, *n.* Continuance of Parliament from one session to another.
 Pro-rōgue', *v. t.* To continue from session to session.
 Pro-gā'ie, *a.* Consisting in, or like, prose; commonplace; prosy.
 Pro-scē'ni-um, *n.* Front part of the stage of a theater; part before the drop-scene.
 Pro-scribe', *v. t.* To denounce and condemn; to outlaw; to indelict.
 Pro-scrip'tion, *n.* A dooming to death, exile, or outlawry.
 Pro-scrip'tive, *a.* Pertaining to proscription.
 Prōge, *n.* Language not in verse. — *v. t.* To talk in a dull, tedious manner.
 Prōs'e-cūte, *v. t.* To pursue as a claim or an investigation.
 Prōs'e-cū'tion, *n.* Act of prosecuting. [prosecutes.
 Prōs'e-cū'tor, *n.* One who prosecutes.
 Prōs'e-lyte, *n.* A new convert. — *v. t.* To convert.

Prōs'e-lyt'ism, *n.* Zeal to make converts.
 Pro-sōd'ie-al, *a.* Pertaining, or according, to prosody.
 Prōs'o-dist, *n.* One skilled in prosody.
 Prōs'o-dy, *n.* The part of grammar which treats of accent and versification.
 Prōs'pect, *n.* A view; object of view; reason to hope.
 Pro-spect'ion, *n.* Act of looking forward; prudence.
 Pro-spect'ive, *a.* Looking forward; regarding the future; coming.
 Pro-spect'us, *n.* Plan of a proposed literary work.
 Prōs'per, *v. i.* To be successful. — *SYN.* To succeed; thrive; flourish. — *v. t.* To render successful; to favor.
 Pro-sper'i-ty, *n.* Good fortune; success.
 Prōs'per-ous, *a.* Successful.
 Prōs'per-ous-ly, *adv.* Successfully; fortunately.
 Prōs'ti-tūte, *v. t.* To offer to a lewd or bad use. — *a.* Devoted to base or lewd purposes. — *n.* A woman given to lewdness.
 Prōs'ti-tū'tion, *n.* The act of prostituting. [length.
 Prōs'trate, *a.* Lying at
 Prōs'trate, *v. t.* To throw down; to flail flat.
 Pro-s'tra'tion, *n.* Act of prostrating; dejection.
 Prōs'tyle, *n.* A range of columns in front.
 Prōgy, *a.* Dull and tedious.
 Pro-tēg', *v. t.* To shield from danger; to save harmless.
 Pro-tēction, *n.* Defense from injury or danger.
 Pro-tēct'ive, *a.* Defensive.
 Pro-tēct'or, *n.* One who defends from injury.
 Pro-tēct'or-ate, *n.* Government by a protector.
 Pro-tēct'ress, *n.* A female protector.
 Protégé (prō'tēzhā'), *n.* One under the care and protection of another.
 Pro-tēst', *v. t.* To affirm solemnly. — *v. t.* To declare against; to disown.
 Prōtest, *n.* A formal declaration of dissent.


ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, *y*, long; ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, *y*, short; cäre, cär, äsk, all, what; öre, veil, örm; pique, firm;

Pro'test-ant, *n.* One who protests against the doctrines and practices of the Church of Rome.
Pro'test-ant-ism, *n.* The religion of Protestants.
Pro'ves-tā'tion, *n.* Solemn declaration.
Pro-thōn'o-ta-ry, *n.* The chief clerk of a court.
Pro'to-cōl, *n.* An original copy or rough draught of a treaty, &c.
Pro'to-mār'tyr, *n.* The first martyr, Stephen. [model]
Pro'to-type, *n.* An original.
Pro-trāct, *v. t.* To lengthen in time; to prolong.
Pro-trāc'tion, *n.* Act of protracting; a lengthening out.
Pro-trāc'tive, *a.* Delaying.
Pro-trūde, *v. t.* To thrust out. — *v. i.* To shoot forward.
Pro-trū'sion (-trū'shun), *n.* Act of thrusting out.
Pro-trū'sive, *a.* Thrusting or impelling outward.
Pro-tū'ber-ance, *n.* A prominence; a swelling.
Pro-tū'ber-ant, *a.* Prominent; swelling out.
Pro-tū'ber-āte, *v. t.* To become prominent; to swell out. [jection]
Pro-tū'ber-ā'tion, *n.* A proud, *a.* Having inordinate self-esteem; conceited; arrogant; haughty.
Proud'ly, *adv.* Haughtily.
Pro'v-a-ble (11), *a.* Capable of being proved.
Pro've, *v. t.* To try; to test; to ascertain by experiment; to verify; to demonstrate; to experience. — *v. i.* To make trial; to be found by trial.
Pro'ven-der, *n.* Dry food for cattle and horses.
Pro'verb, *n.* A wise saying; an adage; a maxim.
Pro-vērb't-al, *a.* Pertaining to a proverb; universally acknowledged or spoken of.
Pro-vērb't-al-ly, *adv.* By or as a proverb.
Pro-vid'e, *v. t.* To procure beforehand; to prepare.
Pro'vi-dence, *n.* Foresight; the care of God over his creatures.

Pro'vi-dent, *a.* Preparing beforehand.
Pro'vi-dēn'tial, *a.* Relating to, or effected by, divine providence.
Pro'vi-dēn'tial-ly, *adv.* By means of providence.
Pro'vi-dent-ly, *adv.* With prudent foresight. [vides]
Pro-vid'er, *n.* One who provides.
Pro'vin'ce (18), *n.* A distant portion of an empire or state; a region of country; district; office; business.
Pro-vin'cial, *n.* An inhabitant of a province. — *a.* Belonging to a province; unpolished.
Pro-vin'cial-ism, *n.* Peculiarity of speech in a province.
Pro-vi'gion (-vish'un), *n.* Preparation; something provided; food. — *v. t.* To supply with stores.
Pro-vi'gion-al, *a.* Prepared for the occasion; temporary.
Pro-vi'gion-al-ly (-vish'un-), *adv.* Temporarily.
Pro-vi'go, *n.* (pl. Pro-vi'gōg, 18.) A conditional stipulation. [of anger]
Pro'v-o-cā'tion, *n.* A cause.
Pro-vō-cā'tive, *a.* Serving to provoke or excite. — *n.* Any thing that tends to provoke; a stimulant.
Pro-vōke, *v. t.* To excite; to offend; to incense.
Pro'v-ost (prō'vost), *n.* A chief officer, or magistrate.
Pro'vost-mār'shal (usually *pron. pro-vo'-*), *n.* A military officer who arrests deserters, &c.
Prow, *n.* Forepart of a ship.
Pro'w-ess, *n.* Bravery; valor.
Prowl, *v. t.* To rove for prey. — *a.* Roving for prey.
Prowl'er, *n.* One who prowls.
Pro'x-i-māte, *a.* Next immediately preceding or following. — *SYN.* Nearest; immediate; direct.
Pro'x-i-māte-ly, *adv.* By immediate relation; immediately.
Prox-im'i-ty, *n.* Nearness.
Pro'x-i-mo, *n.* The next, or the coming month.
Pro'xy (19), *n.* A substitute.

Prūde, *n.* A woman of affected modesty or reserve.
Prū'dence, *n.* Practical wisdom; caution; discretion.
Prū'dent, *a.* Practically wise.
Prū-dēn'tial, *a.* Proceeding from, or guided by, prudence. [ly]
Prū'dent-ly, *adv.* Discreet.
Prū'der-y, *n.* Affected modesty or reserve. [coy]
Prū'dish (11), *a.* Affectedly
Prūne, *n.* A dried plum. — *v. t.* To cut or lop off branches from; to trim.
Prū-nē'lā, *n.* A kind of Prū-nē'lō, } lasting, or smooth woolen stuff.
Prū'ri-ence, *n.* Itching or longing desire.
Prū'ri-ent, *a.* Uneasy with desire; itching.
Prūs'āle, or **Prūs'āle**, *a.* Pertaining to Prussian blue; — applied to an acid which is a deadly poison.
Pr'y, *v. t.* To examine or inspect closely. — *v. i.* To lift with a lever.
Psālm (sām), *n.* A sacred song or hymn. [psalms]
Psālm'ist, *n.* A writer of Psālm'o-dist (sālm'- or sām'-), *n.* One who sings psalms.
Psālm'o-dy (sālm'- or sām'-), *n.* Art or practice of singing psalms or hymns.
Psāl'ter (saw'l'ter), *n.* The book of Psālms.
Psāl'ter-y (saw'l'ter-), *n.* An instrument of music.
Psāw (shaw), *interj.* expressing contempt.
Psā'cho-lō'g'ic (sā'-), *a.* Pertaining to the soul or to the science of the soul.
Psā'chō-lō'gy (sā'-), *n.* The doctrine of the soul.
Ptōl'e-mā'le (tōl-), *a.* Pertaining to Ptolemy, an ancient astronomer.
Ptō'a-llim (tū'-), *n.* Salvation. [saves]
Ptū'ber-ty, *n.* Ripeness in the Pu-bēs'cence, *n.* A state of puberty; soft, short hairs.
Pu-bēs'cent, *a.* Arriving at puberty; covered with soft, short hairs.
Pūb'lie (5), *a.* Pertaining to

the community; common; open; general. — *n.* The body of the people.
Púb'li-can, *n.* Keeper of an inn or public house; a collector of taxes or tribute.
Púb'li-cá'tion, *n.* Act of publishing; thing published.
Pub-lic'i-ty, *n.* State of being public; notoriety.
Púb'lic-ly, *adv.* Openly.
Púb'lish, *v. t.* To make known or public; to advertise. [*publishes.*]
Púb'lish-er, *n.* One who publishes.
Púb'lish-ment, *n.* Public notice of an intended marriage.
Pú'ce-ron, *n.* The vine-fretter, or plant-louse.
Púck'cr, *v. t.* To gather into small folds or wrinkles. — *n.* A small fold.
Pú'den-cy, *n.* Modesty.
Pú'd'ing, *n.* A kind of food variously compounded.
Pú'd'le, *n.* A small pool of muddy water. — *v. t.* To make muddy; to render impervious to water; to deprive of carbon, as iron.
Pú'er-ile, *a.* Childish; boyish. [*iness.*]
Pú'er-íl-ty, *n.* Childishness.
Pú'er-per-al, *a.* Pertaining to childbirth.
Púff (1), *n.* A slight blast of wind; a kind of light pastry; exaggerated commendation. — *v. t.* or *i.* To swell with wind; to pant; to praise extravagantly.
Púff'-ball, *n.* A fungus or mushroom full of dust.
Púff'y, *a.* Inflated; swollen; bombastic. [*dog.*]
Púg, *n.* A monkey or little Pugh (p. 10), *interj.* expressing contempt.
Pú'g'il-ism, *n.* A fighting with the fist; boxing.
Pú'g'il-ist, *n.* A boxer.
Pú'g'il-íst-ic, *a.* Pertaining to fighting with the fist.
Pug-ná'ci-ous, *a.* Inclined to fight.
Pug-nác'i-ty, *n.* Disposition.
Púis'ne (pú'ne), *a.* Small; younger; inferior in rank.
Púis-sance, *n.* Power; strength; might.

Púis-sant, *a.* Powerful; strong; mighty. [*vomit.*]
Púke, *v. i.* To vomit. — *n.* A Púle, *v. i.* To cry and whine like a child.
Pull, *v. t.* To pluck; to draw. — *n.* Act of pulling.
Pú'let, *n.* A young hen.
Pú'ley (19), *n.* A small wheel in a block, with a groove for a running cord.

Pulleys.
Pú'mo-na-ry, { *a.* Pertaining to or affecting the lungs.
Pú-món'le, }
Púlp, *n.* The soft, juicy part of fruit. — *v. t.* To deprive of pulp.
Pú'pit, *n.* An elevated station or desk for a preacher.
Púlp'ous, { *a.* Of or like pulp:
Púlp'y, } soft.
Pú'sáte, *v. i.* To throb, as an artery.
Pú'sa-tile, *a.* Capable of being struck or beaten.
Pú'sá'tion, *n.* A throb.
Pú'sa-tive, { *a.* Beating
Pú'sa-to-ry, } like a pulse.
Pú'se, *n.* A beating of arteries; peas, beans, &c.
Pú'ver-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being pulverized, or reduced to fine powder.
Pú'ver-i-zá'tion, *n.* A reducing to powder.
Pú'ver-ize, *v. t.* To reduce to powder; to comminute.
Pú-ver'u-lent, *a.* Consisting of, or like, fine powder.
Pú'm'ice, *n.* A porous substance ejected from volcanoes.
Pu-mí'ci-ous (-mísh'us), *a.* Consisting of pumice.
Púmp, *n.* An engine for raising water; a low shoe with a thin sole. — *v. t.* To raise with a pump; to draw out.
Púmp'kin, *n.* A well-known plant and its fruit.
Pún, *n.* A word or expression with two meanings; a quibble. — *v. i.* (7) To play upon words.
Púnch, *n.* A tool for making holes; a kind of liquor; a

buffoon; a blow. — *v. t.* To thrust; to perforate.
Púnch'oon (-on), *n.* A tool; a cask holding 84 or 120 gallons.
Pún'chi-nál-ty, *n.* A buffoon; a character in a puppet-show. [*pént.*]
Púne-tíl'io (18), *n.* A nice Púne-tíl'ious, *a.* Exact in ceremony or bargain; nice.
Púne'to, *n.* A nice point of form or ceremony; a puntillo; the point in fencing.
Púne't-u-al, *a.* Prompt; exact; strict; nice.
Pún'et-u-ál-ty, *n.* Scrupulous exactness in time.
Pún'et-u-ál-ly, *adv.* Exactly.
Púne't-u-áte, *v. t.* To mark with written points.
Púne't-u-á'tion, *n.* Act or art of dividing sentences by means of points.
Púne'türe, *n.* A small point or hole. — *v. t.* To prick with a pointed instrument.
Pún'dit, *n.* A learned bookman.
Pún'gen-cy, *n.* Sharpness.
Pún'gent, *a.* Sharp; acrid.
Pún'gent-ly, *adv.* In a pungent manner.
Pú'nic, *a.* Pertaining to Carthage; faithless; perfidious.
Pún'ish, *v. t.* To inflict pain on for an offense. — *SYN.* To correct; scourge; chasten; castigate.
Pún'ish-a-ble, *a.* Worthy to be punished. [*ish.*]
Pún'ish-er, *n.* One who punishes.
Pún'ish-ment, *n.* Any penalty inflicted or suffered as a reward of a crime.
Pú'ni-tive, *a.* Inflicting punishment.
Púnk, *n.* Substance used tinder; a strumpet.
Pún'ster, *n.* One who p.
Púnt, *n.* A flat-bottomed vessel used for various purposes.
Pú'ny, *a.* Little and we.
Púp, *n.* A young dog.
Púp'ple. — *v. t.* To bring puppies.
Pú'pá, *a.* (pl. Pú'pae), A Pú'pil, *n.* A scholar; of the eye.
Pú'pil-age (8), *n.* The of a pupil or scholar

pup'il-la-ry, *a.* Pertaining to a pupil or ward.

pup'pet, *n.* A small image moved by wires; a doll.

pup'py (18), *n.* A young dog.

pup'py-igm, *n.* Cringing meanness; cowering.

pur (8), *v. i.* To murmur as a cat. — *n.* A murmuring sound made by cats.

pur'blind, *a.* Near-sighted.

pur'chas-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being purchased.

pur'chase, *v. t.* To buy; to procure; to obtain; to acquire. — *n.* A buying; thing bought; power of a lever. [buys.]

pur'cha-ser, *n.* One who buys. — *a.* Clear; unpolluted; real; genuine.

pure'ly (10), *adv.* In a pure manner; merely. [pure.]

pure'ness, *n.* State of being pure. — *a.* Act of cleansing or clearing from a crime.

pur'ga-tive, *a.* Cleansing; cathartic. — *n.* A cathartic medicine. [to purgatory.]

pur'ga-to'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to purgatory.

pur'ga-to-ry, *n.* A place in which some persons suppose souls of the dead are purified by punishment.

pur'ge, *n.* A cathartic medicine. — *v. t.* To cleanse; to purify; to clear from guilt.

pur'i-fi-ca'tion, *n.* Act of purifying; a cleansing.

pur'i-fi-er, *n.* One who, or that which, purifies.

pur'i-fy, *v. t. or i.* To make or grow pure or clean; to cleanse; to refine.

pur'ism, *n.* Nicety, especially in the use of words.

pur'ist, *n.* One nice in the choice of words.

pur'i-tan, *n.* A dissenter from the church of England in the 16th and 17th centuries.

pur'i-tan'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the Puritans and their doctrines; rigid.

pur'i-tan'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a puritanical manner.

pur'i-tan-igm, *n.* The notions or practice of Puritans.

pur'i-ty (11), *n.* State of being pure; cleanness; chastity.

pur'l, *v. i.* To flow with a gentle noise. — *n.* A gentle murmur of a stream; a border; malt liquor spiced.

pur'leü, *n.* Environs.

pur'lin, *n.* A timber to support rafters. [pilfer.]

pur-loin, *v. t.* To steal; to pur-loin'er, *n.* One who steals.

pur'ple, *a.* Red tinged with blue. — *n.* A color composed of red and blue; a robe. — *v. t.* To color with purple.

pur'port, *n.* That which is meant; meaning; tendency. — *v. t.* To intend; to signify.

pur'pose, *n.* Object to be accomplished. — *SYN.* Intention; aim; view; end. — *v. t.* To intend; to design; to resolve.

pur'pose-ly, *adv.* Intentionally; with design.

pur'r. See *Pur*.

purse, *n.* A small money-bag. — *v. t.* To put in a purse.

purse'-pride, *n.* Pride of money. [wealth.]

purse'-proud, *a.* Proud of money.

purser, *n.* Paymaster of a ship.

pur-su'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being, or fit to be, pursued.

pur-su'ance, *n.* A following; prosecution; consequence.

pur-su'ant, *a.* Done in consequence.

pur-sue, *v. t.* To follow; to chase. — *v. i.* To proceed, in argument or discourse.

pur-suer, *n.* One who pursues, chases, or follows.

pur-suit, *n.* Act of following; chase; course of business.

pur'sul-vant (-ant), *n.* A state messenger.

pur'sy, *a.* Fat and short-breathed. [pus.]

pur'u-lence, *n.* Generation of pus.

pur'u-lent, *a.* Consisting of, or pertaining to, pus.

pur-vey (-vay), *v. t.* To furnish or provide. — *v. i.* To buy provisions; to cater.

pur-vey'ance, *n.* Procurement of provisions.

pur-vey'or, *n.* One who provides; a caterer.

pur'view, *n.* The body of a statute; limit; scope; sphere; extent.

pus, *n.* The matter or yellowish-white, creamy liquid of a sore or ulcer.

push, *v. t.* To urge or impel. — *n.* An urging; a thrust.

pus'sil-la-nim'i-ty, *n.* Weakness of mind; cowardice; poltroonery.

pus'sil-lan'i-mous, *a.* Destitute of courage. — *SYN.* Cowardly; dastardly.

pus, *n.* A cat; a hare.

pus'tu-late, *v. i.* To form into pustules.

pus'tule, *n.* A small pimple containing pus. [tules.]

pus'tu-lous, *a.* Having pus.

Put, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. PUT.] To lay in a place; to apply; to propose. — *v. i.* To go or move; to steer; to direct.

put'a-tive, *a.* Supposed.

put'log, *n.* A short piece of timber supporting the floor of a scaffold.

put'-off, *n.* A shift for evasion or delay; a subterfuge.

put're-fac'tion, *n.* Process of decaying or rotting.

put're-fac'tive, *a.* Pertaining to, or tending to promote, putrefaction; making rotten.

put're'fy, *v. t. or i.* To dissolve or rot, as organized matter. [rotting.]

pu-trés'cence, *n.* State of becoming putrid or rotten, as organized bodies.

pu-trés'ci-ble, *a.* Liable to become putrid. [rotten.]

put'rid, *a.* Decomposed; putrid. [rotten.]

put'rid'i-ty, *n.* State of being putrid.

put'rid-ness, *a.* A kind of paste or cement of whitening and linseed oil.

put'zle, *n.* Perplexity; a toy which perplexes. — *v. t.* To perplex, as the mind; to nonplus.

Pyg-mé'an, *a.* Dwarfish.

Pyg'my (19), *n.* A dwarf. — *a.* Small.

Py'r'a-mid, *n.* A solid, having a rectilinear base, and its sides triangles having a common vertex.



Pyramids.
having a common vertex.

ön, ös, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk; ūm, rye, pull; ç, g, soft; e, ē, hard; æ; æst; u as ng; this.

PYRAMIDAL

240




QUANTITY

Pý-rám'id-al, } *a.* Having
Pý-ra-mid'e-al, } the form
 of a pyramid.
Pý-re, *n.* A funeral pile.
Pý-r'i-fórm, *a.* Having the
 form of a pear.
Pý-ri'tés, *n.* A combination
 of sulphur with iron, cop-
 per, cobalt, or nickel.
Pý-r'o-lig'ne-óus, } *a.* Pro-
Pý-r'o-lig'nie, } duced by
 the distillation of wood.

Pý-ról'o-gý, *n.* Science of
 heat; a treatise on heat, in-
 tent and sensible.
Pý-r'o-mán'gy, *n.* Divina-
 tion by fire.
Pý-róm'e-ter, *n.* An instru-
 ment for measuring degrees
 of heat above those indicated
 by a mercurial thermometer.
Pý-r'o-tésh'nies, } *n.* Art of
Pý-r'o-tésh'ny, } making
 fire-works, as rockets, &c.

Pý-r'o-tésh'nist, *n.* One
 skilled in pyrotechny; a
 manufacturer of fireworks.
Pý-r'ho-nism, *n.* Universal
 doubt or skepticism.
Pýx (18), *n.* Among *Romans*
Catholics, the box in which
 the consecrated host is kept;
 a box used at the English
 mint for certain sample coins
 taken for a trial of the weight
 and fineness of metal.

Q.

QUACK (5), *v. i.* To cry
 like a duck; to boast. —
n. A pretender to medical
 skill. [quack.
Quack'er-y, *n.* Practice of a
Quad'rā-gés'i-mā, *n.* Forty
 days of fast before Easter;
 Lent.
Quad'ran-gle, *n.* 
 A plane figure of
 four angles and
 four sides. *Quadrangle.*
Quad-rān'gu-lar, *a.* Having
 four angles.
Quad'rānt (kwōd'-), 
n. Quarter of a
 circle; arc of 90°;
 an instrument for
 taking altitudes. *a. n.* Quad-
Quad-rānt'al, *a.* *Quadrant.*
 Pertaining to a quadrant.
Quad'rat (kwōd'-), *n.* A low
 piece of metal to make a
 blank space in printing.
Quad'rate, *a.* Square; suited.
 — *n.* A square.
Quad'rāte, *v. t.* To square;
 to fit; to suit. [a square.
Quad-rāt'te, *a.* Pertaining to
Quad'ra-tūre, *n.* A square;
 the finding of a square hav-
 ing the same area as a given
 curvilinear figure.
Quad-rén'ni-al, *a.* Happen-
 ing once in four years.
Quad'ri-lāt'er-al, 
a. Having four
 sides and hence
 four angles. — *n.*
 A plane figure *Quadrilat-*
 having four sides. *eral.*

Quadrille' (kwa-dril' or ka-
 dril'), *n.* A kind of dance;
 a game at cards.
Quad-rill'ion, *n.* A million
 involved to the fourth pow-
 er; in America, a thousand
 trillions.
Quad-rip'ar-tite, *a.* Consist-
 ing of four parts.
Quad'r'i-syl'la-ble, *n.* A word
 of four syllables.
Quad'r'i-vālvē, *n.* One of a
 set of four leaves serving for
 a door.
Quad-ru'ma-noús, *a.* Hav-
 ing four feet that take the
 place of hands.
Quad'ru-ped, *n.* An animal
 having four feet.
Quad'ru-ple, *a.* Fourfold. —
v. t. To increase fourfold.
Quad'ru'pli-cate, *a.* Four-
 fold. [make fourfold.
Quad'ru'pli-cāte, *v. t.* To
Quad'ru'pli-cā'tion, *n.* A
 making fourfold.
Quaff (1), *v. t.* To drink
 largely or copiously of.
Quag'mire, *n.* Soft, wet land
 that shakes under the feet.
Quag'gy, *a.* Soft, wet, and
 yielding to the feet.
Quag'haug (kwaw'hog), *n.* A
 species of clam.
Quail, *n.* A galli-
 naceous bird; in
 the U. S., the
 ruffed grouse. —
v. t. or i. To be-
 come quelled; to
 shrink; to cower.



Quail.

Quaint, *a.* Artificially ele-
 gant; odd and antique. —
SYN. Strange; whimsical;
 fanciful; singular; queer.
Quaint'ly, *adv.* Ingenious-
 ly; fancifully; oddly.
Quaint'ness, *n.* State of be-
 ing quaint; oddness.
Quake, *v. i.* To shake. — *a.*
 A shake; a tremulous agita-
 tion; a shudder.
Quak'er, *n.* One of the so-
 ciety of Friends.
Quak'er-ism, *n.* System of
 the Quakers.
Qual'i-fi-ā-ble (13), *a.* Capa-
 ble of being abated or mod-
 ified; abatable.
Qual'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* That
 which qualifies; legal re-
 quisite; endowment; modifi-
 cation.
Qual'i-fi'er, *n.* One who, or
 that which, qualifies.
Qual'i-ty, *v. t.* To fit; to pre-
 pare; to modify; to limit;
 to abate; to restrict.
Qual'i-ty, *n.* Nature; char-
 acter; distinguishing prop-
 erty; attribute; high rank.
Qualm (kwām), *n.* Sudden
 illness; nausea; a throes;
 scruple of conscience.
Qualm'ish (kwām'-), *a.* Af-
 fected with sickness at the
 stomach.
Qualm'da-ry, or **Qualm'd-ry**,
n. State of dimensity or per-
 plexity; uncertainty.
Qualm-ty, *n.* Quality of
 being measurable; a certain

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, *y*, long; ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, *y*, short; cāre, cār, dāk, āll, whāp; ōre, vāll, tōrm; pīque, fīm;

(often a large) extent, sum, or portion. — *SYN.* Weight; bulk; measure; amount.
Quantum (kwon'tum), *n.* A quantity; amount.
Quar'an-tine (-teen), *n.* Prohibition of intercourse with the shore, to which an infected ship is subjected.
Quar'el (kwór'el), *n.* A breach of friendship; an angry contest. — *v. t.* To dispute; to find fault.
Quar'el-some, *a.* Inclined to quarrel; contentious.
Quar'ry (kwór'ry), *n.* A mine; game. — *v. t.* To dig or take from a quarry.
Quart, *n.* Fourth of a gallon.
Quar'tan, *a.* Designating a fourth. — *n.* An ague occurring every fourth day.
Quar'ter, *n.* A fourth part of any thing; 8 bushels; 3 months; a region; mercy shown to an enemy; (*pl.*) A station occupied by troops. — *v. t.* To divide into four parts; to lodge, as soldiers.
Quar'ter-day, *n.* The day that completes the term of three months.
Quar'ter-deck, *n.* Deck of a ship from the mainmast to the stern.
Quar'ter-ly, *a.* Happening every three months. — *adv.* Once in the quarter of a year. — *n.* A work published four times a year.
Quar'ter-más'ter, *n.* An officer who regulates the quarters, provisions, &c., of an army.
Quar'tern, *n.* Fourth part of a pint; a loaf weighing about four pounds.
Quar'ter-stáff, *n.* A stout staff once used as a weapon of defense.
Quar-tétte, } *n.* A musical
Quar-tét, } composition
in four parts, or the four persons who perform them.
Quar'to, *n.* (*pl.* **Quar'tos**, 18.) A book in which each sheet is folded into four leaves. [*silex*].
Quartz (kwór'te), *n.* Pure
Quash (kwósh), *v. t.* To crush; to subdue; to annul.

Quas-sá'tion, *n.* A shaking.
Quas'si-á (kwósh'i-á) or **kwásh'i-á**, *n.* A bitter medicinal wood. [*of four*].
Qua-tér-na-ry, *a.* Consisting
Qua-tér-ni-on, *n.* The number four; a set of four persons or things.
Quá-ver (7), *v. i.* To shake the voice. — *n.* A shake of the voice; an eighth note.
Quay (kú), *n.* A mole or bank by the water; a wharf.
Quay'age (kú'ej), *n.* Money paid for the use of a quay.
Quéach'y, *a.* Shaking, as a bog. [*slut*].
Quéan, *n.* A low woman; a
Quéa'gy, *a.* Squeamish; sick.
Queen, *n.* The consort of a king; a female sovereign.
Queen'-dow'-a-ger, *n.* The widow of a king.
Queer, *a.* Odd; strange; singular; quaint. [*ly*].
Queer'ly, *adv.* Oddly; quaint.
Queer'ness, *n.* Oddity; singularity; quaintness.
Quéll (1), *v. t.* To crush; to subdue; to put down; to allay; to appease.
Quénch, *v. t.* To extinguish; to repress; to allay.
Quénch'a-ble, *a.* Admitting of being quenched.
Quér'cit-ron, *n.* Dyer's oak and the bark. [*quizes*].
Quér'rist, *n.* One who in-
Quér'n, *n.* A hand-mill for grinding grain.
Quér'y-lóus, *a.* Habitually complaining.
Quér'y-lóus-ness, *n.* Disposition to complain.
Quér'y (19), *n.* A question. — *v. t.* To ask questions about. [*search; request*].
Quést, *n.* Act of seeking;
Qués'tion (kwést'yun), *n.* Act of asking; inquiry; doubt. — *v. t.* To ask; to interrogate; to doubt.
Qués'tion-a-ble, *a.* Doubtful; uncertain; suspicious.
Qués'tion-er, *n.* One who asks questions; an inquirer.
Qués'tion-less, *a.* Doubtless.
Quib'ble, *n.* An evasion of the truth; a cavil; a pun; a low concert. — *v. t.* To evade; to pun.

Quib'bler, *n.* One who quibbles; a punster.
Quick, *a.* Moving or acting with celerity; living. — *SYN.* Swift; speedy. — *adv.* Soon; hastily. — *n.* Any sensible part; living flesh.
Quick'en (kwík'n), *v. t.* To make alive; to vivify; to make quick or rapid.
Quick'lime, *n.* Lime unslacked. [*time*].
Quick'ly, *adv.* In a short
Quick'ness, *n.* Speed; haste.
Quick'-sánd, *n.* A mass of loose or moving sand mixed with water.
Quick'set, *a.* A living shrub, set to grow, as for a hedge. — *a.* Made of quickset.
Quick'sil-ver, *n.* Mercury.
Quid, *n.* A piece of tobacco for chewing; a cud. [*ty*].
Quid'di-ty, *n.* A trifling nice-
Quid'dle, *v. t.* To waste time in trifling employments.
Quid'núne, *n.* One curious to know every thing that passes; a gossip.
Qui-és-cence, *n.* Rest; repose; silence. [*lent*].
Qui-és-cent, *a.* At rest; si-
Quí-et, *a.* Free from motion or disturbance. — *SYN.* Still; calm; unmolested; tranquil. — *n.* Rest; tranquillity. — *v. t.* To stop motion in; to calm. [*mind*].
Qui-ét-ism, *n.* Peace of
Qui-ét-ly, *adv.* Calmly.
Qui-ét-ness, *n.* State of being quiet. [*lity*].
Qui-e-túde, *n.* Rest; tranqui-
Qui-étus, *n.* Final discharge; repose; death.
Quill, *n.* A large strong feather; a piece of reed — *v. t.* To plait or form with ridges, like quills.
Quilt, *n.* A padded cover for a bed. — *v. t.* To stitch together with some warm substance between.
Qui'na-ry, *a.* Consisting of five; arranged by fives.
Quince, *n.* A small tree and its fruit.
Qui'nine, or **Qui-nine'**, *n.* An alkaloid obtained from cinchona.
Quin'-qua-gés-i-má, *n.* A

Sunday about 50 days before Easter. [five angles.
 Quin-quán'gu-lar, *a.* Having
 Quin-quén'ti-al, *a.* Occur-
 ring once in five years.
 Quin'ty, *n.* Inflammation of
 the tonsils or throat.
 Quint'al, *n.* A weight of 100
 or 112 pounds.
 Quin'tan, *n.* A fever, the
 paroxysms of which return
 every fifth day.
 Quin-tés'senge, *n.* Fifth or
 highest essence; best or es-
 sential part.
 Quin'tu-ple, *a.* Fivefold. —
v. t. To make fivefold.
 Quip, *n.* A sarcastic taunt. —
v. t. or *i.* (7) To taunt.
 Quire, *n.* 24 sheets of paper.
 Quirk, *n.* A sudden turn; an
 artful evasion; a retort.
 Quilt, *v. t.* To leave; to for-
 sake. — *a.* Clear; released;
 free; absolved.

Quilt'el-kim, *n.* Relinquish-
 ment of a claim; a deed of
 release. — *v. t.* To release or
 relinquish a claim to by
 deed. [considerably.
 Quite, *adv.* Entirely; wholly;
 Quilt'rent, *n.* A rent by
 which a tenant is discharg-
 ed from all other service.
 Quilt'tange, *n.* Discharge from
 a debt; repayment.
 Quil'ver, *n.* A case for arrows.
 — *v. i.* To shake; to trem-
 ble; to shiver.
 Quix-ót'le, *a.* Romantic to
 extravagance.
 Quix-ót-ism, *n.* Romantic
 and absurd notions.
 Quiz (3, 7), *n.* A riddle; a puzzle;
 an odd fellow — *v. t.*
 To puzzle; to make sport of
 by deceiving; to peer at.
 Quoin (kwoin or koin), *n.* A
 corner; a wedge.
 Quoit, *n.* A horse-shoe, flat

stone, or the like, for pitch-
 ing at a fixed object. — *v. i.*
 To play at quoits.
 Quon'tam, *a.* Former.
 Quo'rums, *n.* A bench of jus-
 tices; a sufficient number
 for transacting business.
 Quo'ta, *n.* A share; propor-
 tional part.
 Quo'ta-ble, *a.* Capable of
 being quoted. [cited.
 Quo-tá'tion, *n.* A passage
 Quote, *v. t.* To cite, as the
 words of another.
 Quoth (kwóth or kwíth), *v. i.*
 To say; to speak; — used
 only in the first and third
 persons in the past tense.
 Quo-tid'i-an, *a.* Occurring
 daily. — *n.* A fever re-
 curring daily.
 Quo'tient (kwó'shent), *n.* The
 number resulting from the
 division of one number by
 another.

R.

RAB'BET, *v. t.* To cut
 or pare down, as the edge
 of a board, for lapping. —
n. A groove in the side of
 a board.
 Ráb'bí (or -bí, 18), *n.* A Jewish
 teacher or doctor of the law.
 Ráb-bin'ie, *a.* Pertaining
 Ráb-bin'ie-al, *a.* to rabbins.
 Ráb'bit, *n.* A small burrow-
 ing animal resembling the
 hare, but smaller.
 Ráb'ble, *n.* A tumultuous
 crowd; a mob. [mad.
 Ráb'id, *a.* Furious; raging;
 Ráb'id-ness, *n.* State of
 being rabid.
 Rác-éon', *n.* A
 wild animal of
 North America,
 allied to the
 bear.
 Ráce (18), *n.* A
 running in a Raccoon.
 competition; course; a
 breed; a family; a peculiar
 flavor. — *v. i.* To run or
 contend in running.



Ráce'-hórsé, *n.* A horse
 Rác'er, *n.* kept for run-
 ning in contest.
 Rá-céme', *n.* A cluster of
 flowers arranged along a
 stem.
 Rá'ci-ness (18), *n.* The qual-
 ity of being raci.
 Ráck (5), *n.* An engine of
 torture; extreme pain; a
 framework on which things
 are laid; thin, flying clouds.
 — *v. t.* To torture; to strain;
 to draw off from the lees. —
v. i. To move or travel
 with a quick amble.
 Ráck'er, *n.* One who tor-
 ments; a horse that racks,
 or ambles. [noise.
 Ráck'et, *n.* A racket.
 Ráck'-rént, *n.* An annual
 rent paid to the utmost.
 Rá'cy, *a.* Tasting of the soil;
 flavorful; fresh; distinc-
 tive; peculiar and piquant.
 Rá'di-al, *a.* Pertaining to a
 radius; pertaining to one
 of the bones of the fore-arm.

Rá'di-á-ge, *n.* Sparkling
 brightness; brilliancy.
 Rá'di-ánt, *a.* Emitting rays.
 Rá'di-á-é, *v. i.* or *t.* To emit
 rays. [rays.
 Rá'di-á'tion, *n.* Emission of
 Rá'di-á'tor, *n.* A body from
 which rays of light or heat
 emanate.
 Rád'i-cal, *a.* Original; im-
 planted by nature. — *a.*
 Root of a word; a thorough-
 going reformer.
 Rád'i-cal-ly, *adv.* Original-
 ly; fundamentally.
 Rád'i-cá'tion, *n.* The pro-
 cess of taking root.
 Rád'i-ele (-kí), *n.* The part of
 a seed which produces a root.
 Rád'i-é, *n.* A plant and its
 root.
 Rád'i-é, *n.* (pl.
 Rád'i-é), Half of
 the diameter of
 a circle.
 Rád'us, *n.* (pl. Rád'-
 i-cés.) A root.
 Rá'dí (1), *n.* Sweepings; refuse.



á, é, í, ó, ú, ý, long; ä, ê, î, ô, û, ý, short; öäre, öür, äak, all, whäp; öre, ygöl, öörns; píque, flim;

RAFFLE, *v. t.* To cast dice or draw lots for a prize. — *n.* A kind of lottery.
Raft, *n.* A float of timber.
Rafter, *n.* One of the roof-timbers of a building.
Rag, *n.* A torn piece of cloth; (pl.) Worn-out garments.
Rag-a-muffin, *n.* A paltry fellow; a mean wretch.
Rage, *n.* Violent anger; fury; wrath. — *v. i.* To be in a fury; to fume.
Ragged, *a.* Torn into tatters; dressed in tatters.
Ragged-ness, *n.* State of being ragged.
Raging (11), *a.* Furious; violent. [of *rag*.]
Ragman (21), *n.* A collector.
Ragout (*ra-gōt*), *n.* A highly seasoned dish.
Rail, *n.* A bar of wood or iron; a bird. — *v. t.* (8) To inclose with rails. — *v. i.* To utter reproach; to scoff.
Railing, *n.* Insulting language; a series of rails.
Rail'er-y (*rā'ler-y*), *n.* Banter; good-humored pleasantry or slight satire.
Rail'road, *n.* A road laid
Rail'way, *n.* with iron rails.
Raiment, *n.* Clothing in general; garments.
Rain, *n.* Moisture falling in drops. — *v. i.* To fall in drops from the clouds, as water.
Rain-bow, *n.* A many-colored arch formed by the refraction and reflection of the sun's rays in drops of rain; the iris.
Rain'y, *a.* Attended or abounding with rain.
Raise, *v. t.* To lift; to erect; to excite; to levy.
Rais'in (*rā'zn*), *n.* A dried grape. [*dia*, a prince.
Rāj'ah, or **Rāj'ah**, *n.* In *Jā*.
Rake, *n.* A garden or farming tool; a libertine. — *v. t.* To collect with a rake; to sweep with cannon.
Rāk'ish, *a.* Lewd; debauched.
Rāl'ty, *n.* Act of collecting disordered troops; banter. — *v. t.* (13) To attack with artillery; to reunite. — *v. i.* To come back to order.
Rām, *n.* A male sheep; a

mechanical contrivance. — *v. t.* To drive or thrust with violence.
Rām'ble, *n.* A wandering about; an irregular excursion. — *v. i.* To rove hither and thither. — *SYN.* To roam; range; wander. [bles.
Rām'bler, *n.* One who rām-
Rām'bling, *a.* Wandering.
Rām'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* A branching; a subdivision.
Rām'i-fy, *v. t.* or *i.* To separate into branches, as the stem of a plant; to branch.
Rām'mer, *n.* An instrument for ramming or driving.
Ra-mōse, *a.* Consisting of
Rāmōs, *a.* full of branches; branchy.
Rāmp, *v. i.* To leap; to frisk. — *n.* A leap; a spring.
Rāmp'an-gy, *n.* Exuberance; extravagance.
Rāmp'ant, *a.* Exuberant; wanton; unrestrained.
Rāmp'art, *n.* A wall or mound round a place for defense. [loading a gun.
Rām'rōd, *n.* A rod used in
Rān, *imp. of Rvn.*
Rān'cho, *n.* A rude hut for
Rānch, *n.* herdsmen; a large farming establishment, or an establishment for rearing cattle and horses.
Ran-cho-ro (*-chī'ro*), *n.* A Mexican peasant employed on a rancho; a herdsman.
Rān'cid, *a.* Having a strong, sour smell; musty.
Ran-cid'i-ty, *n.* A strong,
Rān'cid-ness, *n.* sour smell; mustiness.
Rān'cor (33), *n.* Malignity; inveterate enmity.
Rān'cor-ōus, *a.* Very spiteful; malignant; malevolent.
Rān'dōm, *n.* Course without definite direction. — *a.* Left to chance, done at hazard.
Rāng, *old imp. of Ring.*
Rānge, *n.* A row or rank; excursion; extent; a cooking apparatus. — *v. t.* To place in order. — *v. i.* To rove at large; to be placed in order.
Rānk, *a.* Strong-scented; high-tasted; luxuriant. — *n.* A line of men; row;

class; order; degree; dignity. — *v. t.* To place in a line; to dispose methodically. — *v. i.* To be ranged or set; to have a certain grade.
Rān'gle, *v. i.* To become inflamed or violent; to fester.
Rān'ness, *n.* A strong scent; luxuriance; rancidity.
Rān'sack (8), *v. t.* To search thoroughly; to pillage.
Rān'som, *n.* The price paid to redeem a person or goods from an enemy. — *v. t.* To redeem from captivity, punishment, or forfeit, by a price.
Rānt, *n.* Extravagant language. — *v. t.* To rave.
Rānt'er, *n.* A boisterous declaimer; a noisy talker.
Rāp, *n.* A quick, smart blow. — *v. t.* or *i.* (7) To strike with a quick, sharp blow.
Ra-pā'clōse, *a.* Inclined to plunder; greedy; ravenous.
Ra-pā'clōse-ly, *adv.* Ravenously; by rapine.
Ra-pā'ci-ty, *n.* Disposition to plunder; greedy; voraciousness.
Rāpe, *n.* A seizing by violence; carnal knowledge by force; a plant of the cabbage tribe.
Rāp'id, *a.* Swift; quick.
Ra-pid'i-ty, *n.* Swiftness of motion; velocity; haste.
Rāp'id-ly, *adv.* Swiftly; with quick motion.
Rāp'idg, *n. pl.* Sudden descent of a stream without actual water fall.
Rāp'ier, *n.* A light sword with a very narrow blade.
Rāp'ine, *n.* Act of plundering; spoliation; pillage.
Rap-pee, *n.* A kind of snuff.
Rāp'per, *n.* One who raps; knocker of a door.
Rāpt, *a.* Transported in ecstasy; ravished.
Rāpt'ure, *n.* Extreme joy; ecstacy; bliss.
Rāpt'ur-ōus, *a.* Causing rapture; ecstatic; blissful.
Rāre, *a.* Thin; scattered; nearly raw; underdone.
Rāre-fāction, *n.* Act or process of rarefying; expansion of bodies. [being rarefied.
Rāre-fi'a-ble, *a.* Capable of

ate; to increase; to promote. [ision; increase.
 Prop'a-gā'tion, *n.* Extension.
 Prop'a-gā'tor, *n.* One who propagates. [urge forward.
 Pro-pél' (7), *v. t.* To drive or propel.
 Pro-pél'ier, *n.* One who, or that which, propels; a steam-boat propelled by a screw, or the screw itself.
 Pro-pén'se', *a.* Inclined.
 Pro-pén'si-ty, *n.* Inclination; bent of mind; tendency; bias; proclivity.
 Prop'er-ly, *adv.* In a proper manner; fitly; suitably.
 Prop'er-ty, *n.* Inherent or peculiar quality; ownership; an estate; goods.
 Proph'e-cy (19), *n.* Prediction. [prophecies.
 Proph'e-si'er, *n.* One who prophesies.
 Proph'e-sy, *v. t. or i.* To foretell, as events. — *SYN.* To predict; foreshow.
 Proph'et, *n.* One who prophesies. [prophet.
 Proph'et-ess, *n.* A female prophet.
 Pro-phét'ic, *a.* Unfold-
 Pro-phét'ic-al, *ing* future events; relating to prophecy.
 Pro-phét'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a prophetic manner.
 Pro-pin'qui-ty, *n.* Nearness in place, time, or relation.
 Pro-pi'ti-āte (-pish'i-āt), *v. t.* To appease and make favorable.
 Pro-pi'ti-ā'tion (-pish-i-ā-shun), *n.* Act of appeasing.
 Pro-pi'ti-ā'tor (-pish'i-), *n.* One who propitiates.
 Pro-pi'ti-a-to-ry (-pish'i-a-), *a.* Having the power to make propitious; expiatory. — *n.* The mercy-seat.
 Pro-pi'tious (-pish'us), *a.* Highly favorable to success. — *SYN.* Auspicious.
 Pro-pi'tious-ly (-pish'us-ly), *adv.* Favorably; auspiciously.
 Pro-po-lis, *n.* A substance used by bees to stop crevices in their hives, &c.
 Pro-po'nent, *n.* One who makes a proposal.
 Pro-portion, *n.* Comparative relation; equal share;

equality of ratios. — *v. t.* To adjust in a suitable proportion, as one part to another.
 Pro-por'tion-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being proportioned.
 Pro-por'tion-a-bly, *adv.* According to proportion.
 Pro-por'tion-al, *a.* Having a due proportion, or comparative relation.
 Pro-por'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In due proportion.
 Pro-por'tion-āte, *v. t.* To make proportional.
 Pro-por'tion-āte-ly, *adv.* In a proportionate degree.
 Pro-pōg'al, *n.* Offer; proffer; proposition.
 Pro-pōge', *v. t.* To offer for consideration; to purpose.
 Prōp'o-gi'tion (-zish'un), *n.* A thing proposed; offer of terms. [to offer.
 Pro-pound', *v. t.* To propose.
 Pro-pr'i'e-ta-ry, *n.* An owner. — *a.* Belonging to an owner.
 Pro-pr'i'e-tor, *n.* A possessor in his own right; owner.
 Pro-pr'i'e-ty, *n.* Fitness; justness; decorum.
 Pro-pūl'sion, *n.* Act of propelling, or driving forward.
 Prō-ro-gā'tion, *n.* Continuance of Parliament from one session to another.
 Pro-rōgue', *v. t.* To continue from session to session.
 Pro-gā'ie, *a.* Consisting in, or like, prose; commonplace; prosy.
 Pro-scē'ni-um, *n.* Front part of the stage of a theater; part before the drop-scene.
 Pro-scribe', *v. t.* To denounce and condemn; to outlaw; to indelict.
 Pro-scrip'tion, *n.* A dooming to death, exile, or outlawry.
 Pro-scrip'tive, *a.* Pertaining to proscription.
 Prōge, *n.* Language not in verse. — *v. i.* To talk in a dull, tedious manner.
 Prōs'e-ūte, *v. t.* To pursue as a claim or an investigation.
 Prōs'e-ū'tion, *n.* Act of prosecuting. [prosecutes.
 Prōs'e-ū'tor, *n.* One who prosecutes.
 Prōs'e-ū'te, *n.* A new convert. — *v. t.* To convert.

Prōs'e-ū'tign, *n.* Zeal to make converts.
 Pro-sū'd'e-al, *a.* Pertaining, or according, to prosoody.
 Prōs'o-dist, *n.* One skilled in prosoody.
 Prōs'o-dy, *n.* The part of grammar which treats of accent and versification.
 Pro-spect, *n.* A view; object of view; reason to hope.
 Pro-spect'ion, *n.* Act of looking forward; prudence.
 Pro-spect'ive, *a.* Looking forward; regarding the future; coming.
 Pro-spect'us, *n.* Plan of a proposed literary work.
 Prōs'per, *v. i.* To be successful. — *SYN.* To succeed; thrive; flourish. — *v. t.* To render successful; to favor.
 Pro-sper'i-ty, *n.* Good fortune; success.
 Prōs'per-ous, *a.* Successful.
 Prōs'per-ous-ly, *adv.* Successfully; fortunately.
 Prōs'ti-tūte, *v. t.* To offer to a lewd or bad use. — *a.* Devoted to base or lewd purposes. — *a.* A woman given to lewdness.
 Prōs'ti-tū'tion, *n.* The act of prostituting. [length.
 Prōs'trate, *a.* Lying at
 Prōs'trate, *v. t.* To throw down; to fall flat.
 Pro-strā'tion, *n.* Act of prostrating; dejection.
 Prōs'tyle, *n.* A range of columns in front.
 Prōgy, *a.* Dull and tedious.
 Pro-tect', *v. t.* To shield from danger; to save harmless.
 Pro-tect'ion, *n.* Defense from injury or danger.
 Pro-tect'ive, *a.* Defensive.
 Pro-tect'or, *n.* One who defends from injury.
 Pro-tect'or-ate, *n.* Government by a protector.
 Pro-tect'reas, *n.* A female protector.
 Protégé (prō'tézhé'), *n.* One under the care and protection of another.
 Pro-tést', *v. t.* To affirm solemnly. — *v. t.* To declare against; to disown.
 Pro'test, *n.* A formal declaration of dissent.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, ŷ, short; cāre, cūr, ask, all, what; ēre, vail, ōrcm; pīque, firm;

Prot'est-ant, *n.* One who protests against the doctrines and practices of the Church of Rome.
Prot'est-ant-ism, *n.* The religion of Protestants.
Pro'tes-tā-tion, *n.* Solemn declaration.
Pro-thō'n-o-ta-ry, *n.* The chief clerk of a court.
Pro'to-cōl, *n.* An original copy or rough draught of a treaty, &c.
Pro'to-mār'tyr, *n.* The first martyr, Stephen. [model.]
Pro'to-type, *n.* An original.
Pro-trāct, *v. t.* To lengthen in time; to prolong.
Pro-trāction, *n.* Act of protracting; a lengthening out.
Pro-trāctive, *a.* Delaying.
Pro-trude, *v. t.* To thrust out.—*v. i.* To shoot forward.
Pro-tru'sion (-trū'shun), *n.* Act of thrusting out.
Pro-tru'sive, *a.* Thrusting or impelling outward.
Pro-tū'ber-ance, *n.* A prominence; a swelling.
Pro-tū'ber-ant, *a.* Prominent; swelling out.
Pro-tū'ber-āte, *v. i.* To become prominent; to swell out. [jection.]
Pro-tū'ber-ā-tion, *n.* A proud, *a.* Having inordinate self-esteem; conceited; arrogant; haughty.
Proud'ly, *adv.* Haughtily.
Prova-ble (11), *a.* Capable of being proved.
Prove, *v. t.* To try; to test; to ascertain by experiment; to verify; to demonstrate; to experience.—*v. i.* To make trial; to be found by trial.
Pro'ven-der, *n.* Dry food for cattle and horses.
Pro'verb, *n.* A wise saying; an adage; a maxim.
Pro-verb'al, *a.* Pertaining to a proverb; universally acknowledged or spoken of.
Pro-verb'al-ly, *adv.* By or as a proverb.
Pro-vid'e, *v. t.* To procure beforehand; to prepare.
Pro'vi-dence, *n.* Foresight; the care of God over his creatures.

Pro'vi-dent, *a.* Preparing beforehand.
Pro'vi-dēn'tial, *a.* Relating to, or effected by, divine providence.
Pro'vi-dēn'tial-ly, *adv.* By means of providence.
Pro'vi-dent-ly, *adv.* With prudent foresight. [vides.]
Pro-vid'er, *n.* One who provides.
Pro'vin'ce (18), *n.* A distant portion of an empire or state; a region of country; district; office; business.
Pro-vin'cial, *n.* An inhabitant of a province.—*a.* Belonging to a province; unpolished.
Pro-vin'cial-ism, *n.* Peculiarity of speech in a province.
Pro-vi'sion (-vish'un), *n.* Preparation; something provided; food.—*v. t.* To supply with stores.
Pro-vi'sion-al, } *a.* Pre-
Pro-vi'sion-a-ry, } pared for the occasion; temporary.
Pro-vi'sion-al-ly (-vish'un), *adv.* Temporarily.
Pro-vi'so, *n.* (*pl.* Pro-vi'sōs, 18.) A conditional stipulation. [of anger.]
Pro'vo-cā-tion, *n.* A cause
Pro-vō-ca-tive, *a.* Serving to provoke or excite.—*n.* Any thing that tends to provoke; a stimulant.
Pro-vōke, *v. t.* To excite; to offend; to incense.
Pro'vost (prō'vost), *n.* A chief officer, or magistrate.
Pro'vost-mār'shal (*usually* *pron.* pro-vo'), *n.* A military officer who arrests deserters, &c.
Prow, *n.* Forepart of a ship.
Prow'ess, *n.* Bravery; valor.
Prowl, *v. i.* To rove for prey.—*n.* A roving for prey.
Prowl'er, *n.* One who prowls.
Prox'i-mate, *a.* Next immediately preceding or following.—*SYN.* Nearest; immediate; direct.
Prox'i-mate-ly, *adv.* By immediate relation; immediately.
Prox-im'i-ty, *n.* Nearness.
Prox'i-mo, *n.* The next, or the coming month.
Prox'y (19), *n.* A substitute.

Prude, *n.* A woman of affected modesty or reserve.
Prud'ence, *n.* Practical wisdom; caution; discretion.
Prudent, *a.* Practically wise.
Pru-dēn'tial, *a.* Proceeding from, or guided by, prudence. [ly.]
Prud'ent-ly, *adv.* Discreetly.
Prud'er-y, *n.* Affected modesty or reserve. [coy.]
Prup'dish (11), *a.* Affectingly.
Prune, *n.* A dried plum.—*v. t.* To cut or lop off branches from; to trim.
Pru-nē'l/ā, } *n.* A kind of
Pru-nē'l/o, } lasting, or smooth woolen stuff.
Prur'i-ence, *n.* Itching or longing desire.
Prur'i-ent, *a.* Uneasy with desire; itching.
Prus'sie, or **Prus'sie**, *a.* Pertaining to Prussian blue;—applied to an acid which is a deadly poison.
Pry, *v. t.* To examine or inspect closely.—*v. t.* To lift with a lever.
Psalm (sām), *n.* A sacred song or hymn. [psalms.]
Psalm'ist, *n.* A writer of Psalms.
Psalm'o-dist (sām' or sām'), *n.* One who sings psalms.
Psalm'o-dy (sām' or sām'), *n.* Art or practice of singing psalms or hymns.
Psalm'ter (saw'ler), *n.* The book of Psalms.
Psalm'ter-y (saw'ler-), *n.* An instrument of music.
Pshaw (shaw), *interj.* expressing contempt.
Psy'cho-lō'g'ic (st'), *a.* Pertaining to the soul or to the science of the soul.
Psy-chōl'o-gy (st-), *n.* The doctrine of the soul.
Ptōl'e-mā'tic (tōl-), *a.* Pertaining to Ptolemy, an ancient astronomer.
Pty'a-ligm (ti'), *n.* Salvation. [sexes.]
Pū'ber-ty, *n.* Ripe age in the Pu-bēs'cence, *n.* A state of puberty; soft, short hairs.
Pu-bēs'cent, *a.* Arriving at puberty; covered with soft, short hairs.
Pūb'lie (5), *a.* Pertaining to


the community; common; open; general. — *n.* The body of the people.
Pub'li-can, *n.* Keeper of an inn or public house; a collector of taxes or tribute.
Pub'li-cā'tion, *n.* Act of publishing; thing published.
Pub'lic'i-ty, *n.* State of being public; notoriety.
Pub'lic-ly, *adv.* Openly.
Pub'lish, *v. t.* To make known or public; to advertise. [publishes.]
Pub'lish-er, *n.* One who publishes.
Pub'lish-ment, *n.* Public notice of an intended marriage.
Pu'ge-ron, *n.* The vine-fretter, or plant-louse.
Puck'er, *v. t.* To gather into small folds or wrinkles. — *n.* A small fold.
Pud'en-cy, *n.* Modesty.
Pud'ing, *n.* A kind of food variously compounded.
Pud'dle, *n.* A small pool of muddy water. — *v. t.* To make muddy; to render impervious to water; to deprive of carbon, as iron.
Pu'er-ile, *a.* Childish; boyish. [ness.]
Pu'er-il'i-ty, *n.* Childish.
Pu-er-pr'al, *a.* Pertaining to childbirth.
Puff (1), *n.* A slight blast of wind; a kind of light pastry; exaggerated commendation. — *v. t.* or *i.* To swell with wind; to pant; to praise extravagantly.
Puff-bäll, *n.* A fungus or mushroom full of dust.
Puff'y, *a.* Inflated; swollen; bombastic. [dog.]
Pug, *n.* A monkey or little Pugh (pŭg), *interj.* expressing contempt.
Pug'il-ism, *n.* A fighting with the fist; boxing.
Pug'il-ist, *n.* A boxer.
Pug'il-ist'ic, *a.* Pertaining to fighting with the fist.
Pug-na'ci-ous, *a.* Inclined to fight. [to fight.]
Pug-na'ci-ty, *n.* Disposition.
Pu'is-ine (pū'ne), *a.* Small; younger; inferior in rank.
Pu'is-sance, *n.* Power; strength; might.

Pū'is-sant, *a.* Powerful; strong; mighty. [vomit.]
Pūke, *v. i.* To vomit. — *n.* A Pūle, *v. t.* To cry and whine like a child.
Pull, *v. t.* To pluck; to draw. — *n.* Act of pulling.
Pul'let, *n.* A young hen.
Pul'ley (19), *n.* A small wheel in a block, with a groove for a running cord. Pulleys.
Pul'mo-na-ry, *a.* Pertaining to or affecting the lungs.
Pulp, *n.* The soft, juicy part of fruit. — *v. t.* To deprive of pulp.
Pul'pit, *n.* An elevated station or desk for a preacher.
Pul'p'ous, *a.* Of or like pulp.
Pul'py, *a.* soft.
Pul'sate, *v. t.* To throb, as an artery.
Pul'sa-til, *a.* Capable of being struck or beaten.
Pul-sa'tion, *n.* A throb.
Pul'sa-tive, *a.* Beating.
Pul'sa-to-ry, *a.* like a pulse.
Pulse, *n.* A beating of arteries; peas, beans, &c.
Pul-ver-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being pulverized, or reduced to fine powder.
Pul-ver-i-zā'tion, *n.* A reducing to powder.
Pul-ver-ize, *v. t.* To reduce to powder; to comminute.
Pul-ver'u-lent, *a.* Consisting of, or like, fine powder.
Pum'ice, *n.* A porous substance ejected from volcanoes.
Pu-mi'ci-ous (-mish'us), *a.* Consisting of pumices.
Pūmp, *n.* An engine for raising water; a low shoe with a thin sole. — *v.* To raise with a pump; to draw out.
Pūmp'kin, *n.* A well-known plant and its fruit.
Pūn, *n.* A word or expression with two meanings; a quibble. — *v. t.* (7) To play upon words.
Pūnch, *n.* A tool for making holes; a kind of liquor; a

buffoon; a blow. — *v. t.* To thrust; to perforate.
Pūnch'on (-un), *n.* A tool; a cask holding 84 or 120 gallons.
Pūn'chi-nē'l'o, *n.* A buffoon; a character in a puppet-show. [point.]
Pūn'e-till'o (18), *n.* A nice Pūn'e-till'ous, *a.* Exact in ceremony or bargain; nice.
Pūn'e'to, *n.* A nice point of form or ceremony; a punctilio; the point in fencing.
Pūn'e't-u-al, *a.* Prompt; exact; strict; nice.
Pūn'e't-u-āl'i-ty, *n.* Scrupulous exactness in time.
Pūn'e't-u-āl-ly, *adv.* Exactly.
Pūn'e't-u-āte, *v. t.* To mark with written points.
Pūn'e't-u-ā'tion, *n.* Act or art of dividing sentences by means of points.
Pūn'e'ture, *n.* A small point or hole. — *v. t.* To prick with a pointed instrument.
Pūn'dit, *n.* A learned Brahmin.
Pūn'gen-cy, *n.* Sharpness.
Pūn'gent, *a.* Sharp; acrid.
Pūn'gent-ly, *adv.* In a pungent manner.
Pū'n'ic, *a.* Pertaining to Carthage; faithless; perfidious.
Pūn'ish, *v. t.* To inflict pain on for an offense. — *SYN.* To correct; scourge; chasten; castigate.
Pūn'ish-a-ble, *a.* Worthy to be punished. [lash.]
Pūn'ish-er, *n.* One who punishes.
Pūn'ish-ment, *n.* Any penalty inflicted or suffered as the reward of a crime.
Pūn'i-tive, *a.* Inflicting punishment.
Pūnk, *n.* Substance used for tinder; a strumpet.
Pūn'ter, *n.* One who punts.
Pūnt, *n.* A flat-bottomed boat, used for various purposes.
Pū'ny, *a.* Little and weak.
Pūp, *n.* A young dog; a whelp. — *v. t.* To bring forth puppies. [chirp.]
Pū'pā, *n.* (pl. Pū'pae), *a.* scholar.
Pū'pil, *n.* A scholar; apple of the eye.
Pū'pil-age (8), *n.* The state of a pupil or scholar.

Pū'pil-la-ry, *a.* Pertaining to a pupil or ward.
Pū'p-pet, *n.* A small image moved by wires; a doll.
Pū'p-py (19), *n.* A young dog.
Pū'p-py-igm, *n.* Cringing meanness; coxcombery.
Pū'r (8), *v. i.* To murmur as a cat. — *n.* A murmuring sound made by cats.
Pū'r-blind, *a.* Near-sighted.
Pū'r-chas-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being purchased.
Pū'r-chase, *v. t.* To buy; to procure; to obtain; to acquire. — *n.* A buying; thing bought; power of a lever. [buys.]
Pū'r-chaser, *n.* One who purchases. — *a.* Clear; unpolluted; real; genuine.
Pū're-ty (10), *adv.* In a pure manner; merely. [pure.]
Pū're-ness, *n.* State of being pure.
Pū'r-gā-tion, *n.* Act of cleansing or clearing from a crime.
Pū'r-ga-tive, *a.* Cleansing; cathartic. — *n.* A cathartic medicine. [to purgatory.]
Pū'r-ga-to-ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to purgatory.
Pū'r-ga-to-ry, *n.* A place in which some persons suppose souls of the dead are purified by punishment.
Pū'r-ge, *n.* A cathartic medicine. — *v. t.* To cleanse; to purify; to clear from guilt.
Pū'r-i-fi-cā-tion, *n.* Act of purifying; a cleansing.
Pū'r-i-fi-er, *n.* One who, or that which, purifies.
Pū'r-i-ty, *v. t. or i.* To make or grow pure or clean; to cleanse; to refine.
Pū'r-igm, *n.* Nicety, especially in the use of words.
Pū'r-ist, *n.* One nice in the choice of words.
Pū'r-i-tan, *n.* A dissenter from the church of England in the 16th and 17th centuries.
Pū'r-i-tān'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to
Pū'r-i-tān'ic-al, } ing to the Puritans and their doctrines; rigid.
Pū'r-i-tān'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a puritanical manner.
Pū'r-i-tan-igm, *n.* The notions or practice of Puritans.
Pū'r-ity (11), *n.* State of being pure; cleanness; chastity.

Pūri, *v. i.* To flow with a gentle noise. — *n.* A gentle murmur of a stream; a border; malt liquor spiced.
Pū'r-lieu, *n.* Environs.
Pū'r-lin, *n.* A timber to support rafters. [pilfer.]
Pū'r-loin', *v. t.* To steal; to Pur-loin'er, *n.* One who steals.
Pū'r-ple, *a.* Red tinged with blue. — *n.* A color composed of red and blue; a robe. — *v. t.* To color with purple.
Pū'r-pōrt, *n.* That which is meant; meaning; tendency. — *v. t.* To intend; to signify.
Pū'r-pose, *n.* Object to be accomplished. — *SYN.* Intention; aim; view; end. — *v. t.* To intend; to design; to resolve.
Pū'r-pose-ly, *adv.* Intentionally; with design.
Pūrr. See *Pur*.
Pū'r-se, *n.* A small money-bag. — *v. t.* To put in a purse.
Pū'r-se-pride, *n.* Pride of money. [wealth.]
Pū'r-se-proud, *a.* Proud of Pur-se'r, *n.* Paymaster of a ship.
Pū'r-sū'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being, or fit to be, pursued.
Pū'r-sū'ance, *n.* A following; prosecution; consequence.
Pū'r-sū'ant, *a.* Done in consequence.
Pū'r-sue', *v. t.* To follow; to chase. — *v. i.* To proceed, in argument or discourse.
Pū'r-sue'r, *n.* One who pursues, chases, or follows.
Pū'r-suit', *n.* Act of following; chase; course of business.
Pū'r-sui-vant (-swl-), *n.* A state messenger.
Pū'r-s'y, *a.* Fat and short-breathed. [pus.]
Pū'r-u-lence, *n.* Generation of Pū'r-u-lent, *a.* Consisting of, or pertaining to, pus.
Pū'r-vey' (-vā), *v. t.* To furnish or provide. — *v. i.* To buy provisions; to cater.
Pū'r-vey'ance, *n.* Procurement of provisions.
Pū'r-vey'or, *n.* One who provides; a caterer.
Pū'r-view, *n.* The body of a statute; limit; scope; sphere; extent.

Pūs, *n.* The matter or yellowish-white, creamy liquid of a sore or ulcer.
Push, *v. t.* To urge or impel. — *n.* An urging; a thrust.
Pū'ss'il-la-nim'i-ty, *n.* Weakness of mind; cowardice; poltroonery.
Pū'ss'il-lān'i-mōus, *a.* Destitute of courage. — *SYN.* Cowardly; dastardly.
Puss, *n.* A cat; a hare.
Pūst'u-late, *v. i.* To form into pustules.
Pūst'ule, *n.* A small pimple containing pus. [tules.]
Pūst'u-lous, *a.* Having pustules. [imp. & p. p. PUT.]
Put, *v. t.* To lay in a place; to apply; to propose. — *v. i.* To go or move; to steer; to direct.
Pū'ta-tive, *a.* Supposed.
Put'log, *n.* A short piece of timber supporting the floor of a scaffold.
Put'-off, *n.* A shift for evasion or delay; a subterfuge.
Pū'tre-fā-cion, *n.* Process of decaying or rotting.
Pū'tre-fā-cive, *a.* Pertaining to, or tending to promote, putrefaction; making rotten.
Pū'tre-ff, *v. t. or i.* To dissolve or rot, as organized matter. [rotting.]
Pu-trēs-cence, *n.* State of Pu-trēs-cent, *a.* Becoming putrid or rotten, as organized bodies.
Pu-trēs-ci-ble, *a.* Liable to become putrid. [rotten.]
Pū'trid, *a.* Decomposed; Pu-trid'i-ty, } *n.* State of
Pū'trid-ness, } being putrid.
Pū'tty, *n.* A kind of paste or cement of whitening and linseed oil.
Pū'z-zle, *n.* Perplexity; a toy which perplexes. — *v. t.* To perplex, as the mind; to nonplus.
Pū'g-mē'an, *a.* Dwarfish.
Pū'g-my (19), *n.* A dwarf. — *a.* Small.
Pū'r'a-mid, *n.* A solid, having a rectilinear base, and its sides triangles

 having a common vertex.

son, ör, dg, wöl, too, töök; ün, ryö, püll; ç, è, sçt; e, ü, hard; æ; exist; u as ng; this.

PYRAMIDAL

240




QUANTITY

Pý-rám'id-al, } *a.* Having
Pý-rá-mid'e-al, } the form
 of a pyramid.
Pý-re, *n.* A funeral pile.
Pý-rí-form, *a.* Having the
 form of a pear.
Pý-rí-tés, *n.* A combination
 of sulphur with iron, cop-
 per, cobalt, or nickel.
Pý-ró-lig'ne-ous, } *a.* Pro-
Pý-ró-lig'nie, } duced by
 the distillation of wood.

Pý-ról'o-gy, *n.* Science of
 heat; a treatise on heat, in-
 tent and sensible.
Pý-ró-mán'gy, *n.* Divina-
 tion by fire.
Pý-róm'e-ter, *n.* An instru-
 ment for measuring degrees
 of heat above those indicated
 by a mercurial thermometer.
Pý-ró-tésh'nie, } *n.* Art of
Pý-ró-tésh'ny, } making
 fire-works, as rockets, &c.

Pý-ró-tésh'nist, *n.* One
 skilled in pyrotechny; a
 manufacturer of fireworks.
Pý-rho-nigm, *n.* Universal
 doubt or skepticism.
Pý-z (18), *n.* Among *Romans*
Catholici, the box in which
 the consecrated host is kept;
 a box used at the English
 mint for certain sample coins
 taken for a trial of the weight
 and fineness of metal.

Q.

QUACK (5), *v. i.* To cry
 like a duck; to boast. —
n. A pretender to medical
 skill. *quack.*
Quack'er-y, *n.* Practice of a
Quad'rágés'i-má, *n.* Forty
 days of fast before Easter;
 Lent.
Quad'rán-gle, *n.* 
 A plane figure of
 four angles and
 four sides. *Quadrangle.*
Quad'rán'gu-lar, *a.* Having
 four angles.
Quad'rant (kwód'-), 
n. Quarter of a
 circle; arc of 90°;
 an instrument for
 taking altitudes. *a.* *Quad-*
rant.
Quad-ránt'al, *a.* *Quadrant.*
Quad'rát (kwód'-), *n.* A low
 piece of metal to make a
 blank space in printing.
Quad'rát'e, *a.* Square; suited.
 — *n.* A square.
Quad'rát'e, *v. i.* To square;
 to fit; to suit. [a square.
Quad-rát'le, *a.* Pertaining to
Quad'rát'ure, *n.* A square;
 the finding of a square hav-
 ing the same area as a given
 curvilinear figure.
Quad-rén'ti-al, *a.* Happen-
 ing once in four years.
Quad'rí-lát'er-al, 
a. Having four
 sides and hence
 four angles. — *n.*
 A plane figure Quadrilat-
 eral.

Quadrille' (kwa-dríl' or ka-
 dríl'), *n.* A kind of dance;
 a game at cards.
Quad-rill'ion, *n.* A million
 involved to the fourth pow-
 er; in America, a thousand
 trillions.
Quad-rip'ar-tite, *a.* Consist-
 ing of four parts.
Quad'rí-syl'la-ble, *n.* A word
 of four syllables.
Quad'rí-válve, *n.* One of a
 set of four leaves serving for
 a door.
Quad-rú'ma-nots, *a.* Having
 four feet that take the
 place of hands.
Quad-rú-pled, *n.* An animal
 having four feet.
Quad-rú-ple, *a.* Fourfold. —
v. i. To increase fourfold.
Quad-rú-pli-cate, *a.* Four-
 fold. [make fourfold.
Quad-rú-pli-cát'e, *v. i.* To
Quad-rú-pli-cát'ion, *n.* A
 making fourfold.
Quaff (1), *v. i.* To drink
 largely or copiously of.
Quágmire, *n.* Soft, wet land
 that shakes under the feet.
Quágy, *a.* Soft, wet, and
 yielding to the feet.
Quáhaug (kwaw/hog), *n.* A
 species of clam.
Quáll, *n.* A galli-
 naceous bird; in
 the U. S., the
 ruffed grouse. —
v. i. or *v.* To be-
 come quelled; to
 shrink; to cower.

Quáint, *a.* Artificially ele-
 gant; odd and antique. —
SYN. Strange; whimsical;
 fanciful; singular; queer.
Quáint'ly, *adv.* Ingenu-
 ously; fancifully; oddly.
Quáint'ness, *n.* State of be-
 ing quaint; oddness.
Quáke, *v. i.* To shake. — *a.*
 A shake; a tremulous agita-
 tion; a shudder.
Quák'er, *n.* One of the so-
 ciety of Friends.
Quák'er-ism, *n.* System of
 the Quakers.
Qual'i-fy'a-ble (13), *a.* Capa-
 ble of being abated or mod-
 ified; abatable.
Qual'i-fi-cát'ion, *n.* That
 which qualifies; legal re-
 quisite; endowment; modifi-
 cation.
Qual'i-fi'er, *n.* One who, or
 that which, qualifies.
Qual'i-fy, *v. i.* To fit; to pre-
 pare; to modify; to limit;
 to abate; to restrict.
Qual'i-ty, *n.* Nature; char-
 acter; distinguishing prop-
 erty; attribute; high rank.
Quálm (kwám), *n.* Sudden
 illness; nausea; a throw;
 scruple of conscience.
Quálm'ish (kwám'-), *a.* Af-
 fected with sickness at the
 stomach.
Quán-da-ry, or **Quán-dá-ry**,
n. State of difficulty or per-
 plexity; uncertainty.
Quán-ti-ty, *n.* Quality of
 being measurable; a certain



Quail.

á, á, í, ó, ú, ý, long; ä, ê, î, ô, û, ý, short; cáre, càr, dák, áll, whá?; ére, vèll, thérre; píque, fím;

(often a large) extent, sum, or portion. — *SYN.* Weight; bulk; measure; amount.
quantum (kwŏn'tu:m), *n.* A quantity; amount.
quan-tine (-teen), *n.* Prohibition of intercourse with the shore, to which an infected ship is subjected.
quarrel (kwŏr'el), *n.* A breach of friendship; an angry contest. — *v. t.* To dispute; to find fault.
quarrel-some, *a.* Inclined to quarrel; contentious.
quarry (kwŏr'ry), *n.* A mine; game. — *v. t.* To dig or take from a quarry.
quart, *n.* Fourth of a gallon.
quar-tan, *a.* Designating a fourth. — *n.* An ague occurring every fourth day.
quar-ter, *n.* A fourth part of any thing; 8 bushels; 3 months; a region; mercy shown to an enemy; (*pl.*) A station occupied by troops. — *v. t.* To divide into four parts; to lodge, as soldiers.
quar-ter-day, *n.* The day that completes the term of three months.
quar-ter-deck, *n.* Deck of a ship from the mainmast to the stern.
quar-ter-ly, *a.* Happening every three months. — *adv.* Once in the quarter of a year. — *n.* A work published four times a year.
quar-ter-mas-ter, *n.* An officer who regulates the quarters, provisions, &c., of an army.
quar-tern, *n.* Fourth part of a pint; a loaf weighing about four pounds.
quar-ter-staff, *n.* A stout staff once used as a weapon of defense.
quar-tette, } *n.* A musical
quar-tet, } composition
in four parts, or the four persons who perform them.
quar-to, *n.* (*pl.* *Quar-tos*, 15.) A book in which each sheet is folded into four leaves. [*silex*]
quartz (kwŏr'tz), *n.* Pure
quash (kwŏsh), *v. t.* To crush; to subdue; to annul.

Quas-sai'tion, *n.* A shaking.
Quas-si-ai (kwŏsh'i-ā or kwŏsh'i-ā), *n.* A bitter medicinal wood. [*of four*.]
Qua-tér-na-ry, *a.* Consisting
Qua-tér-ni-on, *n.* The number four; a set of four persons or things.
Quā-ver (tī), *v. i.* To shake the voice. — *n.* A shake of the voice; an eighth note.
Quay (kŏ), *n.* A mole or bank by the water; a wharf.
Quay-age (kŏ'ej), *n.* Money paid for the use of a quay.
Quēach'y, *a.* Shaking, as a bog. [*slut*.]
Quēan, *n.* A low woman; a
Quē-ā-gy, *a.* Squeamish; sick.
Queen, *n.* The consort of a king; a female sovereign.
Queen'-dow'-a-ger, *n.* The widow of a king.
Queer, *a.* Odd; strange; singular; quaint. [*ly*.]
Queer-ly, *adv.* Oddly; quaintly.
Queer-ness, *n.* Oddity; singularity; quaintness.
Quēll (l), *v. t.* To crush; to subdue; to put down; to allay; to appease.
Quēnch, *v. t.* To extinguish; to repress; to allay.
Quēnch'-a-ble; *a.* Admitting of being quenched.
Quēr'-cit-ron, *n.* Dyer's oak and the bark. [*quires*.]
Quērist, *n.* One who inquiries.
Quērn, *n.* A hand-mill for grinding grain.
Quēr'y-loūs, *a.* Habitually complaining.
Quēr'y-loūs-ness, *n.* Disposition to complain.
Quēry (lŏ), *n.* A question. — *v. t.* To ask questions about. [*search*; request.
Quēst, *n.* Act of seeking;
Quēs'tion (kwēst'yun), *n.* Act of asking; inquiry; doubt. — *v. t.* To ask; to interrogate; to doubt.
Quēs'tion-a-ble, *a.* Doubtful; uncertain; suspicious.
Quēs'tion-er, *n.* One who asks questions; an inquirer.
Quēs'tion-less, *a.* Doubtless.
Quib-ble, *n.* An evasion of the truth; a cavil; a pun; a low concert. — *v. t.* To evade; to pun.

Quib-bler, *n.* One who quibbles; a punster.
Quick, *a.* Moving or acting with celerity; living. — *SYN.* Swift; speedily. — *adv.* Soon; hastily. — *n.* Any sensible part; living flesh.
Quick'en (kwik'n), *v. t.* To make alive; to vivify; to make quick or rapid.
Quick'lime, *n.* Lime unslacked. [*time*.]
Quick-ly, *adv.* In a short
Quick-ness, *n.* Speed; haste.
Quick'-sand, *n.* A mass of loose or moving sand mixed with water.
Quick'set, *n.* A living shrub, set to grow, as for a hedge. — *a.* Made of quickset.
Quick-silver, *n.* Mercury.
Quid, *n.* A piece of tobacco for chewing; a cud. [*ty*.]
Quid'-di-ty, *n.* A trifling nicety.
Quid'-dle, *v. t.* To waste time in trifling employments.
Quid'-nunc, *n.* One curious to know every thing that passes; a gossip.
Qui-ēs'-cence, *n.* Rest; repose; silence. [*lent*.]
Qui-ēs'-cent, *a.* At rest; quiescent.
Qui-ēt, *a.* Free from motion or disturbance. — *SYN.* Still; calm; unmolested; tranquil. — *n.* Rest; tranquillity. — *v. t.* To stop motion in; to calm. [*mind*.]
Qui-ēt-ism, *n.* Peace of
Qui-ēt-ly, *adv.* Calmly.
Qui-ēt-ness, *n.* State of being quiet. [*lity*.]
Qui-ē-tude, *n.* Rest; tranquillity.
Qui-ē-tus, *n.* Final discharge; repose; death.
Quill, *n.* A large strong feather; a piece of reed — *v. t.* To plait or form with ridges, like quills.
Quilt, *n.* A padded cover for a bed. — *v. t.* To stitch together with some warm substance between.
Quina-ry, *a.* Consisting of five; arranged by fives.
Quince, *n.* A small tree and its fruit.
Quin-nine, or *Quin-nine'*, *n.* An alkaloid obtained from cinchona.
Quin'-qua-gēs'i-mā, *n.* A

u, ōr, dŏ, wŏlf, tŏb, tŏök; ūrn, rye, pull; ç, è, soft; e, ē, hard; aŏ; exist; u as ng; this.

Sunday about 50 days before Easter. [five angles.
 Quin-quán'gu-lar, *a.* Having
 Quin-quén'ni-al, *a.* Occur-
 ring once in five years.
 Quin'gy, *n.* Inflammation of
 the tonsils or throat.
 Quint'al, *n.* A weight of 100
 or 112 pounds.
 Quin'tan, *n.* A fever, the
 paroxysms of which return
 every fifth day.
 Quin-tés'sence, *n.* Fifth or
 highest essence; best or es-
 sential part.
 Quin'tu-ple, *a.* Fivefold. —
v. t. To make fivefold.
 Quip, *n.* A sarcastic taunt. —
v. t. or *i.* (7) To taunt.
 Quire, *n.* 24 sheets of paper.
 Quirk, *n.* A sudden turn; an
 artful evasion; a retort.
 Quilt, *v. t.* To leave; to for-
 sake. — *a.* Clear; released;
 free; absolved.

Quilt'eláim, *n.* Relinquish-
 ment of a claim; a deed of
 release. — *v. t.* To release or
 relinquish a claim to by
 deed. [considerably.
 Quite, *adv.* Entirely; wholly;
 Quilt'rent, *n.* A rent by
 which a tenant is discharg-
 ed from all other service.
 Quilt'tance, *n.* Discharge from
 a debt; repayment.
 Quiv'er, *n.* A case for arrows.
 — *v. i.* To shake; to trem-
 ble; to shiver.
 Quix-ót'le, *a.* Romantic to
 extravagance.
 Quix-ót-ism, *n.* Romantic
 and absurd notions.
 Quiz (8, 7), *n.* A riddle; a puzzle;
 an odd fellow — *v. t.*
 To puzzle; to make sport of
 by deceiving; to peer at.
 Quoin (kwoin or koin), *n.* A
 corner; a wedge.
 Quoit, *n.* A horse-shoe, flat

stone, or the like, for play-
 ing at a fixed object. — *v. i.*
 To play at quoits.
 Quon'dam, *a.* Former.
 Quo'rúm, *n.* A bunch of jus-
 tices; a sufficient number
 for transacting business.
 Quo'ta, *n.* A share; propor-
 tional part.
 Quo'ta-ble, *a.* Capable of
 being quoted. [cited.
 Quo-tá'tion, *n.* A passage
 Quóte, *v. t.* To cite, as the
 words of another.
 Quóth (kwóth or kwúth), *v. i.*
 To say; to speak; — used
 only in the first and third
 persons in the past tense.
 Quo-tid'i-an, *a.* Occurring
 daily. — *n.* A fever re-
 curring daily.
 Quo'tient (kwó'shent), *n.* The
 number resulting from the
 division of one number by
 another.

R.

RAB'BET, *v. t.* To cut
 or pare down, as the edge
 of a board, for lapping. —
n. A groove in the side of
 a board.
 Ráb'bí (or -bí, 18), *n.* A Jewish
 teacher or doctor of the law.
 Ráb-bin'ie, } *a.* Pertaining
 Ráb-bin'ie-al, } to rabbins.
 Ráb'bít, *n.* A small burrow-
 ing animal resembling the
 hare, but smaller.
 Ráb'ble, *n.* A tumultuous
 crowd; a mob. [mad.
 Ráb'id, *a.* Furious; raging;
 Ráb'id-ness, *n.* State of
 being rabid.
 Rác-éon', *n.* A
 wild animal of
 North America,
 allied to the
 bear.
 Ráçe (18), *n.* A
 running in a Raccoon.
 competition; course; a
 breed; a family; a peculiar
 flavor. — *v. i.* To run or
 contend in running.



Ráçe'-hórsé, } *n.* A horse
 Ráçe'r, } kept for run-
 ning in contest.
 Rá-çéme', *n.* A cluster of
 flowers arranged along a
 stem.
 Rá'ci-ness (18), *n.* The qual-
 ity of being racy.
 Ráck (5), *n.* An engine of
 torture; extreme pain; a
 framework on which things
 are laid; thin, flying clouds.
 — *v. t.* To torture; to strain;
 to draw off from the lees. —
v. i. To move or travel
 with a quick amble.
 Ráck'er, *n.* One who tor-
 ments; a horse that racks,
 or ambles. [noise.
 Ráck'et, *n.* A racket.
 Ráck'-rént, *n.* An annual
 rent raised to the utmost.
 Rá'cy, *a.* Tasting of the soil;
 flavorful; fresh; distinc-
 tive; peculiar and piquant.
 Rá'di-al, *a.* Pertaining to a
 radius; pertaining to one of
 the bones of the fore-arm.

Rá'di-áncé, *n.* Sparkling
 brightness; brilliancy.
 Rá'di-ánt, *a.* Emitting rays.
 Rá'di-ánte, *v. i.* or *t.* To emit
 rays. [rays.
 Rá'di-á'tion, *n.* Emission of
 Rá'di-á'tor, *n.* A body from
 which rays of light or heat
 emanate.
 Rád'i-cal, *a.* Original; im-
 planted by nature. — *a.*
 Root of a word; a thorough-
 going reformer.
 Rád'i-cal-ly, *adv.* Original-
 ly; fundamentally.
 Rád'i-cá'tion, *n.* The pro-
 cess of taking root.
 Rád'i-cle (-kl), *n.* The part of
 a seed which produces root.
 Rád'i-cle, *n.* A plant and its
 root.
 Rád'i-cle, *n.* (pl.)
 Rád'i-cl, *n.* Half of
 the diameter of a
 circle.
 Rád'ix, *n.* (pl. Rád'-
 i-cés.) A root.
 Ráfi (1), *n.* Sweepings; refuse.



ä, ä, i, ö, ü, *y*, long; ä, ä, i, ö, ü, *y*, short; öäre, öür, äak, all, whäp; öre, ygöl, öörns; pique, flim;

Raffle, *v. i.* To cast dice or low lots for a prize. — *n.* kind of lottery.
Raft, *n.* A float of timber.
Rafter, *n.* One of the roof-members of a building.
Rag, *n.* A torn piece of cloth; *v. i.* Worn-out garments.
Rag-muffin, *n.* A paltry blow; a mean wretch.
Rage, *n.* Violent anger; *v. i.* wrath. — *v. i.* To be a fury; to fume.
Ragged, *a.* Torn into tatters; dressed in tatters.
Raggedness, *n.* State of being ragged.
Raging (11), *a.* Furious; violent. [of rags].
Ragman (21), *n.* A collector *gout* (rag-gout), *n.* A high-seasoned dish.
Rail, *n.* A bar of wood or a bird. — *v. i.* (8) To close with rails. — *v. i.* To utter reproach; to scoff.
Railing, *a.* Insulting language; a series of rails.
Railery (rail-er-y), *n.* Banter; good-humored pleasantry or slight satire.
Road, *n.* A road laid *way*, with iron rails.
Raiment, *n.* Clothing in general; garments.
Rain, *n.* Moisture falling in drops. — *v. i.* To fall in drops on the clouds, as water.
Rainbow, *n.* A many-colored arch formed by the refraction and reflection of the sun's rays in drops of water; the iris.
Rainy, *a.* Attended or rained with rain.
Raise, *v. i.* To lift; to erect; to excite; to levy.
Raise (raiz), *n.* A dried ape. [*dia*, a prince].
Raise, or **Raise**, *n.* In *fact*, *n.* A garden or farming tool; a libertine. — *v. i.* To collect with a rake; to reap with cannon.
Raise, *a.* Lewd; debauched.
Raise, *n.* Act of collecting sordid troops; banter. — *v. i.* (18) To attack with illery; to reunite. — *v. i.* To come back to order.
Ram, *n.* A male sheep; a

mechanical contrivance. — *v. i.* To drive or thrust with violence.
Ramble, *n.* A wandering about; an irregular excursion. — *v. i.* To rove hither and thither. — *SYN.* To roam; range; wander. [bles].
Rambler, *n.* One who rambles.
Rambling, *a.* Wandering.
Ramification, *n.* A branching; a subdivision.
Ramify, *v. i.* or *v. t.* To separate into branches, as the stem of a plant; to branch.
Rammer, *n.* An instrument for ramming or driving.
Ramose, *a.* Consisting of *ramous*, full of branches; branchy.
Ramp, *v. i.* To leap; to frisk. — *n.* A leap; a spring.
Rampant, *a.* Exuberant; extravagance.
Rampant, *a.* Exuberant; wanton; unrestrained.
Rampart, *n.* A wall or mound round a place for defense. [loading a gun].
Ramrod, *n.* A rod used in *Ram*, *imp.* of *Ram*.
Ranch, *n.* A rude hut for herdsman; a large farming establishment, or an establishment for rearing cattle and horses.
Ranchero (ran-cho-ro), *n.* A Mexican peasant employed on a rancho; a herdman.
Ranchid, *a.* Having a strong, sour smell; musty.
Ranchidity, *n.* A strong, sour smell; mustiness.
Ranchidness, *n.* A strong, sour smell; mustiness.
Rancher (33), *n.* Malignity; inveterate enmity.
Rancheros, *a.* Very spiteful; malignant; malevolent.
Ranchdom, *n.* Course without definite direction. — *a.* Left to chance done at hazard.
Rang, *old imp.* of *Ring*.
Range, *n.* A row or rank; excursion; extent; a cooking apparatus. — *v. i.* To place in order. — *v. i.* To rove at large; to be placed in order.
Rank, *a.* Strong-scented; high-tasted; luxuriant. — *n.* A line of men; row;

class; order; degree; dignity. — *v. i.* To place in a line; to dispose methodically. — *v. i.* To be ranged or set; to have a certain grade.
Rankle, *v. i.* To become inflamed or violent; to fester.
Rankness, *n.* A strong scent; luxuriance; rankidity.
Ransack (5), *v. t.* To search thoroughly; to pillage.
Ransom, *n.* The price paid to redeem a person or goods from an enemy. — *v. t.* To redeem from captivity, punishment, or forfeit, by a price.
Rant, *n.* Extravagant language. — *v. i.* To rave.
Ranter, *n.* A boisterous declaimer; a noisy talker.
Rap, *n.* A quick, smart blow. — *v. i.* or *v. t.* (7) To strike with a quick, sharp blow.
Rapacious, *a.* Inclined to plunder; greedy; ravenous.
Rapaciously, *adv.* Ravenously; by rapine.
Rapacity, *n.* Disposition to plunder; exorbitant covetousness.
Rape, *n.* A seizing by violence; carnal knowledge by force; a plant of the cabbage tribe.
Rapid, *a.* Swift; quick.
Rapidity, *n.* Swiftness of motion; velocity; haste.
Rapidly, *adv.* Swiftly; with quick motion.
Rapid, *n. pl.* Sudden descent of a stream without actual water fall.
Rapier, *n.* A light sword with a very narrow blade.
Rapine, *n.* Act of plundering; spoliation; pillage.
Rappee, *n.* A kind of snuff.
Rapper, *n.* One who raps; knocker of a door.
Rapt, *a.* Transported in ecstasy; ravished.
Rapture, *n.* Extreme joy; ecstasy; bliss.
Rapturous, *a.* Causing rapture; ecstatic; blissful.
Rare, *a.* Thin; scattered; nearly raw; underdone.
Rarefaction, *n.* Act or process of rarefying; expansion of bodies. [being rarefied].
Rarefiable, *a.* Capable of

Râre-fy, *v. t. or i.* To make or become thin or rare.
Râre'ly, *adv.* Seldom; not often; finely; nicely.
Râre'ness, *n.* State of being rare; uncommonness; thinness.
Râre'ripe, *a.* Early ripe. — *n.* An early fruit.
Râs'eal, *n.* A dishonest man; a rogue. — *a.* Mean; low; dishonest. [low, mean wretch.
Ras-câ'lon (-kâl/yun), *n.* A Ras-câ'ly, *n.* Mean dishonesty; base fraud.
Râs'eal-ly, *a.* Like a rascal; dishonest; trickish.
Râge, *v. t.* To erase.
Râsh, *a.* Excessively hasty or incautious. — *SYN.* Adventurous; foolhardy.
Râsh'er, *n.* A thin slice of bacon. [thought; hastily.
Râsh'ly, *adv.* Without fore-
Râsh'ness, *n.* Inconsiderate haste; heedlessness.
Râsp, *n.* A kind of coarse file; a grater. — *v. t.* To rub or grate with a rasp.
Râsp'ber-ry (râz'-), *n.* A kind of berry, and the shrub that bears it. [ure.
Râs'ûre (râsh/yûr), *n.* Eras-
Râs', *n.* A well-known animal that infests houses and ships. [be taxed or rated.
Râs'a-ble (11), *a.* Liable to
Râs'a-fi'â, *n.* A finespirited liquor, flavored with fruit.
Râtch, *n.* A ratchet.
Râtch'et, *n.* A bar that falls into the teeth of a wheel or rack; a pawl.
Râtch'et-wheel, *n.* A toothed wheel with a lever and ratchet for moving it forward.
Râte, *n.* A price; degree; value; tax. — *v. t.* To value; to tax; to scold.
Râth'er, *adv.* More willingly.
Râ'ti-fi-câ'tion, *n.* Act of ratifying, or sanctioning.
Râ'ti-fy (13), *v. t.* To sanction; to settle; to confirm.
Râ'ti-o (râ'sh'i-o or râ'sho), *n.* Proportion; rate.
Râ'ti-ôg'i-nâ'tion (râsh'i-ôg'i-l-), *n.* Act of reasoning.
Râ'tion (or râsh'un), *n.* Allowance of provisions.

Râ'tion-al (râsh'un-al), *a.* Endowed with reason; agreeable to reason.
Râ'tion-â'le (râsh'un-), *n.* Detail of reasons.
Râ'tion-al-ist (râsh'un-), *n.* One who is guided solely by reason, especially in matters of religion.
Râ'tion-â'ly-ty (râsh'un-), *n.* Quality of being reasonable.
Râ'tion-al-ly (râsh'un-), *adv.* Reasonably.
Ra-tô'n', *n.* A sprout from the root of sugar-cane which has been cut.
Râts'bâne, *n.* Poison for rats.
Rat-tân', *n.* Stem of a cane or plant growing in India.
Rat-teen', *n.* A thick woolen stuff quilted. [a party.
Rât'ting, *n.* Act of dewatering
Rât'tle, *v. i. or t.* To make a rapid succession of sharp sounds; to clatter. — *n.* A rapid succession of sharp sounds; a toy. (*pl.*) The croup.
Rât'tle-snâke, *n.* A poisonous serpent.
Râ'u'gi-ty, *n.* Harshness of sound; hoarseness.
Râv'age, *v. t.* To lay waste. — *SYN.* To devastate; waste; sack; spoil; ruin. — *n.* Waste; plunder.
Râv'a-ger, *n.* A plunderer.
Râve, *v. i.* To be delirious; to talk wildly. — *n.* Upper timber of a cart.
Râv'el (8), *v. t. or i.* To disentangle; to take apart; to entangle; to involve.
Râve'lin (râv'lin), *n.* A detached work in fortification.
Râ'ven (-vn), *n.* A bird of a black color, allied to the crow, but larger.
Râv'en (râv'n), *v. i.* To devour greedily. — *n.* Prey; plunder; rapine.
Râv'en-ôus, *a.* Voracious.
Râv'en-ôus-ly, *adv.* With raging hunger; voraciously.
Ra-vine' (-veen'), *n.* A long hollow between hills.
Râv'ing, *a.* Furious.
Râv'ish, *v. t.* To carry away by force; to transport with

delight; to know carnal force.
Râv'ish-er, *n.* One who
Râv'ish-ment, *n.* Act of ravishing; ecstasy.
Raw, *a.* Not cooked; unripe; unmanneft cold and damp; chilly of skin; sore.
Raw'bôned, *a.* Having flesh on the bones.
Raw'head, *n.* A spect
Raw'ness, *n.* State of raw. — *SYN.* Unskillful crudeness; chilliness.
Rây (18), *n.* A line or of light; a fish. — *v. i.* shoot forth.
Rây'less, *a.* Without.
Râze, *v. t.* To lay level the ground; to demolish.
Ra-zee', *n.* A ship cut down to an inferior — *v. t.* (15) To reduce as a vessel. [for ship
Râ'zor, *n.* An instru
Râz'ûre, *n.* See Râze
Rêach, *v. t.* To extend to arrive at. — *n.* E stretch; expanse; power. [over
Rê-âct', *v. t.* To act
Rê-âct'ion, *n.* Counter
Rê-âct'ive, *a.* E
Rê-âct'ion-ary, *a.* E react; tending to react
Rêad, *v. t. or i.* [imp. READ (rêd).] To p to know fully; to lea
Rêad'a-ble, *a.* Fit to be worth reading; legible
Rêad'er, *n.* One who r
Rêad'i-ly, *adv.* Qu with facility; prompt
Rêad'i-ness, *n.* Willing promptitude; alacrity
Rêad'ing, *n.* Personal terpretation of a pass
Rêad-mis'ion (-mî-
n. Act of readmitting
Rêad-mit' (7), *v. t.* To mit a second time
Rêad'y, *a.* Prepared; prompt; near; easy; point or brink.
Rê'al, *a.* Having posit istence; relating to fixed or permanent. — Actual; true; genuine
Re-âl'i-ty, *n.* Cert that which is real.

RÉ'al-i-zá'tion, *n.* Act of realizing, or making real.
RÉ'al-ize, *v. t.* To bring into being or act; to cause to seem real; to make real; to understand by experience.
RÉ'al-ly, *adv.* In fact; truly.
Ré'al'm, *n.* A royal jurisdiction; province; domain.
Ré'am, *n.* A bundle of 20 quires of paper.
RÉ'an'i-má'te, *v. t.* To restore to life. [*again*.]
RÉ'an-néx', *v. t.* To annex.
Ré'ap (8), *v. t. or t.* To cut grain with a sickle; to obtain; to get; to receive.
Ré'ap'er, *n.* One who reaps.
Ré'ap-péar', *v. t.* To appear a second time or again.
Ré'ap-péar'á'nce, *n.* A second appearance.
Ré'ap-point', *v. t.* To appoint again.
Ré'ap-point'mént, *n.* A second or new appointment.
Ré'ar, *n.* The part behind.
 — *a.* Hindmost. — *v. t.* To raise; to bring up. — *v. t.* To rise up on the hind legs.
Ré'ar'-á'd'mi-n'al, *n.* An officer next in rank after a vice-admiral.
Ré'ar'-guá'd, *n.* The body that marches in the rear.
Ré'ar'ward, *n.* The rear-guard; latter part; end.
Ré'as-cé'nd', *v. t.* To ascend or mount again.
Ré'a'gon (r3'm), *n.* The faculty of judging; or its due exercise; exercise; argument; ground; end; cause. — *v. t. or t.* To argue rationally; to debate.
Ré'a'gon-a-ble, *a.* Governed by reason; rational; just.
Ré'a'gon-a-ble-ness, *n.* Agreeableness to reason.
Ré'a'gon-a-bly, *adv.* Agreeably to reason; moderately.
Ré'a'gon-er, *n.* One who reasons or argues.
Ré'a'gon-ing, *n.* Act of using the faculty of reason.
Ré'as-sé'm'ble, *v. t.* To assemble again.
Ré'as-sé'rt', *v. t.* To assert or affirm again.
Ré'as-sú'me', *v. t.* To assume again; to resume.

Ré'as-sú're' (-shyr'), *v. t.* To assure again; to free from fear. [*duction*.]
Ré-bá'te', *n.* Abatement; deduction.
Ré'bee, *n.* A musical instrument formerly in use.
Ré'bél, *n.* One who opposes lawful authority. — *a.* Acting in revolt; rebellious.
Ré-bél' (7), *v. t.* To rise in opposition to lawful authority; to revolt.
Ré-bél'l'ion (-yun), *n.* Open opposition to lawful authority. [*rebellion*.]
Ré-bél'l'ious, *a.* Engaged in Re-bound', *v. t.* To spring or start back. — *n.* Act of springing back.
Ré-buff', *n.* A sudden check. — *v. t.* To check suddenly; to repel.
Ré-build', *v. t.* To build anew.
Ré-bú'ke', *v. t.* To chide; to reprove. — *n.* Reproof.
Ré'bus (18), *n.* A kind of pictorial riddle.
Ré-bút', *v. t.* To repel.
Ré-bút'ter, *n.* Answer of a defendant to a plaintiff's sur-rejoinder.
Ré'call', *v. t.* To call or take back. — *n.* A calling back; revocation.
Ré-cá'nt', *v. t.* To retract an opinion or declaration.
Ré-can-tá'tion, *n.* Act of recanting; retraction.
Ré-ca-pít'u-lá'te, *v. t.* To repeat in a summary way. — *SYN.* To reiterate; recite; rehearse.
Ré-ca-pít'u-lá'tion, *n.* A summary; a recapitulating.
Ré-ca-pít'u-la-to-ry, *a.* Repeating again.
Ré-cá'p'ture, *n.* A reprisal.
Ré-cá'pt'ure, *n.* Act of retaking; a prize retaken. — *v. t.* To retake.
Ré-cá'st', *v. t.* [*imp.* and *p. p.* RECAST.] To cast or mold a second time.
Ré-cé'de', *v. i. or t.* To draw back; to retreat; to desist.
Ré-cé'pt' (-sét'), *n.* Reception; a writing to show that something has been received. — *v. t.* To give a written acknowledgment for something received.

Ré-cé'iv'a-ble (11), *a.* Capable of being received.
Ré-cé'ive', *v. t.* To take, as something that is offered.
Ré-cé'iv'er, *n.* One who receives; a kind of chemical vessel.
Ré-cén-cy, *n.* State of being recent; newness; freshness.
Ré-cén'sion, *n.* Examination; editorial review of a text; an edited version.
Ré'cent, *a.* New; late; fresh.
Ré'cent-ly, *adv.* Newly; lately. [*freshness*; lateness].
Ré'cent-ness, *n.* Newness; freshness.
Ré-cé'p'ta-ble, *n.* A place to receive things in.
Ré-cé'p'ti-ble, *a.* Admitting reception; receivable.
Ré-cé'ption, *n.* Act of receiving; admission.
Ré-cé'p'tive, *a.* Having the quality of receiving.
Ré-cé'ss', *n.* A withdrawing; privacy; retreat; intermission or suspension; a niche or alcove. [*of ceding back*.]
Ré-cé'ss'ion (-séh'un), *n.* Act
Ré-chá'rg'e', *v. t.* To charge or attack anew.
Recherché (rú-shár'shā'), *a.* Sought out with care; nice.
Ré-chó'se', *v. t.* To choose a second time.
Ré'c'i-pe, *n.* A prescription; esp., a medical prescription.
Ré-c'i-p'i-ent, *n.* One who receives; a receiver.
Ré-c'i-p'ro-cal, *a.* Mutually interchangeable; acting in return; given and received.
Ré-c'i-p'ro-cal-ly, *adv.* So that each affects and is affected by the other.
Ré-c'i-p'ro-cá'te, *v. t. or t.* To act by turns; to alternate.
Ré-c'i-p'ro-cá'tion, *n.* A giving and receiving in return.
Ré'ci-proc'i-ty, *n.* Reciprocal obligations, advantages, or rights. [*act of cutting off*.]
Ré-cis'sion (-sh'un), *n.* The Re-cit'al (11), *n.* Repetition of words of another, or of a writing. — *SYN.* Rehearsal; recitation; account.
Ré'ci-tá'tion, *n.* Rehearsal; repetition; a public reading.
Ré'ci-ta-tive', *n.* A kind of musical recitation.

Re-ôte, *v. t. or i.* To tell over; to repeat; to rehearse.
Reck/less, *a.* Careless of consequences; heedless.
Reck/less-ness, *n.* Heedlessness; carelessness.
Reck/on (*rek/n*), *v. t. or i.* To number; to compute; to esteem. [*putes.*]
Reck/on-er, *n.* One who computes.
Reck/on-ing, *n.* Computation; bill of expenses.
Re-elâm, *v. t.* To recover; to reform; to restore to use, as submerged land.
Re-elâm/a-ble, *a.* Capable of being reclaimed. [*reclaims.*]
Re-elâm/ant, *n.* One who recovers.
Re-elâ-mâ-tion, *n.* Recovery; demand of something to be restored. [*claiming.*]
Re-elâ-nâ-tion, *n.* Act of reclining.
Re-elîne, *v. t. or i.* To lean back; to rest; to repose.
Re-êlôse, *v. t.* To close or shut again.
Re-êluse, *a.* Living in retirement; solitary. — *n.* One who lives in retirement from society. [*retirement.*]
Re-elûsion, *n.* State of retirement.
Re-elûsive, *a.* Affording retirement or seclusion.
Re-êg-ni-tion (*-nîsh/un*), *n.* Act of recognizing; acknowledgment; avowal.
Re-êg-niz/a-ble, or **Re-êg-ni-za-ble**, *a.* Capable of being recognized or acknowledged.
Re-êg-ni-zânçe, *n.* Bond of record; an obligation.
Re-êg-nize, *v. t.* To know again; to acknowledge.
Re-eoll, *v. t.* To start or fall back. — *n.* A movement backward; resilience.
Re-eoin, *v. t.* To coin again.
Re-eoin/age, *n.* A coining again; that which is recoined. [*or bring to mind.*]
Re-êol-lêet, *v. t.* To recall again. [*ing; remembrance.*]
Re-êol-lêction, *n.* A recalling.
Re-êom-mênçe, *v. t.* To commence or begin anew.
Re-êom-mënd, *v. t.* To commend in the favorable notice of another; to praise; to advise.

Re-êom-mend-â-tion, *n.* Act of praising; that which commends to favor; commendation; act of advising.
Re-êom-mënd/a-to-ry, *a.* Serving to recommend.
Re-êom-mît, *v. t.* To commit anew.
Re-êom-mîtment, *n.* A committing.
Re-êom-mît/tal, *a.* second or renewed commitment.
Re-êom-pênçe, *n.* Reward; compensation; pay. — *v. t.* To repay; to reward.
Re-êom-pôge, *v. t.* To compose anew; to settle anew.
Re-êon-çil/a-ble, *a.* Capable of being reconciled, adjusted, or made to agree.
Re-êon-çile, *v. t.* To conciliate anew; to make consistent; to adjust; to settle.
Re-êon-çil/i-â-tion, *n.* Renewal of friendship.
Re-êon-dîte, *a.* Secret; hidden; abstruse; profound.
Re-êon-dûet, *v. t.* To conduct back.
Re-êon-nâis-sânçe, *n.* Extermination.
Re-êon-nois-sânçe, *n.* amination of a tract of country, usually for warlike purposes.
Re-êon-noi'ter, *v. t.* To survey; to view; to examine.
Re-êon'quer (*-kônk'er*), *v. t.* To conquer again; to recover; to regain.
Re-êon-sid'er, *v. t.* To consider again; to review.
Re-êon-sid'er-â-tion, *n.* Renewed consideration.
Re-êon-vey, *v. t.* To convey back. [*enroll.*]
Re-êord, *v. t.* To register; to register.
Re-êord, *n.* Register; authentic memorial.
Re-êord'er, *n.* One who records or keeps records.
Re-êount, *v. t.* To relate in detail; to rehearse.
Re-êourse, *n.* Application, as for help.
Re-êov'er (*-kûv'er*), *v. t.* To regain; to win back. — *v. i.* To regain health.
Re-êov'er-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being recovered.
Re-êov'er-y, *n.* Act of recovering; restoration.
Re-êre-ant, *a.* Apostate;

false; cowardly. — *n.* An apostate; a coward.
Re-êre-âte, *v. t.* To refresh after labor; to amuse.
Re-êre-âte, *v. t.* To create or form anew.
Re-êre-â-tion, *n.* Amusement; relief from toil.
Re-êre-â-tive, *a.* Tending to refresh after labor.
Re-êre-ment, *n.* Refuse; dross; scoria.
Re-êre-mënt'al, (*flsh/*)
Re-êre-mënt-ti-ti-ôn, (*us,*)
a. Drossy; refuse; superfluous.
Re-êrim/n-âte, *v. t.* To accuse in return.
Re-êrim/n-â-tion, *n.* Return of one accusation with another; a counter-accusation.
Re-êrim/n-â-tive, (*a.* **Re-êrim/n-â-to-ry**), *a.* toring accusation.
Re-êruit, *v. t.* To gain new supplies of any thing wanted. — *v. t.* To supply deficiency in, as of troops. — *a.* A newly-enlisted soldier.
Re-êt'ang-le, *n.* A right angled parallelogram. [*rectangle.*]
Re-êt'ân'gu-lar, *a.* Having right angles. [*correcting.*]
Re-êti-fl-ê-â-tion, *n.* Act of rectifying (*lâ*), *v. t.* To correct; to refine by repeated distillation.
Re-êti-lin'e-al, (*a.* **Re-êti-lin'e-ar**), *a.* Consisting of right lines.
Re-êti-tûde, *n.* Uprightness.
Re-êtor, *n.* A minister of a parish; ruler or governor.
Re-êtor-ship, *n.* The rank or office of a rector.
Re-êtor-y, *n.* The mansion of a rector; a parish church.
Re-êtum, *n.* The terminal part of the large intestines.
Re-êum'bén-cy, *n.* A lying down; repose.
Re-êum'bent, *a.* Reclining; leaning. [*health.*]
Re-êut'per-âte, *v.* To recover.
Re-êut'per-a-tive, *a.* Pertaining to, or tending to, recovery.
Re-êûr (*7*), *v. t.* To resort; to return again or repeatedly; to come back.

rence, *n.* A recur-
return; resort. [back.
rent, *a.* Running
an-gy, *n.* Non-con-
J.
ant, *a.* Refusing to
to. — *n.* One who re-
to conform to the es-
ed church.
Of a bright color; like
— *n.* Color of blood,
nt resembling it.
, *n.* A kind of ram-
fortification.
1, *v. t. or i.* To make
w red; to blush.
h, *a.* Somewhat red.
tion (-dish/un), *n.*
ation; surrender.
n', *v. t.* To purchase
to ransom; to rescue.
n'a-ble, *a.* Capable of
redeemed.
n'er, *n.* One who ran-
specifically the Savior.
ption, *n.* Act of re-
g; repurchase; ran-
rescue; deliverance.
im, *n.* An eruption
pimples in children.
It, *a.* Heated to red-
[new.
to-grate, *v. t.* To re-
ss, *n.* The quality of
red; red color.
ance, *n.* Sweet scent.
ant, *a.* Diffusing a
scent; odorous.
b'le (-dub'l), *v. t.* To
ss by doubling.
bt' (-dow'), *n.* An
rk within another out-
n fortifications.
bt'a-ble (-dow'-), *a.*
dable; valiant.
nd', *v. i.* To conduce.
ss', *v. t.* To set right;
ver from wrongs, &c.
Deliverance from
; or injury.
ss'ive, *a.* Affording
a. [red-hot.
ort, *a.* Brittle when
, *n.* A kind of grass.
e', *v. t.* To convert;
ver; to subdue; to
e without alteration
ae.
i-ble, *n.* Capable of
reduced.
'tion, *n.* Act of re-

ducing; the changing of
numbers from one denomi-
nation to another without
altering their value.
Re-dū'e'tive, *a.* Tending, or
having power, to reduce.
Re-dū'n'dance, *n.* Superflu-
ous quantity; excess.
Re-dū'n'dant, *a.* Superabun-
dant; exuberant.
Re-dū'n'dant-ly, *adv.* Super-
fluously; superabundantly.
Re-dū'pli-cā'te, *v. t.* To re-
double; to multiply; to re-
peat the first letter or letters
of. [redoubling.
Re-dū'pli-cā'tion, *n.* Act of
Rē-ēh'o, *v. t. or i.* To echo
back again. — *n.* (18) Echo
of an echo; a repeated echo.
Reed, *n.* A hollow jointed
stalk; a musical pipe.
Reed'y, *a.* Full of reeds.
Reef, *v. t.* To draw in and fold
up, as sails. — *n.* Folded
portion of a sail; a chain of
rocks lying at or near the
surface of water.
Reek, *n.* Steam; vapor;
smoke. — *v. i.* To send forth
steam or vapor.
Reek'y, *a.* Smoky; dark.
Reel, *n.* A frame to wind yarn
or thread on; a dance. —
v. i. or t. To wind on a
reel; to stagger.
Rē'-e-lē't', *v. t.* To elect
again.
Rē'-e-lē'tion, *n.* A second or
repeated election.
Rē-ē'l'i-gi-ble, *a.* Capable of
being re-elected.
Rē'-em-bārk', *v. t. or i.* To
embark again. [anew.
Rē'-en-ā't', *v. t.* To enact
Rē'-en-ā't'ment, *n.* The re-
newal of a law.
Rē'-en-fōrce', *v. t.* To
strengthen with new force.
Rē'-en-fōrce'ment, *n.* Addi-
tional supply, particularly
of troops and ships.
Rē'-en-gāge', *v. t.* To engage
or covenant a second time.
Rē'-en-lis't', *v. t. or i.* To
enlist again.
Rē'-en'ter, *v. t.* To enter
again. [tering again.
Rē'-en-trance, *n.* Act of en-
Rē'-es-tāb'lish, *v. t.* To es-
tablish again.

Reeve, *v. t.* To pass the end
of, as of a rope, through a
block, thimble, &c.
Rē'-ex-ām'ine, *v. t.* To ex-
amine again or anew.
Rē'-ex-pōrt', *v. t.* To export
again, as something import-
ed. [a simple repeat.
Re-fē'e'tion, *n.* Refreshment;
Re-fē'e'tive, *a.* Refreshing.
Re-fē'e'to-ry, *n.* A hall or
room for refreshment.
Re-fē'r' (7), *v. t. or i.* To send
back; to direct attention;
to have recourse.
Rāf'er-a-ble, *a.* Capable of
being referred; assignable.
Rāf'er-ee' (18), *n.* One to
whom something is referred.
Rāf'er-enge, *n.* Act of refer-
ring; respect; relation.
Rāf'er-ēn'tial, *a.* Containing
a reference.
Re-fār'-ri-ble, *a.* Capable of
being referred; referable.
Re-fine', *v. t. or i.* To clear
from impurities; to polish;
to purify; to grow pure.
Re-fined', *a.* Freed from ex-
traneous matter. — *SYN.* Pu-
rified; polished; polite.
Re-fine'ment, *n.* Act of re-
fining; polish of manners.
Re-fin'er, *n.* One who, or
that which, refines.
Re-fin'er-y, *n.* A place and
apparatus for refining.
Rē'-fit', *v. t. or i.* To repair.
Re-flē't', *v. t. or i.* To bend
or throw back; to consider
attentively; to cast re-
proach.
Re-flē'tion (27), *n.* Act of re-
flecting; attentive consider-
ation; censure; that which
is produced by reflecting.
Re-flē'tive, *a.* Throwing
back images; musing.
Re-flē't'or, *n.* That which
reflects; a polished surface.
Rē'flex, *a.* Directed back-
ward; retroactive. [back.
Rē'flu-enge, *n.* A flowing
Rē'flux, *n.* A flowing back of
water; ebb.
Rē'-fōrm', *v. t.* To correct;
to amend. — *n.* Amend-
ment; reformation.
Rē'-fōrm', *v. t.* To form anew.
Rē'f'or-mā'tion, *n.* Act of re-
forming; amendment.

dg, wlf, too, wdk; ūrn, rye, pull; ɔ, 8, soft; e, ē, hard; ag; exist; u as ug; thia.

Rē'for-mā'tion, *n.* Act of forming anew.
Re-fōrm'a-tive, } *a.* Tending to produce reformation.
Re-fōrm'a-to-ry, }
Re-fōrm'er, *n.* One who promotes reform.
Re-frāct', *v. t.* To break the direct course of.
Re-frāct'ion, *n.* Deviation from a direct course.
Re-frāct'ive, *a.* Having power to refract. [*lucy.*]
Re-frāct'o-ri-ness, *n.* Obstinacy; contumacious; obstinate; contumacious.
Rēf'ra-ga-ble, *a.* Capable of being refuted; refutable.
Re-frāin', *v. t. or i.* To abstain; to forbear. — *n.* Burden of a song.
Re-frān'gi-bil'i-ty, *n.* Capability of being refracted.
Re-frān'gi-ble, *a.* Capable of being refracted.
Re-frēsh', *v. t.* To revive; to cool; to relieve. [*cooling.*]
Re-frēsh'ing, *a.* Reviving.
Re-frēsh'ment, *n.* Act of refreshing; that which refreshes; relief; rest; food.
Re-frig'er-ant, *a.* Cooling.
Re-frig'er-ate, *v. t.* To cool.
Re-frig'er-ā'tion, *n.* A cooling; abatement of heat.
Re-frig'er-ā'tor, *n.* A box for keeping things cool by means of ice.
Re-frig'er-a-to-ry, *n.* A vessel for cooling; — *a.* Cooling; mitigating heat.
Rēf'uge, *n.* A shelter from danger; asylum; sanctuary; expedient to secure protection or defense.
Rēf'u-gee' (*lā*), *n.* One who flees for safety to a foreign power or country.
Re-fūl'gence, } *n.* A flood
Re-fūl'gen-gy, } of light.
Re-fūl'gent, *a.* Casting a bright light; splendid; radiant; brilliant.
Re-fūnd', *v. t.* To pay back. — *SYN.* To repay; restore.
Re-fūs'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being refused.
Re-fū'gal, *n.* Act of refusing; denial; rejection; right of choice; option.
Re-fūge', *v. t.* To deny; to

reject. — *v. i.* To decline to accept something offered.
Rēf'use, *n.* Worthless remanish. — *a.* Rejected; worthless; of no value.
Re-fūt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being refuted. [*futing.*]
Rēf'u-tā'tion, *n.* Act of refuting.
Re-fūte', *v. t.* To prove false.
Rē-gāin', *v. t.* To obtain again; to recover.
Rē'gal, *a.* Royal; kingly.
Re-gāle', *v. t.* To refresh; to entertain delightfully.
Re-gā'l-l-ā, *n. pl.* Ensigns of royalty, as the crown, scepter, &c.; insignia.
Re-gāl'i-ty, *n.* Royalty.
Rē'gal-ly, *adv.* As befits a sovereign; royally.
Re-gārd', *v. t.* To observe; to heed; to esteem. — *n.* Attention; esteem; eminence.
Re-gārd'ful, *a.* Taking notice; attentive; heedful.
Re-gārd'less, *a.* Heedless; careless; indifferent.
Re-gāt'lā, *n.* A rowing match; a boat-race.
Rē'gen-cy, *n.* Government by a regent.
Re-gēn'er-āte, *v. t.* To produce anew; to renew as to the spiritual nature.
Re-gēn'er-ate, *a.* Born anew; renewed.
Re-gēn'er-ā'tion, *n.* The new birth; reproduction.
Re-gēn'er-a-tive, *a.* Pertaining to regeneration.
Rē'gent, *n.* One who governs in the place of a king; a ruler. — *a.* Ruling.
Rē'gi-cide, *n.* The killer or the killing of a king.
Régime (*ra-zheem'*), *n.* Mode of rule or management; administration.
Rēg'i-men, *n.* A rule of diet; (*gram.*) government.
Rēg'i-ment, *n.* A body of troops under a colonel.
Rēg'i-mēnt'al, *a.* Belonging to a regiment.
Rēg'i-mēnt'al, *n. pl.* The uniform of a regiment.
Rē'gion (*rē-jun*), *n.* A tract of land; a country.
Rēg'is-ter, *n.* A catalogue; list; record; keeper of a record; a sliding plate in a

stove, &c. — *v. t.* To record; to enroll.
Rēg'is-trar, *n.* An officer who keeps public records.
Rēg'is-trā'tion, *n.* Act of registering; enrollment.
Rēg'is-try, *n.* A registering; record. [*ing.*]
Rēg'nant, *a.* Reigning; ruling.
Rē-grānt', *v. t.* To grant back.
Re-grāte', *v. t.* To forestall.
Rē'gress, *n.* Return; power of returning.
Re-grēs'sion (*-grēsh'on*), *n.* Act of passing back; return.
Re-grēs'sive, *a.* Passing back; returning.
Re-grēt', *n.* Pain of mind at something causing unhappiness; sorrow for the past. — *SYN.* Remorse; repentance. — *v. t.* To feel sorrow for; to lament the loss of.
Rēg'u-lar, *a.* Agreeable to rule; stated; orderly; normal. — *n.* A soldier of a permanent or standing army.
Rēg'u-lār'i-ty, *n.* Certain order; method; uniformity.
Rēg'u-lar'y, *adv.* Statedly.
Rēg'u-lāte, *v. t.* To adjust by rule, method, or established mode; to methodize.
Rēg'u-lā'tion, *n.* Act of regulating; prescribed rule.
Rēg'u-lā'tor, *n.* He who, or that which, regulates.
Re-gūr'g-tāte, *v. t.* To throw or pour back.
Rē'ha-bil'i-tāte, *v. t.* To restore to a forfeited right or rank; to rehabilitate.
Rē'ha-bil'i-tā'tion, *n.* Restoration to former rights.
Rē'hēar'ing, *n.* A second hearing or trial.
Re-hēars'al, *n.* Recital; preparatory repetition.
Re-hēarse, *v. t.* To narrate; to recite before exhibition.
Rē'gle (*rē-gl*), *n.* A cut or channel for a guide.
Reign (*ran*), *n.* Royal authority or government; prevalence; controlling influence. — *v. t.* To rule.
Rē'im-būse', *v. t.* To repay.
Rē'im-būse'ment, *n.* A refunding; repayment.
Rēin (*riā*), *n.* Strap of a bridle.

ē, ē, ī, ō, ū, ū, long; ä, ē, ī, ō, ū, short; cäre, cār, äk, ill, what; ère, vail, èrm; p'que, firm;

die; restraint. — *v. t.* To guide or govern by a bridle; to restrain.
Rein/deer (rân'-), *n.* An animal of the deer kind.
Reins, *s. pl.* The kidneys.
Rein-stall, *v. t.* To install again; to seat anew.
Rein-stäte, *v. t.* To replace in possession.
Rein-stäte'ment, *n.* A placing in a former state.
Rein-süre (shür'), *v. t.* To insure by other underwriters.
Rein-vest, *v. t.* To invest.
Re-is'sue (ish'shü), *v. t.* To issue a second time.
Re-it'er-äte, *v. t.* To repeat; to do again.
Re-it'er-ä'tion, *n.* Repetition.
Re-ject, *v. t.* To cast off; to discard; to refuse.
Re-jection, *n.* Act of rejection.
Re-joice, *v. i. or t.* To be or make very glad; to gladden.
Re-joic'ing, *n.* Expression of joy; exultation.
Re-join, *v. t. or i.* To join.
Re-join'der, *n.* An answer; esp. an answer to a reply.
Re-jü've-näte, *v. t.* To render young again.
Re-jü've-nesc'ence, *n.* A being young again.
Re-kindle, *v. t.* To kindle again; to rouse anew.
Re-land, *v. t.* To land again.
Re-lapse, *v. i.* To fall back; to return to a former state.
 — *n.* A falling back.
Re-läte, *v. t.* To tell; to recite. — *v. i.* To pertain.
Re-lä'tion, *n.* Act of relating; narrative of facts; any connection established; kindred.
Re-lä'tion-al, *a.* Having relation.
Re-lä'tion-ship, *n.* State of being related.
Rä'l'a-tive, *a.* Having relation; respecting. — *n.* One connected by blood or affinity; that which relates to something else.
Rä'l'a-tive-ly (10), *adv.* With relation to something else.
Re-läx, *v. t. or i.* To slacken; to remit in severity.

Re-lax-ä'tion, *n.* A slackening; relief from laborious or painful duties.
Re-läy, *n.* Horses at certain stations to relieve others. — *v. t.* To lay again.
Re-läse, *v. t.* To free from restraint or obligation; to let go, as a legal claim. — *n.* Liberation or discharge from restraint of any kind; a claim.
Rä'l'e-gäte, *v. t.* To consign; to remand.
Rä'l'e-gä'tion, *n.* Removal.
Re-lent, *v. i.* To become more mild or tender.
Re-lent'less, *a.* Unmoved by pity; incensurable to distress.
Rä'l'e-vänce, *n.* State of **Rä'l'e-van-cy**, being relevant; pertinence.
Rä'l'e-vant, *a.* Pertinent; applicable.
Re-li'a-ble, *a.* Suitable or fit to be relied on or trusted.
Re-li'änce, *n.* Trust; dependence; confidence.
Rä'l'ie (5), *n.* Remains; a dead body; a memorial.
Rä'l'iet, *n.* A widow.
Re-li'ef, *n.* Aid; alleviation; prominence of a figure, as in sculpture.
Re-li'ev'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being relieved.
Re-li'ev'e, *v. t.* To ease; to help; to succor; to aid.
Re-li'ev'o, *n.* Prominence or projection of figures in sculpture or painting.
Re-lig'ion (lĭj'un-), *n.* A system of faith and worship; pious practice; piety.
Re-lig'ion-ist (lĭj'un-), *n.* A bigot or devotee.
Re-lig'ious (lĭj'us-), *a.* Pious; godly; devotional; pertaining to religion.
Re-lig'ious-ly (lĭj'us-), *adv.* Piously; sacredly; exactly.
Re-lin'quish (lĭj'k'wish), *v. t.* To withdraw from; to give up; to resign; to renounce; to abandon; to quit.
Re-lin'quish-ment, *n.* Act of relinquishing.
Rä'l'i-quä-ry, *n.* A small chest, box, or casket, in which relics are kept.
Rä'l'ish, *n.* A pleasing taste; flavor. — *v. t.* To give flavor

to. — *v. i.* To have a pleasant flavor.
Rä'l'ish-a-ble, *a.* Worthy of being relished.
Re-lit'e-näse, *n.* Unwillingness; aversion; repugnance.
Re-lit'e'tant, *a.* Averse; unwilling; loth; disinclined; granted unwillingly.
Re-lit'e'tant-ly, *adv.* With unwillingness.
Re-l'y, *v. i.* To rest or con-
Rä-mäde, *imp. & p. p.* of *Remake*.
Re-mäin, *v. i.* To continue; to be left.
Re-mäin'der, *n.* Anything left.
Re-mäin'g, *n. pl.* What is left; relics.
Rä-mäke, *v. t.* To make.
Re-mänd, *v. t.* To send or call back; to recommit.
Re-märk, *n.* An observation; notice; mention; comment. — *v. t.* To observe; to note; to express in words.
Re-märk'a-ble, *a.* Worthy of note; wonderful.
Re-märk'a-bly, *adv.* In an unusual manner; uncommonly.
Rä-märry, *v. t.* To marry.
Re-mäd'i-a-ble, *a.* Capable of remedy; curable.
Re-mäd'i-al, *a.* Affording, or designed to afford, a remedy.
Re-mäd'i-less, or **Räm'i-dil-less**, *a.* Admitting no cure; without remedy.
Räm'e-dy (19), *n.* That which is adapted to cure, or which counteracts an evil. — *v. t.* To cure; to restore to soundness, health, &c.; to repair.
Re-mäm'ter, *v. t.* To have or keep in mind; to call to mind; to recollect.
Re-mäm'trance, *n.* Retention in mind; recollection.
Re-mäm'tran-çer, *n.* One who, or that which, reminds; a memento.
Re-mind, *v. t.* To put in mind or remembrance.
Räm'i-nis'çence, *n.* Recollection; remembered incidents.
Re-mis'e, *v. t.* To grant back.
Re-miss, *a.* Slack; negligent.
Re-mis'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being remitted.

Re-mis'sion (-m'ish'un), *n.* Pardon; discharge from what is due; diminution of intensity.

Re-mis'sily, *adv.* Negligently.

Re-mis'sness, *n.* Negligence.

Re-mit', *v. t.* To send, as money; to give up; to resign.—*v. i.* To abate in force or violence; to relax.

Re-mit'tal, *n.* A giving back.

Re-mit'tance, *n.* Act of transmitting money in payment; sum transmitted.

Re-mit'tent, *a.* Temporarily ceasing or abating.

Rém'nant, *n.* What is left; residue; remainder; rest.—*a.* Remaining. [anew.]

Re-môd'el, *v. t.* To model

Rê-môld' } *v. t.* To mold or

Rê-môuld' } shape anew.

Re-môn'strance, *n.* Expostulation; earnest advice.

Re-môn'strant, *n.* One who remonstrates.

Re-môn'strâte, *v. t.* To urge reasons against.—*SYN.* To expostulate.

Re-môrse', *n.* Pain of conscience proceeding from a sense of guilt.

Re-môrse'ful, *a.* Full of a sense of guilt.

Re-môrse'less, *a.* Unpitiful; pitiless; cruel.

Re-môte', *a.* Distant in place or time; foreign.

Re-môte'ly, *adv.* At a distance in time or place, &c.

Re-môte'ness (10), *n.* State of being remote; distance.

Rê-môunt', *v. t. or i.* To mount again; to reascend.

Re-môv'a-ble, *a.* Admitting of being removed.

Re-môv'al, *n.* Act of removing from a place.

Re-môve', *v.* To change place; to move.—*n.* Change of place; interval; distance.

Re-mû'ner-âte, *v. t.* To recompense; to repay.

Re-mû'ner-â'tion, *n.* Reward; recompense.

Re-mû'ner-â'tive, *a.* Affording reward. [kidneys.]

Rê'n'al, *a.* Pertaining to the

Rên'ard, *n.* A fox.

Re-nâs'cent, *a.* Growing again; reproduced.

Ren-coun'ter, *n.* A sudden or casual combat; clash.—*v. t. or i.* To meet; to clash.

Rênd, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* RENT.] To split; to tear asunder; to break; to lacerate; to rupture. [to give up.]

Rên'der (8), *v. t.* To return;

Rên'der-ing, *n.* Act of returning; a version.

Rên'dez-vous (rên'de-vôo), *n.* A place of meeting; a meeting appointed.—*v. i. or t.* To assemble, as troops.

Ren-dî'tion (-dish'un), *n.* Act of giving up; surrender.

Rên'c-gâde, } *n.* One faith-

Rên'c-gâ-do, } less to principle; an apostate; a deserter.

Re-new', *v. t.* To make new or as good as new; to repeat; to furnish again.

Re-new'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being renewed.

Re-new'al, *n.* Act of renewing; that which is renewed.

Re-new'ed-ly, *adv.* Anew.

Re-new'er, *n.* One who renews.

Rên'net, *n.* Inner membrane of a calf's stomach, used to coagulate milk.

Re-nounce', *v. t.* To disown; to cast off formally.

Re-nounce'ment, *n.* Act of renouncing; renunciation.

Rên'o-vâte, *v. t.* To renew.

Rên'o-vâ'tion, *n.* Renewal.

Re-nown', *n.* Fame; celebrity; exalted reputation.

Re-nowned', *a.* Famous; celebrated; distinguished.

Rênt, *imp. of Rend.* Torn asunder.—*n.* A fissure or laceration; money paid for lease of property.—*v. t.* To lease, as lands, &c.

Rênt'a-ble, *a.* Admitting of being rented. [rents.]

Rênt'al, *n.* An account of Rênt'-rôll, *n.* A list of rents.

Re-nûn'ci-â'tion (-shl-â'-shun), *n.* Act of renouncing; renouncement.

Rê-ôrgan-i-zâ'tion, *n.* Organization anew.

Rê-ôrgan-ize, *v. t.* To organize anew.

Re-pâid' (14), *imp. of Repay.*

Re-pâir', *v. t.* To mend; to repair.—*v. i.* To go; to re-

sort.—*n.* Reparation; supply of loss.

Rêp'a-ra-ble, *a.* Capable of being repaired.

Rêp'a-râ'tion, *n.* Restitution; amends; compensation.

Re-pâ-râ-tive, *a.* Amending defects. [reply.]

Rêp'ar-tee' (18), *n.* A smart

Re-pâse', *v.* To pass again.

Re-pâst', *n.* A meal; food.

Rê-pây', *v. t.* To pay back.

Re-pây'ment, *n.* Act of repaying; thing repaid.

Re-pêal', *v. t.* To make void.—*SYN.* To revoke; annul; abrogate.—*n.* Abrogation.

Re-pêal'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being repealed.

Re-pêal'er, *n.* One who repeals, or desires repeal.

Re-pêat', *v. t.* To do again; to reiterate.—*n.* Repetition; that which is, or is to be, repeated.

Re-pêat'ed-ly, *adv.* With repetition; frequently.

Re-pêat'er, *n.* One who repeats; a watch that strikes the hours. [reast.]

Re-pêl', *v. t.* To drive back; to Re-pêl'en-cy, *n.* Quality that repels. [repel.]

Re-pêl'ent, *a.* Tending to Rêp'ent, *a.* Creeping, as a reptile or plant.

Re-pênt', *v. t.* To feel sorrow for something done.

Re-pênt'ance, *n.* Sorrow for sins; penitence; contrition.

Re-pênt'ant, *a.* Sorrowful for sin; contrite.

Rê-pê-ô'ple, *v. t.* To supply anew with inhabitants.

Rêp'er-cûs'sion (-kûsh'un), *n.* Act of driving back; rebound; reversion.

Rêp'er-cûs'sive, *a.* Beating back; reverberating.

Rêp'er-to-ry, *n.* A book of records; a magazine.

Rêp'e-tênd', *n.* That part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually.

Rêp'e-tî'tion (-tîsh'un), *n.* Act of repeating; iteration.

Rêp'e-tî'tious (-tîsh'us), *a.* Containing repetition.

Re-pîne', *v. i.* To indulge in envy or complaint; to complain; to murmur.

REPLACE

251

REQUISITION

Re-place, *v. t.* To put again in its place; to substitute.
Re-plant, *v. t.* To plant again.
Re-plain, *v. t.* To fill again; to supply; to stock.
Re-plete, *a.* Full to excess; completely filled.
Re-pletion, *n.* Superabundant fullness.
Re-plév'i-a-ble, } *a.* Capable
Re-plév'i-ga-ble, } *ble* of being replenished.
Re-plév'in, *n.* A writ to recover goods distrained.
Re-plév'y, *v. t.* To set at liberty on security; to bail.
Rép-li-cant, *n.* One who replies.
Rép-li-cá'tion, *n.* A plaintiff's reply to a defendant's plea.
Re-ply, *v. t.* To answer; to respond; to rejoinder. — *n.* Return in words.
Re-port, *v. t.* To bring back an answer; to relate; to tell. — *v. i.* To circulate publicly. — *n.* Account returned; rumor; loud sound, as of a gun. {ports.
Re-port'er, *n.* One who reports.
Re-pos'al, *n.* Act of reposing.
Re-pose, *v. i.* To rest; to sleep; to lie quiet. — *v. t.* To lay at rest; to place in confidence.
Re-pôg'it, *v. t.* To lodge or lay up for safety.
Re-pôg'i-to-ry, *n.* A place where things are stored.
Ré-pos-sés, } (*-pos-sés* or *-pos-zés*), *v. t.* To possess again.
Ré-pos-sés'sion (*-pos-sés'hun* or *-pos-zés'hun*), *n.* Act or state of possessing again.
Rép/re-hend, *v. t.* To blame.
Rép/re-hén'si-ble, *a.* Deserving of censure; censurable; blameworthy.
Rép/re-hén'sion, *n.* Reproof; censure; open blame.
Rép/re-hén'sive, } *a.* Con-
Rép/re-hén'so-ry, } taining reproof or censure.
Rép/re-gént', *v. t.* To show; to exhibit; to delineate; to supply the place of; to personate.
Rép/re-gén-tá'tion, *n.* Act of representing; thing repre-

sented; likeness; description; statement; exhibition; appearance for another; a body of representatives.
Rép/re-gént'a-tive, *a.* Fitted to represent; exhibiting likeness. — *n.* One acting for another; a deputy.
Re-press, *v. t.* To put down; to subdue; to crush.
Re-prés'sion (*-préh'un*), *n.* Act of repressing. {repress.
Re-press'ive, *a.* Tending to
Re-pri-ève, *v. t.* To respite for a time. — *n.* Suspension of the execution of a sentence; respite.
Rép'ri-mánd, *n.* Reproof for a fault. — *v. t.* To chide; to reprove; to rebuke.
Ré-print, *v. t.* To print a new edition of, especially in another country. {siou.
Ré'print, *n.* A new impression.
Re-pri'gal, *n.* Seizure by way of retaliation.
Re-prôach, *v. t.* To accuse; to blame; to upbraid. — *n.* Censure in opprobrious terms; invective. {brious.
Re-prôach'ful (17), *a.* Opprobrious.
Re-prôach'ful-ly, *adv.* With contempt; scurrilously.
Rép'ro-bate, *a.* Lost to virtue; base; depraved. — *n.* One abandoned to sin.
Rép'ro-bâte, *v. t.* To disapprove with detestation; to condemn. {nation.
Rép'ro-bâ'tion, *n.* Condemnation.
Ré'pro-duce, *v. t.* To produce anew.
Ré'pro-dûc'tion, *n.* Act or process of producing anew; thing reproduced.
Ré'pro-dûc'tive, *a.* Pertaining to reproduction.
Re-proof, *n.* Censure expressed; rebuke.
Re-prov'a-ble, *a.* Worthy of reproof; culpable.
Re-prov'al (11), *n.* Reproof.
Re-prove, *v. t.* To censure to the face. — *SYN.* To rebuke; reprimand; blame; chide; reprehend.
Re-prov'er, *n.* One who reproves or blames.
Rép'tile, *a.* Creeping; groveling; low; vulgar. — *n.* A creeping animal.

Re-púb'lic (5), *n.* A state governed by representatives elected by the citizens.
Re-púb'lic-an, *a.* Pertaining to, or consistent with, a republic. — *n.* One who favors or prefers a republic.
Re-púb'lic-an-ism, *n.* System of republican government.
Ré-púb'li-cá'tion, *n.* A new publication; a reprint.
Ré-púb'lish, *v. t.* To publish anew, or in another country.
Re-pû'di-âte, *v. t.* To divorce; to reject; to disclaim.
Re-pû'di-â'tion, *n.* Act of disclaiming; divorce.
Re-pû'di-â'tor, *n.* One who repudiates.
Re-pûg'nance, } *n.* Unwill-
Re-pûg'nant-ry, } ingness.
Re-pûg'nant, *a.* Unwilling; incontinent; averse.
Re-pulse, *a.* A check in advancing; refusal. — *v. t.* To repel; to drive off.
Re-pûl'sion, *n.* Act of repelling or driving back.
Re-pûl'sive, *a.* Forbidding; cold; reserved. {back.
Ré-pûr-chase, *v. t.* To buy
Rép'u-ta-ble, *a.* Of good repute; respectable.
Rép'u-ta-bly, *adv.* With credit; respectably.
Rép'u-tâ'tion, *n.* General estimation; good name; credit; honor derived from public esteem.
Re-pûte, *v. t.* To hold in estimation; to think. — *n.* Reputation.
Re-pût'ed, *a.* Reckoned.
Re-quest, *v. t.* Expression of desire; a petition; state of being desired. — *v. t.* To solicit; to ask.
Ré'qui-em, *n.* A hymn or mass sung for the dead.
Re-quir'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being required.
Re-quire, *v. t.* To make necessary; to need; to demand; to ask as a right.
Re-quirement (10), *n.* Demand; thing required.
Ré'qui-sîte (*rêk'wî-ât*), *n.* Required; necessary. — *n.* That which is necessary.
Ré'qui-sî'tion (*rêk'wî-zîsh'*

son, ôr, dg, wôlf, tôw, tôok; ðrn, rye, pull; ç, è, soft; e, è, hard; ag; exist; u as ng; this.

un), *n.* Act of requiring; claim made; demand.
 Re-quit'al, *n.* Recompense.
 Re-quit'e, *v. t.* To recompense; to retaliate.
 Ré-sâle, *n.* A second sale.
 Ré-scind, *v. t.* To repeal; to abrogate; to revoke.
 Re-scig'lon (-sah/un), *n.* Act of rescinding; abrogation.
 Ré-script, *n.* Edict or decree of an emperor.
 Rés'e'u-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being rescued.
 Rés'eûe, *v. t.* To deliver from danger or confinement; to set free. — *n.* Deliverance from arrest or danger.
 Re-séarch', *n.* Diligent inquiry; investigation.
 Ré-séat, *v. t.* To seat again.
 Ré-séiz'ûre (-sê-shûr), *n.* Act of seizing again.
 Ré-sell, *v. t.* To sell again.
 Re-sém'blance, *n.* Likeness.
 Re-sém'ble, *v. t.* To be like.
 Re-sént', *v. t.* To be angry at; to express anger at.
 Ré-sént'ful (17), *a.* Apt to resent; easily provoked.
 Re-sént'ment, *n.* Sense of injury; displeasure.
 Rég'er-vâ'tion, *n.* Act of re-serving; a proviso.
 Re-gér've', *v. t.* To keep in store; to retain. — *n.* That which is reserved; restraint in manner or words.
 Re-gér'ved', *a.* Not frank; cautious; restrained; cold.
 Re-gér'ved-ly, *adv.* With reserve; coldly.
 Rég'er-voir' (rê'er-vwôr'), *n.* A large cistern or basin.
 Ré-sét', *v. t.* To set again, as a jewel or plant.
 Ré-sét'tle, *v. t.* To settle or install again.
 Ré-sét'tle-ment, *n.* Act of settling again.
 Ré-ship', *v. t.* To ship again, as what has been imported.
 Ré-ship'ment, *n.* Act of re-shipment; re-exportation.
 Re-side', *v. i.* To dwell; to live; to have one's abode.
 Rég'i-dence, *n.* A place of abode; dwelling.
 Rég'i-dent, *a.* Dwelling; living. — *n.* One who dwells.
 Rég'i-dén'ti-a-ry (-dén'shî-),

a. Having residence; residing.
 Re-gid'u-al, *a.* Remaining after a part is taken.
 Re-gid'u-a-ry, *a.* Entitled or pertaining to the residue or remainder.
 Rég'i-dûe, *n.* Remainder, or what is left; rest.
 Re-gid'u-um, *n.* That which remains; residue.
 Re-gign' (-zîn'), *v. t.* To give up in a formal manner.
 Rég'ig-na'tion, *n.* Act of resigning; quiet submission.
 Re-gigned' (-zind'), *p. a.* Submissive; yielding.
 Re-sil'i-ence, *n.* A recoil.
 Re-sil'i-ent, *a.* Leaping back.
 Rég'in, *n.* An inflammable substance from the pine, &c.
 Rég'in-ôus, *a.* Containing, or like, resin.
 Re-gist', *v. t.* To act in opposition to. — *SYN.* To withstand; oppose.
 Re-gist'ance, *n.* Act of resisting; opposition.
 Re-gist'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being resisted or of resisting.
 Re-gist'less, *a.* Not to be withstood; irresistible.
 Rég'o-lu-ble, *a.* Admitting of being resolved or melted.
 Rég'o-lûte, *a.* Firm to one's purpose; determined; firm.
 Rég'o-lûte-ly, *adv.* With steadiness and courage.
 Rég'o-lû'tion, *n.* Act of resolving; firmness of purpose; formal declaration.
 Re-golv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being resolved.
 Re-golve', *v. t.* To separate into component parts; to analyze. — *v. i.* To determine. — *n.* Fixed purpose.
 Re-golv'ent, *n.* That which causes solution.
 Rég'o-nance, *n.* A reverberation of sound or sounds.
 Rég'o-nant, *a.* Echoing; re-sounding.
 Re-gört', *v. t.* To have recourse; to repair; to go. — *n.* Concurrence of people; assembly; place of habitual meeting; a haunt.
 Re-ground', *v. t. or i.* To sound back; to echo; to reverberate; to celebrate.

Re-sôurce', *n.* Means of supply; resort; expedient.
 Ré-sôw', *v. t.* To sow again.
 Re-spéct', *v. t.* To regard with esteem; to honor; to relate to. — *n.* Regard for worth; relation; reverence.
 Re-spéct'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality of deserving respect.
 Re-spéct'a-ble, *a.* Worthy of respect; deserving regard.
 Re-spéct'a-bly, *adv.* So as to merit respect.
 Re-spéct'ed, *a.* Held in high estimation.
 Re-spéct'er, *n.* One who respects. [*pect*]
 Re-spéct'ful, *a.* Full of re-spéct'ful-ly, *adv.* With due respect.
 Re-spéct'ive, *a.* Having relation to; particular.
 Re-spéct'ive-ly, *adv.* As relating to each.
 Re-spir'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being, or fit to be, breathed.
 Rés'pi-râ'tion, *n.* Act of breathing.
 Res-pir'a-to-ry, *a.* Serving for respiration. [*breath*]
 Re-spi're', *v. i. or t.* To breathe.
 Rés'pîte, *n.* Delay; suspension of punishment; reprieve. — *v. t.* To suspend the execution of; to delay.
 Re-splén'dence, *n.* Brilliant luster; splendor.
 Re-splénd'ent, *a.* Bright; splendid; shining.
 Re-spond', *v. i.* To answer; to reply; to rejoin. — *n.* A short anthem.
 Re-spond'ent, *n.* One who responds: an answerer in an action at law. — *a.* Answering; accordant. [*ply*]
 Re-sponse', *n.* Answer; re-spon'si-bil'i-ty, [*n. li*]
 Re-spon'si-ble-ness, [*n. li*] ability to answer or pay.
 Re-spon'si-ble, *a.* Liable to account. — *SYN.* Accountable; answerable.
 Re-spon'sive, *a.* Answering.
 Re-spon'so-ry, *a.* Continuing or making answer. — *n.* An answer.
 Rést, *n.* Quiet; peace; repose; sleep; ease; a pause; a support; that which is left. — *v. i.* To be quiet; to

- sleep; to lean or rely. — *v. t.*
To place.
Rēs'tau-rant (-to), *n.* An eating-house.
Res-tau-ra-tēur (-to'), *n.* Keeper of an eating-house.
Rēs'tiff, *a.* Unwilling to **Rēs'tive**, *v. t.* go, or only running back; stubborn.
Rēs'ti-tū'tion, *n.* Act of restoring; indemnification.
Rēs'tive-ness, *n.* Obstinate reluctance to move.
Rēs'tless, *a.* Void of rest; unsettled; unquiet.
Rēs'tless-ly, *adv.* Unquietly.
Rēs'tless-ness, *n.* Uneasiness; agitation.
Re-stōr'a-ble, *a.* Admitting of being restored.
Rēs-to-rā'tion, *n.* Renewal; recovery.
Re-stōr'a-tive, *a.* Tending to restore. — *n.* That which restores. [to heal].
Re-stōre, *v. t.* To give back; **Re-stōr'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, restores.
Re-strāin, *v. t.* To check; to repress; to hold back.
Re-strāint, *n.* That which restrains; a hindering; check; restriction.
Re-strict, *v. t.* To limit; to restrain; to confine.
Re-stric'tion, *n.* Limitation.
Re-stric'tive, *a.* Restraining.
Re-strin'gen-gy, *n.* Power of contracting; astringency.
Re-strin'gent, *a.* Astringent.
Re-sult, *v. t.* To proceed or spring as a consequence. — *n.* Conclusion to which any course leads; effect.
Re-sume, *v. t.* To take back; to begin again after interruption.
Résumé (rē'sy-mī'), *n.* A summing up; summary.
Re-sump'tion, *n.* Act of resuming, or taking again.
Rēs-ur-rēc'tion, *n.* A rising again; revival from the grave; the future state.
Re-sūs-ci-tāte, *v. t.* To revive; to bring to life again.
Re-sūs-ci-tā'tion, *n.* Act of resuscitating.
Re-tāil, *v. t.* To sell in small quantities. [quantities].
Rē'tāil, *n.* Sale in small
- Re-tāil'er**, or **Rē'tāil'er**, *n.* One who sells at retail, or in small quantities.
Re-tāin, *v. t.* To keep in possession or in pay.
Re-tāin'er, *n.* One who retains; a dependent; a fee to engage counsel.
Rē-tāke, *v. t.* To take again.
Re-tāli-a'te, *v. i.* To return like for like.
Re-tāli-a'tion, *n.* Return of like for like; reprisal.
Re-tāli-a-tive, [*a.* Giving
Re-tāli-a-to-ry, } like for like; involving retaliation.
Re-tārd, *v. t.* To diminish the speed of; to delay; to hinder; to impede.
Rē'tch, *v. i.* To make an effort to vomit. [ing].
Re-tēn'tion, *n.* Act of retaining.
Re-tēn'tive, *a.* Having power to retain. [retaining].
Re-tēn'tive-ness, *n.* Power of retaining.
Re-tie'u-lar, [*a.* Having the
Rē'ti-fōrm, } form of a net.
Re-tie'u-late, [*a.* Made of,
Re-tie'u-lāt'ed, } or resembling, net-work.
Re-tie'u-lā'tion, *n.* Net-work.
Rē'ti-cūle, *n.* A little bag of net-work.
Rē'ti-nā, *n.* (*pl.* **Rē'ti-nās**) Internal nervous tissue of the eye, which receives the impression resulting in the sense of vision.
Rē'ti-nūe, *n.* A suite or train of attendants.
Re-tire, *v. t.* or *i.* To retreat; to withdraw.
Re-tired, *a.* Withdrawn.
Re-tire'ment (10), *n.* Act of living in seclusion; privacy.
Re-tōrt, *n.* Censure returned; repartee; a chemical vessel. — *v. t.* To throw back; to return.
Rē-toūch, *v. t.* To improve by new touches.
Re-trāce, *v. t.* To trace back.
Re-trāct, *v. t.* To take back; to recall. — *v. i.* To take back what has been said.
Re-trāct'a-ble, *a.* Admitting of being recalled.
Re-trāct'i-ble, [*a.* Capable
Re-trāct'ile, } of being retracted, or drawn back.
- Re-trāc'tion**, *n.* Act of retracting; reclamation. [ing].
Re-trāct'ive, *a.* Withdrawn.
Re-trēat, *v. t.* A retiring; a place of privacy. — *v. i.* To withdraw; to go back.
Re-trēnch, *v. t.* To lessen; to curtail, as expenses.
Re-trēnch'ment, *n.* Act of retrenching. [back].
Re-tri'bute, *v. t.* To pay.
Rē'tri-bū'tion, *n.* Reward; repayment; requital.
Re-tri'b'u-tive, [*a.* Reward-
Re-tri'b'u-to-ry, } ing or punishing.
Re-triēv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being retrieved.
Re-triēve, *v. t.* To recover; to regain; to repair.
Rē'tro-āc'tion (or **rē'tro-**), *n.* Action in return.
Rē'tro-cēde (or **rē'tro-**), *v. t.* To cede or grant back. — *v. i.* To go back.
Rē'tro-cēs'sion (or **rē'tro-sēs'h'un**), *n.* Act of going back or of ceding back.
Rē'tro-grāde (or **rē'tro-**), *a.* Going backward. — *v. i.* To go backward.
Rē'tro-grēs'sion (or **rē'tro-grēs'h'un**), *n.* Act of going backward.
Rē'tro-spēct, or **Rē'tro-spēct**, *n.* A looking back on things past.
Rē'tro-spēc'tion (or **rē'tro-**), *n.* A looking back; review.
Rē'tro-spēc'tive (or **rē'tro-**), *a.* Looking back.
Re-tūrn (8), *v. t.* To come or go back. — *v. i.* To send or give back; to repay. — *n.* A going or giving back; relapse; profit of business; restitution.
Re-tūrn'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being returned.
Rē-ūn'ion (-yūn'ion), *n.* Act of reuniting; a second union; a meeting of associates.
Rē-u-nite, *v. t.* or *i.* To unite again, as things disjoined.
Re-vēal, *v. t.* To make known. — *SYN.* To divulge; disclose. [veals].
Re-vēal'er, *n.* One who re-
Re-veill'e (re-vāil'ye), *n.* The morning break of drum.
Rē'vel (8), *v. i.* To feast riot-

sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rye, pull; c, g, soft; e, g, hard; ag; exist; u as ng; this.

ously; to carouse. — *n.* A riotous feast. *a.* a carousal.
Rév'e-lá'tion, *n.* Act of revealing, or disclosing; divine communication.
Rév'el'er, *n.* Act of revealing; riotous feast; a carouse.
Re-vénge', *n.* Malicious return of injury; disposition to revenge. — *v. t.* To inflict pain or injury upon for injury received.
Re-vénge'ful, *a.* Disposed to revenge; vindictive.
Rév'e-nûe (18), *n.* Income of a state or prince. [*ing.*]
Re-vér'ber-ant, *a.* Resounding.
Re-vér'ber-â'te, *v. t. or i.* To resound; to echo.
Re-vér'ber-â'tion, *n.* Act of reverberating.
Re-vér'ber-a-to-ry, *a.* Beating or driving back.
Re-vê're', *v. t.* To regard with fear and respect.
Rév'er-ence, *n.* Veneration; very great respect. — *v. t.* To regard with reverence.
Rév'er-end, *a.* Deserving reverence; a title of clergymen.
Rév'er-ent, { *a.* Expressing
Rév'er-ên'tial, { *ing* reverence; submissive.
Rév'er-ên'tial-ly, { *adv.* In
Rév'er-ent-ly, { a reverent manner; with reverence.
Rév'er-iê', { *n.* Loose; irreg-
Rév'er-y, { ular train of thought. [*opposite.*]
Re-vér'sal, *n.* Change to the reverse.
Re-vér'se', *v. t.* To change from one position to the opposite; to make void. — *SYN.* To invert; overturn; subvert; repeal. — *n.* Opposite side; change; adversity; vicissitude. — *a.* Turned backward.
Re-vér'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being reversed.
Re-vér'sion, *n.* The return of an estate to the grantor or his heirs; succession.
Re-vér'sion-a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, a reversion; to be enjoyed in succession.
Re-vér'sion-er, *n.* One entitled to a reversion.
Re-vért', *v. i.* To return; to fall back.

Re-view' (-vû'), *v. t.* To consider again; to inspect; to examine; to survey. — *n.* Careful examination; revision; criticism; inspection of troops; a periodical publication containing criticisms on books, &c.
Re-view'er, *n.* One who reviews; an inspector.
Re-vile', *v. t.* To treat with abusive language; to vilify.
Re-vil'er, *n.* One who reviles or vilifies.
Re-vi'sal (11), { *n.*
Re-vi'sion (-vîzh'un), { Act of revising or reviewing.
Re-vîs'e' (31), *v. t.* To examine with care for correction; to review. — *n.* A second proof-sheet. [*vises.*]
Re-vîs'er, *n.* One who re-revises.
Rê-vîs'it, *v. t.* To visit again.
Re-vî'so-ry, *a.* Having power to revise.
Re-vî'val (11), *n.* Act of reviving; return to life; a religious awakening.
Re-vî'val-ist, *n.* One who promotes revivals.
Re-vî've', *v. t.* To restore or bring to life; to renew; to re-animate. — *v. i.* To recover life and vigor.
Re-vîv'i-fi-câ'tion, *n.* Act of returning to life; resuscitation. [*life.*]
Re-vîv'i-fy, *v. t.* To recall to
Rév'o-ca-ble, *a.* Capable of being recalled.
Rév'o-câ'tion, *n.* Act of revoking or recalling; repeal.
Re-vô'ke', *v. t.* To recall or repeal; to reverse.
Re-vôlt', or **Re-vôlt'**, *v. t.* To renounce allegiance; to be shocked. — *n.* Renunciation of allegiance; desertion; rebellion.
Rév'o-lû'tion, *n.* Motion round a center; rotation; a great change in the government of a country.
Rév'o-lû'tion-a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to, or producing, great change.
Rév'o-lû'tion-ist, *n.* One who favors a revolution.
Rév'o-lû'tion-ize, *v. t.* To effect a complete change in, as to government or principles.

Re-volve', *v. i.* To move round. — *v. t.* To turn in the mind; to consider.
Re-vôlv'en-cy, *n.* Act or state of revolving; revolution.
Re-vûl'sion, *n.* A turning back; marked repugnance or hostility.
Re-vûl'sive, *a.* Having the power of revulsion.
Re-ward', *v. t.* To recompense; to repay. — *n.* Recompense; requital; pay.
Re-ward'er, *n.* One who rewards or recompenses.
Rê-write' (-rît'), *v. t.* To write a second time or again.
Rhap-sôd'ic-al (rap'), *a.* Consisting in rhapsody; wild; unconnected.
Rhâp'so-dist (râp'), *n.* One who sings, recites, or composes rhapsodies.
Rhâp'so-dy (râp'), 19), *n.* A wild, rambling writing or discourse.
Rhên'ish (-rên'-), *a.* Pertaining to the river Rhine.
Rhêt'o-ric (rê'-), *n.* The art of speaking or writing with elegance and propriety.
Rhe-tôr'ic-al (re-), *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, rhetoric; oratorical.
Rhe-tôr'ic-al-ly (re-), *adv.* In a rhetorical manner.
Rhêt'o-rî'cian (rê'to-rîsh'-an), *n.* One who teaches or is versed in the rules and principles of rhetoric; an orator.
Rheum (rym), *n.* A thin watery fluid secreted by the glands.
Rheu-mât'ic (ry-), *a.* Pertaining to, or affected with, rheumatism.
Rheu-ma-tism (ry-), *n.* A painful inflammatory disease of the joints and muscles of the human body.
Rheum'y (rym'-), *a.* Full of rheum.
Rhi-nôc'er-os (ri-), *n.* An African quadruped having one or two Rhinoceros.
Rhinoceros, *n.* strong horns on the nose. It is allied to the elephant and the hippopotamus.



imb (rômb),
im'bus,

A figure of
ur equal sides,
r unequal an-
s.



Rhomb.

im'bie (rômb'-), *a.* Hav-
g the figure of a rhomb.

im'bold

im'(-), *a.* An

like-angled



Rhomboid.

parallelogram Rhomboid.
is a rhomb, but having
the opposite sides equal.

im'barb (rômb'), *a.* A plant,
d a cathartic medicine
dained from it.

ime (rim), *a.* Corre-
ondence of sounds; verses.

v. i. To accord in sounds.
v. t. To turn into rhyme.

im'er (rim'), *a.* One
m'ist' who makes
ymos; a versifier.

im (rithm or rithm), *a.*
gular succession of mo-
ns, sounds, &c., as in
sic and dancing.

is, *a.* One of the curved
es of the chest; a curved
lengthening piece of tim-
r in a ship. — *v. t.* To
nish with ribs.

ald, *n.* A low, vulgar fel-
s. — *a.* Low; base; mean.

ald-ry, *n.* Low, vulgar
gnage.

bed, *a.* Furnished with
bon, *n.* A fillet of silk.

, *n.* A plant
d its esculent

d or grain.

, *a.* Opulent;
althy; affluent;

luable; fertile;
ditful.

re'g, *n. pl.* Wealth; op-
nce; affluence.

ity, *adv.* Abundantly.

ness, *n.* Wealth; op-
nce; affluence; fertility;
undance.

, *a.* A long, covered pile
hay or grain in the field
open air.

c'ets, *n. pl.* A disease of
ildren.

rickets.

et-y, *a.* Affected with
o-chet (rik'o-shâ' or rik'-
shê'), *n.* The firing of
ms so as to cause balls to



Rice.

rebound from one point to
another.

Rid, *v. t.* [*imp.* and *p. p.*
RID.] To set free; to clear;
to deliver.

Rid'dance, *n.* A clearing

Rid'dle, *n.* A coarse sieve or
sifter; an enigma. — *v. t.*
or *t.* To clear from chaff
with a riddle; to perforate
with many balls; to solve.

Ride, *v. t.* [*imp.* RODE; *p. p.*
RID, RIDDEN.] To be car-
ried on horseback, or in a
vehicle. — *n.* An excursion
on horseback, or in a vehicle.

Rid'er, *n.* One who rides; an
additional clause to a bill.

Ridge (18), *n.* Top of the
back; a long elevation of
land. — *v. t.* To form into
ridges.

Rid'-dile, *n.* Laughter with
contempt. — *v. t.* To laugh
at, or expose to laughter.

Rid'-di-cu-lous, *a.* Deserving
ridicule; absurd.

Rife, *a.* Prevalent; abound-
ing.

Riff/râff, *n.* Sweepings; ref-
Rifle, *n.* A gun with grooved
barrel. — *v. t.* To rob; to
plunder; to pillage.

Rifle-man (21), *n.* One
armed with a rifle.

Rif'ler, *n.* One who rifles; a
robber; a plunderer.

Rift, *n.* A cleft; a fissure.

Rig, *v. t.* To fit with rigging;
to dress; to clothe.

Rig'ger, *n.* One who fits a
ship with rigging.

Rig'ging, *n.* The ropes of a
ship; dress; tackle.

Right (rit), *a.* Straight; just;
true; correct; proper; op-
posite to left. — *n.* That
which is right or correct;
justice; just claim; prop-
erty; privilege; side op-
posed to left. — *adv.* In a
straight line; according to
rule; properly; justly; very.

— *v. t.* To set upright; to
do justice to. — *v. i.* To
take a proper position.

Right'-an-gled (rit'-), *n.*
Having an angle of ninety
degrees.

Right'-o'us (rit'chus), *a.* Ac-
cording with, or performing,

that which is right; just;
upright; religious; virtu-
ous.

Right'-o'us-ly (rit'chus-),
adv. Justly; uprightly;
honestly; religiously.

Right'-o'us-ness (rit'chus-),
n. Justice; uprightness;
virtue; holiness.

Right'ful (rit'-), *a.* Having a
right; just.

Right'ful-ly (rit'-), *adv.* Ac-
cording to right; equitably.

Right'-hand-ed (rit'-), *a.*
Using the right hand more
easily than the left.

Right'ly (rit'-), *adv.* Proper-
ly; justly.

Rigid, *a.* Difficult to bend;
stiff; strict; exact; severe.

Rig'id-i-ty, *n.* Stiffness;

Rig'id-ness, *n.* Stiffness;

Rig'id-ly, *adv.* Inflexibly;
exactly; severely.

Rig'or (188), *n.* Strictness;
severity; shivering.

Rig'or-ous, *a.* Strict; severe.

Rig'or-ous-ly, *adv.* Strictly.

Rill (1), *n.* A small brook.

Rim, *n.* A border; edge;
margin. — *v. t.* To put a
rim on.

Rime, *n.* Hoar frost; a chink.

Ri-môse', *a.* Full of chinks.

Rim'ple, *n.* A wrinkle; a fold.

Rind, *n.* Skin, bark, or outer
coat; husk.

Ring, *n.* A circular line or
thing; a hoop; a metallic
sound; a chime. — *v. t.*
[*imp.* & *p. p.* RUNG.] To
cause to sound; to put a
ring on. — *v. i.* To sound.

Ring'-bolt, *n.* A bolt with
an eye at its head and a ring
through the eye.

Ring'-dove, *n.* A kind of
pigeon; the cushat.

Ring'-lead-er, *n.* The leader
of a lawless association or
band.

Ring'-let, *n.* A curl of hair.

Ring'-worm (-wûrm), *n.* An
eruption of the skin forming
rings.

Rinse, *v. t.* To cleanse by
agitating in water after
washing; to wash lightly.


Ri'ot, *n.* Uproar; tumult. —
v. t. To make an uproar;
to revel.

Rē-for-mā'tion, *n.* Act of forming anew.
Re-fōrm'a-tive, } *a.* Tending to produce reformation.
Re-fōrm'a-to-ry, }
Re-fōrm'er, *n.* One who promotes reform.
Re-frāct', *v. t.* To break the direct course of.
Re-frāct'ion, *n.* Deviation from a direct course.
Re-frāct'ive, *a.* Having power to refract. [*uacy*].
Re-frāc'to-ri-ness, *n.* Obstinacy; perverse; obstinate; contumacious.
Rē'fra-ga-ble, *a.* Capable of being refuted; refutable.
Re-frāin', *v. t. or i.* To abstain; to forbear. — *n.* **Hurd-n** of a song.
Re-frān-gi-bl'i-ty, *n.* Capability of being refracted.
Re-frān-gi-ble, *a.* Capable of being refracted.
Re-fresh', *v. t.* To revive; to cool; to relieve. [*ooling*].
Re-fresh'ing, *a.* Reviving; refreshing; that which refreshes; relief; rest; food.
Re-frig'er-ant, *a.* Cooling.
Re-frig'er-āte, *v. t.* To cool.
Re-frig'er-ā'tion, *n.* A cooling; abatement of heat.
Re-frig'er-ā'tor, *n.* A box for keeping things cool by means of ice.
Re-frig'er-a-to-ry, *n.* A vessel for cooling. — *a.* Cooling; mitigating heat.
Rē'fuge, *n.* A shelter from danger; asylum; sanctuary; expedient to secure protection or defense.
Rē'fu-gee' (18), *n.* One who flees for safety to a foreign power or country.
Re-ful'gence, } *n.* A flood
Re-ful'gen-gy, } of light.
Re-ful'gent, *a.* Casting a bright light; splendid; radiant; brilliant.
Re-fund', *v. t.* To pay back. — *SYN.* To repay; restore.
Re-fus'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being refused.
Re-fu-sal, *n.* Act of refusing; denial; rejection; right of choice; option.
Re-fuse', *v. t.* To deny; to

reject. — *v. i.* To decline to accept something offered.
Rē'fuse, *n.* Worthless remains. — *a.* Rejected; worthless; of no value.
Re-fūt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being refuted. [*uting*].
Rē'fu-tā'tion, *n.* Act of refuting.
Re-fūte', *v. t.* To prove false.
Rē-gāin', *v. t.* To obtain again; to recover.
Rē'gal, *a.* Royal; kingly.
Re-gāle', *v. t.* To refresh; to entertain delightfully.
Re-gāl'i-ā, *n. pl.* Ensigns of royalty, as the crown, scepter, &c.; insignia.
Re-gāl'i-ty, *n.* Royalty.
Rē'gal-ly, *adv.* As befits a sovereign; royally.
Re-gārd', *v. t.* To observe; to heed; to esteem. — *n.* Attention; esteem; eminence.
Re-gārd'ful, *a.* Taking notice; attentive; heedful.
Re-gārd'less, *a.* Heedless; careless; indifferent.
Re-gāt'tā, *n.* A rowing match; a boat-race.
Rē'gen-cy, *n.* Government by a regent.
Re-gēn'er-āte, *v. t.* To produce anew; to renew as to the spiritual nature.
Re-gēn'er-ate, *a.* Born anew; renewed.
Re-gēn'er-ā'tion, *n.* The new birth; reproduction.
Re-gēn'er-ā'tive, *a.* Pertaining to regeneration.
Rē'gent, *n.* One who governs in the place of a king; a ruler. — *a.* Ruling.
Rē'gi-cide, *n.* The killer or the killing of a king.
Régime (ra-zheem'), *n.* Mode of rule or management; administration.
Rēg'i-men, *n.* A rule of diet; (*Gram.*) government.
Rēg'i-ment, *n.* A body of troops under a colonel.
Rēg'i-mēnt'al, *a.* Belonging to a regiment.
Rēg'i-mēnt'al, *n. pl.* The uniform of a regiment.
Rē'gion (rē'jun), *n.* A tract of land; a country.
Rēg'is-ter, *n.* A catalogue; list; record; keeper of a record; a sliding plate in a

stove, &c. — *v. t.* To record; to enroll.
Rēg'is-trar, *n.* An officer who keeps public records.
Rēg'is-trā'tion, *n.* Act of registering; enrollment.
Rēg'is-try, *n.* A registering; record. [*ing*].
Rēg'nant, *a.* Reigning; ruling.
Rē-grānt', *v. t.* To grant back.
Re-grāte', *v. t.* To forestall.
Rē'gress, *n.* Return; power of returning.
Re-grēs'sion (-grēsh'un), *n.* Act of passing back; return.
Re-grēs'sive, *a.* Passing back; returning.
Re-grēt', *n.* Pain of mind at something causing unhappiness; sorrow for the past. — *SYN.* Remorse; repentance. — *v. t.* To feel sorrow for; to lament the loss of.
Rēg'u-lar, *a.* Agreeable to rule; stated; orderly; normal. — *n.* A soldier of a permanent or standing army.
Rēg'u-lār'i-ty, *n.* Certain order; method; uniformity.
Rēg'u-lar-ly, *adv.* Statedly.
Rēg'u-lāte, *v. t.* To adjust by rule, method, or established mode; to methodize.
Rēg'u-lā'tion, *n.* Act of regulating; prescribed rule.
Rēg'u-lā'tor, *n.* He who, or that which, regulates.
Re-gū'gi-tāte, *v. t.* To throw or pour back.
Rē'ha-bl'i'l-āte, *v. t.* To restore to a forfeited right or rank; to rehabilitate.
Rē'ha-bl'i'l-ā'tion, *n.* Restoration to former rights.
Rē'hēar'ing, *n.* A second hearing or trial.
Re-hēar's'al, *n.* Recital; preparatory repetition.
Re-hēar-se', *v. t.* To narrate; to recite before exhibition.
Rē'gle (rē'gl), *n.* A cut or channel for a guide.
Reign (rain), *n.* Royal authority or government; prevalence; controlling influence. — *v. i.* To rule.
Rē'im-burse', *v. t.* To repay.
Rē'im-burse'ment, *n.* A refunding; repayment.
Rēin (rain), *n.* Strap of a bri-

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ä, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, short; cäre, cär, äsk, all, whät; cäre, vell, ärm; p'que, firm;

die; restraint. — *v. t.* To guide or govern by a bridle; to restrain.
Rein/deer (rân'-), *n.* An animal of the deer kind. 
Reins, *n. pl.* The reins.
Rein-stall, *v. t.* To install again; to seat anew.
Rein-stäte, *v. t.* To replace in possession.
Rein-stäte'ment, *n.* A placing in a former state.
Rein-säire' (-shyr'), *v. t.* To insure by other underwriters.
Rein-väst', *v. t.* To invest.
Re-is'sue (-ish'shu), *v. t.* To issue a second time.
Re-it'er-äse, *v. t.* To repeat; to do again.
Re-it'er-ä'tion, *n.* Repetition.
Re-ject', *v. t.* To cast off; to discard; to refuse.
Re-jec'tion, *n.* Act of reject.
Re-joice', *v. i. or t.* To be or make very glad; to gladden.
Re-joic'ing, *n.* Expression of joy; exultation.
Re-join', *v. t. or i.* To join.
Re-join'der, *n.* An answer; esp. an answer to a reply.
Re-jü've-näte, *v. t.* To render young again.
Re-jü've-nesc'ence, *n.* A being young again.
Re-kin'dle, *v. t.* To kindle again; to rouse anew.
Re-länd', *v. t.* To land again.
Re-läpse', *v. i.* To fall back; to return to a former state.
Re-läte', *v. t.* To tell; to recite. — *v. i.* To ascertain.
Re-lä'tion, *n.* Act of relating; narrative of facts; any connection established; kindred.
Re-lä'tion-al, *a.* Having relation.
Re-lä'tion-ship, *n.* State of being related.
Räl'a-tive, *a.* Having relation; respecting. — *n.* One connected by blood or affinity; that which relates to something else.
Räl'a-tive-ly (10), *adv.* With relation to something else.
Re-läx', *v. t. or i.* To slacken; to remit in severity.

Re-lax-ä'tion, *n.* A slackening; relief from laborious or painful duties.
Re-läy', *n.* Horses at certain stations to relieve others. — *v. t.* To lay again.
Re-leäse', *v. t.* To free from restraint or obligation; to let go, as a legal claim. — *n.* Liberation or discharge from restraint of any kind; a claim.
Räl'e-gäte, *v. t.* To consign; to remand.
Räl'e-gä'tion, *n.* Removal.
Re-lent', *v. i.* To become more mild or tender.
Re-lent'less, *a.* Unmoved by pity; insensible to distress.
Räl'e-vance, *n.* State of Räl'e-van-cy, being relevant; pertinence; pliability.
Räl'e-vant, *a.* Pertinent; applicable.
Re-li'a-ble, *a.* Suitable or fit to be relied on or trusted.
Re-li'ance, *n.* Trust; dependence; confidence.
Räl'ie (5), *n.* Remains; a dead body; a memorial.
Räl'iet, *n.* A widow.
Re-liet', *n.* Aid; alleviation; prominence of a figure, as in sculpture.
Re-liëv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being relieved.
Re-liëve', *v. t.* To ease; to help; to succor; to aid.
Re-lië'vo, *n.* Prominence or projection of figures in sculpture or painting.
Re-lig'ion (-lij'un-), *n.* A system of faith and worship; pious practice; piety.
Re-lig'ion-ist (-lij'un-), *n.* A bigot or devotee.
Re-lig'ious (-lij'us), *a.* Pious; godly; devotional; pertaining to religion.
Re-lig'ious-ly (-lij'us-), *adv.* Piously; sacredly; exactly.
Re-lin'quish (-lij'k'wish), *v. t.* To withdraw from; to give up; to resign; to renounce; to abandon; to quit.
Re-lin'quish-ment, *n.* Act of relinquishing.
Räl'i-quäry, *n.* A small chest, box, or casket, in which relics are kept.
Räl'ish, *a.* A pleasing taste; flavor. — *v. t.* To give flavor

to. — *v. i.* To have a pleasant flavor.
Räl'ish-a-ble, *a.* Worthy of being relished.
Re-lie'tance, *n.* Unwillingness; aversion; repugnance.
Re-lie'tant, *a.* Averse; unwilling; loth; disinclined; granted unwillingly.
Re-lie'tant-ly, *adv.* With unwillingness.
Re-ly', *v. i.* To rest or con-
Rä-mäde', *imp. & p. p. of* *Remake*.
Re-mäin', *v. i.* To continue; to be left.
Re-mäin'der, *n.* Anything left.
Re-mäing', *n. pl.* What is left; relics.
Rä-mäke', *v. t.* To make.
Re-mänd', *v. t.* To send or call back; to recommend.
Re-märk', *n.* An observation; notice; mention; comment. — *v. t.* To observe; to note; to express in words.
Re-märk'a-ble, *a.* Worthy of note; wonderful.
Re-märk'a-blely, *adv.* In an unusual manner; uncommonly.
Rä-märry, *v. t.* To marry.
Re-mäd'di-a-ble, *a.* Capable of remedy; curable.
Re-mäd'di-al, *a.* Affording, or designed to afford, a remedy.
Re-mäd'di-less, or **Räm'di-less**, *a.* Admitting no cure; without remedy.
Räm'e-dy (19), *n.* That which is adapted to cure, or which counteracts an evil. — *v. t.* To cure; to restore to soundness, health, &c.; to repair.
Re-mém'ber, *v. t.* To have or keep in mind; to call to mind; to recollect.
Re-mém'brance, *n.* Retention in mind; recollection.
Re-mém'bran-çer, *n.* One who, or that which, reminds; a memento.
Re-mind', *v. t.* To put in mind or remembrance.
Räm'i-nis'çence, *n.* Recollection; remembered incidents.
Re-mis'e', *v. t.* To grant back.
Re-miss', *a.* Slack; negligent.
Re-mis'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being remitted.

Re-mis'sion (-mish'un), *n.* Pardon; discharge from what is due; diminution of intensity.

Re-miss'ly, *adv.* Negligently.

Re-miss'ness, *n.* Negligence.

Re-mit', *v. t.* To send, as money; to give up; to resign.—*v. i.* To abate in force or violence; to relax.

Re-mit'tal, *n.* A giving back.

Re-mit'tance, *n.* Act of transmitting money in payment; sum transmitted.

Re-mit'tent, *a.* Temporarily ceasing or abating.

Rém'nant, *n.* What is left; residue; remainder; rest.—*a.* Remaining. [anew.]

Re-môd'el, *v. t.* To model

Ré-môld' } *v. t.* To mold or

Ré-môuld' } shape anew.

Re-môn'strance, *n.* Expostulation; earnest advice.

Re-môn'strant, *n.* One who remonstrates.

Re-môn'strâte, *v. i.* To urge reasons against.—*SYN.* To expostulate.

Re-môrse', *n.* Pain of conscience proceeding from a sense of guilt.

Re-môrse'ful, *a.* Full of a sense of guilt.

Re-môrse'less, *a.* Unpitiful; pitiless; cruel.

Re-môte', *a.* Distant in place or time; foreign.

Re-môte'ly, *adv.* At a distance in time or place, &c.

Re-môte'ness (10), *n.* State of being remote; distance.

Ré-môunt', *v. t.* or *i.* To mount again; to reascend.

Re-môv'a-ble, *a.* Admitting of being removed.

Re-môv'al, *n.* Act of removing from a place.

Re-môve', *v.* To change place; to move.—*n.* Change of place; interval; distance.

Re-mû'ner-âte, *v. t.* To recompense; to repay.

Re-mû'ner-â'tion, *n.* Reward; recompense.

Re-mû'ner-â'tive, *a.* Affording reward. [kidneys.]

Rén'al, *a.* Pertaining to the

Rén'ard, *n.* A fox.

Re-nâ'scent, *a.* Growing again; reproduced.

Ren-coun'ter, *n.* A sudden or casual combat; clash.—*v. t.* or *i.* To meet; to clash.

Rênd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* *RENT*.] To split; to tear asunder; to break; to lacerate; to rupture. [to give up.]

Rên'der (8), *v. t.* To return;

Rên'der-ing, *n.* Act of returning; a version.

Rên'dez-vôus (rên'de-vôo), *n.* A place of meeting; a meeting appointed.—*v. t.* or *t.* To assemble, as troops.

Ren-dî'tion (-dish'un), *n.* Act of giving up; surrender.

Rên'e-gâde, { *n.* One faith-
Rên'e-gâ'do, } less to principle; an apostate; a deserter.

Re-new', *v. t.* To make new or as good as new; to repeat; to furnish again.

Re-new'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being renewed.

Re-new'al, *n.* Act of renewing; that which is renewed.

Re-new'ed-ly, *adv.* Anew.

Re-new'er, *n.* One who renews.

Rên'net, *n.* Inner membrane of a calf's stomach, used to coagulate milk.

Re-nounce', *v. t.* To disown; to cast off formally.

Re-nounce'ment, *n.* Act of renouncing; renunciation.

Rên'o-vâte, *v. t.* To renew.

Rên'o-vâ'tion, *n.* Renewal.

Re-nown', *n.* Fame; celebrity; exalted reputation.

Re-nowned', *a.* Famous; celebrated; distinguished.

Rênt, *imp.* of *Rend*. Torn asunder.—*n.* A fissure or laceration; money paid for lease of property.—*v. t.* To lease, as lands, &c.

Rênt'a-ble, *a.* Admitting of being rented. [rents.]

Rênt'al, *n.* An account of

Rênt'rôll, *n.* A list of rents.

Re-nûn'ci-â'tion (-shi-â-shun), *n.* Act of renouncing; renouncement.

Rê-ôr'gan-i-zâ'tion, *n.* Organization anew.

Rê-ôr'gan-ize, *v. t.* To organize anew.

Re-pâld' (14), *imp.* of *Repay*.

Re-pâir', *v. t.* To mend; to reft.—*v. i.* To go; to re-

sort.—*n.* Reparation; supply of loss.

Rêp'a-ra-ble, *a.* Capable of being repaired.

Rêp'a-râ'tion, *n.* Restitution; amends; compensation.

Re-pêr'a-tive, *a.* Amending defects. [*reply.*]

Rêp'ar-tee' (18), *n.* A smart

Re-pâss', *v.* To pass again.

Rê-pâs', *n.* A meal; food.

Rê-pây', *v. t.* To pay back.

Re-pây'ment, *n.* Act of repaying; thing repaid.

Re-pêal', *v. t.* To make void.—*SYN.* To revoke; annul; abrogate.—*n.* Abrogation.

Re-pêal'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being repealed.

Re-pêal'er, *n.* One who repeals, or desires repeal.

Re-pêat', *v. t.* To do again; to reiterate.—*n.* Repetition; that which is, or is to be, repeated.

Re-pêat'ed-ly, *adv.* With repetition; frequently.

Re-pêat'er, *n.* One who repeats; a watch that strikes the hours. [*reist.*]

Re-pêl', *v. t.* To drive back; to

Re-pêl'en-gy, *n.* Quality that repels. [*repel.*]

Re-pêl'ent, *a.* Tending to

Rê-pent, *a.* Creeping, as a reptile or plant.

Re-pênt', *v. i.* To feel sorrow for something done.

Re-pênt'ance, *n.* Sorrow for sins; penitence; contrition.

Re-pênt'ant, *a.* Sorrowful for sin; contrite.

Rê-pêo'ple, *v. t.* To supply anew with inhabitants.

Rêp'er-cû'sion (-kûsh'un), *n.* Act of driving back; rebound; reversion.

Rêp'er-cû'sive, *a.* Beating back; reverberating.

Rêp'er-to-ry, *n.* A book of records; a magazine.

Rêp'e-tênd', *n.* That part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually.

Rêp'e-tî'tion (-tish'un), *n.* Act of repeating; iteration.

Rêp'e-tî'tious (-tish'us), *a.* Containing repetition.

Re-pine', *v. i.* To indulge in envy or complaint; to complain; to murmur.

Re-plāce', *v. t.* To put again in its place; to substitute.
Re-plānt', *v. t.* To plant again.
Re-plān', *v. t.* To fill again; to supply; to stock.
Re-plēte', *a.* Full to excess; completely filled.
Re-plētion, *n.* Superabundant fullness.
Re-plēv'i-a-ble, *a.* Capable.
Re-plēv'i-ga-ble, *a.* ble of being replenished.
Re-plēv'in, *n.* A writ to recover goods distrained.
Re-plēv'y, *v. t.* To set at liberty on security; to bail.
Rēp'li-cant, *n.* One who replies.
Rēp'li-cation, *n.* A plaintiff's reply to a defendant's plea.
Re-pl'y, *v. t.* To answer; to respond; to rejoin. — *n.* Return in words.
Re-pōrt', *v. t.* To bring back as an answer; to relate; to tell. — *v. i.* To circulate publicly. — *n.* Account returned; rumor; loud sound, as of a gun. [ports.]
Re-pōrt'er, *n.* One who reports.
Re-pōs'al, *n.* Act of reposing.
Re-pōse', *v. i.* To rest; to sleep; to lie quiet. — *v. t.* To lay at rest; to place in confidence.
Re-pōs'it, *v. t.* To lodge or lay up for safety.
Re-pōs'i-to-ry, *n.* A place where things are stored.
Rē'pos-sēs' (*-pos-sēs' or -poz-zēs'*), *v. t.* To possess again.
Rē'pos-sēs-sion (*-pos-sēs'-un or -poz-zēs'-un*), *n.* Act or state of possessing again.
Rēp're-hēnd', *v. t.* To blame.
Rēp're-hēn'si-ble, *a.* Deserving of censure; censurable; blameworthy.
Rēp're-hēn'sion, *n.* Reproof; censure: open blame.
Rēp're-hēn'sive, *a.* Condemning.
Rēp're-hēn'so-ry, *a.* taining reproof or censure.
Rēp're-sēnt', *v. t.* To show; to exhibit; to delineate; to supply the place of; to personate.
Rēp're-gen-tā'tion, *n.* Act of representing; thing repre-

sented; likeness; description; statement; exhibition; appearance for another; a body of representatives.
Rēp're-sēnt'a-tive, *a.* Fitted to represent; exhibiting likeness. — *n.* One acting for another; a deputy.
Re-prēs', *v. t.* To put down; to subdue; to crush.
Re-prēs'sion (*-prēs'-un*), *n.* Act of repressing. [repress.]
Re-prēs'sive, *a.* Tending to repress.
Re-prīve', *v. t.* To respite for a time. — *n.* Suspension of the execution of a sentence; respite.
Rēp'ri-mānd, *n.* Reproof for a fault. — *v. t.* To chide; to reprove; to rebuke.
Rē-print', *v. t.* To print a new edition of, especially in another country. [siou.]
Rē-print, *n.* A new impression.
Re-prī'gal, *n.* Salsure by way of retaliation.
Re-prōach', *v. t.* To accuse; to blame; to upbraid. — *n.* Censure in opprobrious terms; invective. [brious.]
Re-prōach'ful (17), *a.* Opprobrious.
Re-prōach'ful-ly, *adv.* With contempt; scurrilously.
Rēp'ro-bate, *a.* Lost to virtue; base; depraved. — *n.* One abandoned to sin.
Rēp'ro-bāte, *v. t.* To disapprove with detestation; to condemn. [nation.]
Rēp'ro-bā'tion, *n.* Condemnation.
Rē'pro-duce', *v. t.* To produce anew.
Rē'pro-duc'tion, *n.* Act or process of producing anew; thing reproduced.
Rē'pro-duc'tive, *a.* Pertaining to reproduction.
Re-proōf', *n.* Censure expressed; rebuke.
Re-prōv'a-ble, *a.* Worthy of reproof; culpable.
Re-prōv'al (11), *n.* Reproof.
Re-prōve', *v. t.* To censure to the face. — *SYN.* To rebuke; reprimand; blame; chide; reprehend.
Re-prōv'er, *n.* One who reproves or blames.
Rēp'tile, *a.* Creeping; groveling; low; vulgar. — *n.* A creeping animal.

Re-pūb'lic (5), *n.* A state governed by representatives elected by the citizens.
Re-pūb'lic-an, *a.* Pertaining to, or consistent with, a republic. — *n.* One who favors or prefers a republic.
Re-pūb'lic-an-ism, *n.* System of republican government.
Rē-pūb'li-cā'tion, *n.* A new publication; a reprint.
Rē-pūb'lish, *v. t.* To publish anew, or in another country.
Re-pū'di-āte, *v. t.* To divorce; to reject; to disclaim.
Re-pū'di-ā'tion, *n.* Act of disclaiming; divorce.
Re-pū'di-ā'tor, *n.* One who repudiates.
Re-pū'nan'ce, *n.* Unwillingness.
Re-pū'nan-cy, *n.* Ingenuity.
Re-pū'nant, *a.* Unwilling; inconsistent; averse.
Re-pū'se', *n.* A check in advancing; refusal. — *v. t.* To repel; to drive off.
Re-pū'sion, *n.* Act of repelling or driving back.
Re-pū'sive, *a.* Forbidding; cold; reserved. [back.]
Rēp'ur-chase, *v. t.* To buy.
Rēp'u-ta-ble, *a.* Of good repute; respectable.
Rēp'u-ta-bly, *adv.* With credit; respectably.
Rēp'u-tā'tion, *n.* General estimation; good name; credit; honor derived from public esteem.
Re-pū'te', *v. t.* To hold in estimation; to think. — *n.* Reputation.
Re-pū'ted, *a.* Reckoned.
Re-quēst', *n.* Expression of desire; a petition; state of being desired. — *v. t.* To solicit; to ask.
Rē'qui-em, *n.* A hymn or mass sung for the dead.
Re-quir'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being required.
Re-quire', *v. t.* To make necessary; to need; to demand; to ask as a right.
Re-quire'ment (10), *n.* Demand; thing required.
Rē'qui-site (*rēk'wī-zit*), *a.* Required; necessary. — *n.* That which is necessary.
Rē'qui-sit'ion (*rēk'wī-zhān'*),

sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōd, tōbk; ūrn, rye, pull; c, g, soft; e, ġ, hard; ag; exist; ū as ng; thia.

un), *n.* Act of requiring; claim made; demand.
 Re-quit'al, *n.* Recompense.
 Re-quit'e, *v. t.* To recompense; to retaliate.
 Ré-sâle, *n.* A second sale.
 Ré-scind', *v. t.* To repeal; to abrogate; to revoke.
 Re-scig'gion (-ish/un), *n.* Act of rescinding; abrogation.
 Ré-script, *n.* Edict or decree of an emperor.
 Rés'e'u-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being rescued.
 Rés'eûe, *v. t.* To deliver from danger or confinement; to set free. — *n.* Deliverance from arrest or danger.
 Re-séarch', *n.* Diligent inquiry; investigation.
 Ré-séat', *v. t.* To seat again.
 Ré-séiz'ûre (-sê'shÿr), *n.* Act of seizing again.
 Ré-sèll', *v. t.* To sell again.
 Re-sém'blance, *n.* Likeness.
 Re-sém'ble, *v. t.* To be like.
 Re-sént', *v. t.* To be angry at; to express anger at.
 Re-sént'ful (17), *a.* Apt to resent; easily provoked.
 Re-sént'ment, *n.* Sense of injury; displeasure.
 Rés'er-vâ'tion, *n.* Act of reserving; a proviso.
 Re-gérve', *v. t.* To keep in store; to retain. — *n.* That which is reserved; restraint in manner or words.
 Re-gérved', *a.* Not frank; cautious; restrained; cold.
 Re-gérved-ly, *adv.* With reserve; coldly.
 Rés'er-vôir' (rê's'er-vwôr'), *n.* A large cistern or basin.
 Ré-sét', *v. t.* To set again, as a jewel or plant.
 Ré-sét'tle, *v. t.* To settle or install again.
 Ré-sét'tle-ment, *n.* Act of settling again.
 Ré-ship', *v. t.* To ship again, as what has been imported.
 Ré-ship'ment, *n.* Act of re-shipment; re-exportation.
 Re-sidé', *v. i.* To dwell; to live; to have one's abode.
 Rés'i-dence, *n.* A place of abode; dwelling.
 Rés'i-dent, *a.* Dwelling; living. — *n.* One who dwells.
 Rés'i-dén'ti-a-ry (-dén'sh-l-)

a. Having residence; residing.
 Re-gid'u-al, *a.* Remaining after a part is taken.
 Re-gid'u-a-ry, *a.* Entitled or pertaining to the residue or remainder.
 Ré-gi-dûe, *n.* Remainder, or what is left; rest.
 Re-gid'u-um, *n.* That which remains; residue.
 Re-gign' (-zin'), *v. t.* To give up in a formal manner.
 Rég'ig-na'tion, *n.* Act of resigning; quiet submission.
 Re-gigné', (-zind'), *p. a.* Submissive; yielding.
 Re-sil'i-ence, *n.* A recoil.
 Re-sil'i-ent, *a.* Leaping back.
 Rég'in, *n.* An inflammable substance from the pine, &c.
 Rég'in-ôus, *a.* Containing, or like, resin.
 Re-gist', *v. t.* To act in opposition to. — *SYN.* To withstand; oppose.
 Re-gist'ance, *n.* Act of resisting; opposition.
 Re-gist'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being resisted or of resisting.
 Re-gist'less, *a.* Not to be withstood; irresistible.
 Rég'o-lu-ble, *a.* Admitting of being resolved or melted.
 Rég'o-lûte, *a.* Firm to one's purpose; determined; firm.
 Rég'o-lûte-ly, *adv.* With steadiness and courage.
 Rég'o-lû'tion, *n.* Act of resolving; firmness of purpose; formal declaration.
 Re-golv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being resolved.
 Re-golve', *v. t.* To separate into component parts; to analyze. — *v. i.* To determine. — *n.* Fixed purpose.
 Re-golv'ent, *n.* That which causes solution.
 Rég'o-nance, *n.* A reverberation of sound or sounds.
 Rég'o-nant, *a.* Echoing; re-sounding.
 Re-gôrt', *v. i.* To have recourse; to repair; to go. — *n.* Concurrence of people; assembly; place of habitual meeting; a haunt.
 Re-ground', *v. t.* or *i.* To sound back; to echo; to reverberate; to celebrate.

Re-sôurce', *n.* Means of supply; resort; expedient.
 Ré-sôw', *v. t.* To sow again.
 Re-spéct', *v. t.* To regard with esteem; to honor; to relate to. — *n.* Regard for worth; relation; reverence.
 Re-spéct-a-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality of deserving respect.
 Re-spéct'a-ble, *a.* Worthy of respect; deserving regard.
 Re-spéct'a-bly, *adv.* So as to merit respect.
 Re-spéct'ed, *a.* Held in high estimation.
 Re-spéct'er, *n.* One who respects. [spect]
 Re-spéct'ful, *a.* Full of respect.
 Re-spéct'ful-ly, *adv.* With due respect.
 Re-spéct'ive, *a.* Having relation to; particular.
 Re-spéct'ive-ly, *adv.* As relating to each.
 Re-spíra-ble, *a.* Capable of being, or fit to be, breathed.
 Rés'pi-râ'tion, *n.* Act of breathing.
 Res-píra-to-ry, *a.* Serving for respiration. [breathe]
 Re-spíre', *v. i.* or *i.* To breathe.
 Rés'píte, *n.* Delay; suspension of punishment; reprieve. — *v. t.* To suspend the execution of; to delay.
 Re-splén'dence, *n.* Brilliant luster; splendor.
 Re-splén'dent, *a.* Bright; splendid; shining.
 Re-spônd', *v. i.* To answer; to reply; to rejoin. — *n.* A short anthem.
 Re-spônd'ent, *n.* One who responds: an answerer in an action at law. — *a.* Answering; accordant. [ply]
 Re-spônse', *n.* Answer; re-
 Re-spôn'si-bil'i-ty, { *n.* Li-
 Re-spôn'si-ble-ness, } ability to answer or pay.
 Re-spôn'si-ble, *a.* Liable to account. — *SYN.* Accountable; answerable.
 Re-spôn'sive, *a.* Answering.
 Re-spôn'so-ry, *a.* Containing or making answer — *n.* An answer.
 Rést, *n.* Quiet; peace; repose; sleep; ease; a pause; a support; that which is left. — *v. i.* To be quiet; to

sleep; to lean or rely. — *v. t.*
 To place.
Rēs'tau-rant (-to-), *n.* An eating-house.
Res-tau'ra-teur' (-to-), *n.* Keeper of an eating-house.
Rēs'tiff, { *a.* Unwilling to
Rēs'tive, { go, or only running
 back; stubborn.
Rēs'ti-tū'tion, *n.* Act of restoring; indemnification.
Rēs'tive-ness, *n.* Obstinate reluctance to move.
Rēs'tless, *a.* Void of rest; unsettled; unquiet.
Rēs'tless-ly, *adv.* Unquietly.
Rēs'tless-ness, *n.* Unceas-ness; agitation.
Re-stōr'a-ble, *a.* Admitting of being restored.
Rēs'to-rā'tion, *n.* Renewal; recovery.
Re-stōr'a-tive, *a.* Tending to restore. — *a.* That which restores. [to heal]
Re-stōr'e, *v. t.* To give back;
Re-stōr'er, *n.* One who, or that which, restores.
Re-strāin, *v. t.* To check; to repress; to hold back.
Re-strāint, *n.* That which restrains; a hindering; check; restriction.
Re-strict, *v. t.* To limit; to restrain; to confine.
Re-stric'tion, *n.* Limitation.
Re-stric'tive, *a.* Restraining.
Re-strin'gen-cy, *n.* Power of contracting; stringency.
Re-strin'gent, *a.* Stringent.
Re-sult, *v. i.* To proceed or spring as a consequence. — *n.* Conclusion to which any course leads; effect.
Re-sūme', *v. t.* To take back; to begin again after interruption.
Rēsūm's (rē'sū-mī'), *n.* A summing up; summary.
Re-sūm'ption, *n.* Act of re-suming, or taking again.
Rēs'ur-rēc'tion, *n.* A rising again; revival from the grave; the future state.
Re-sūs'ci-tāte, *v. t.* To revive; to bring to life again.
Re-sūs'ci-tā'tion, *n.* Act of re-suscitating.
Re-tāil, *v. t.* To sell in small quantities. [quantities]
Rē'tāil, *n.* Sale in small

Re-tāil'er, or **Rē'tāil'er**, *n.* One who sells at retail, or in small quantities.
Re-tāin, *v. t.* To keep in possession or in pay.
Re-tāin'er, *n.* One who retains; a dependent; a foe to engage counsel.
Rē-tāke', *v. t.* To take again.
Re-tā'l'i-āte, *v. i.* To return like for like.
Re-tā'l'i-ā'tion, *n.* Return of like for like; reprisal.
Re-tā'l'i-a-tive, { *a.* Giving
Re-tā'l'i-a-to-ry, { like for like; involving retaliation.
Re-tārd, *v. t.* To diminish the speed of; to delay; to hinder; to impede.
Rētch, *v. i.* To make an effort to vomit. [ing]
Re-tēn'tion, *n.* Act of retaining.
Re-tēn'tive, *a.* Having power to retain. [retaining]
Re-tēn'tive-ness, *n.* Power of retaining.
Re-tie'u-lar, { *a.* Having the
Rēt'i-fōrm, { form of a net.
Re-tie'u-late, { *a.* Made of,
Re-tie'u-lāt'ed, { or resembling, net-work.
Re-tie'u-lā'tion, *n.* Net-work.
Rēt'i-cūle, *n.* A little bag of net-work.
Rēt'i-nā, *n.* (*pl.* Rēt'i-nās) Internal nervous tissue of the eye, which receives the impression resulting in the sense of vision.
Rēt'i-nūe, *n.* A suite or train of attendants.
Re-tire, *v. t.* or *i.* To retreat; to withdraw.
Re-tired, *a.* Withdrawn.
Re-tire'ment (10), *n.* Act of living in seclusion; privacy.
Re-tōrt, *n.* Census returned; repartee; a chemical vessel. — *v. t.* To throw back; to return.
Rē-toch', *v. t.* To improve by new touches.
Re-trāce, *v. t.* To trace back.
Re-trāct', *v. t.* To take back; to recall. — *v. i.* To take back what has been said.
Re-trāct'a-ble, *a.* Admitting of being recalled.
Re-trāct'i-ble, { *a.* Capable
Re-trāct'ile, { of being retracted, or drawn back.

Re-trāc'tion, *n.* Act of retracting; recantation. [ing]
Re-trāct'ive, *a.* Withdraw-
Re-trēat', *n.* A retiring; a place of privacy. — *v. i.* To withdraw; to go back.
Re-trēnch', *v. t.* To lessen; to curtail, as expenses.
Re-trēnch'ment, *n.* Act of retrenching. [back]
Re-tri'b'ute, *v. t.* To pay
Rēt'ri-bū'tion, *n.* Reward; repayment; requital.
Re-trib'u-tive, { *a.* Reward-
Re-trib'u-to-ry, { ing or punishing.
Re-trib'u-ble, *a.* Capable of being retrieved.
Re-tri've', *v. t.* To recover; to regain; to repair.
Rēt'ro-āc'tion (or **rēt'ro**), *n.* Action in return.
Rēt'ro-cēde (or **rēt'ro**), *v. t.* To cede or grant back. — *v. i.* To go back.
Rēt'ro-cēs'sion (or **rēt'ro-sēs'h'un**), *n.* Act of going back or of ceding back.
Rēt'ro-grāde (or **rēt'ro**), *n.* Going backward. — *v. i.* To go backward.
Rēt'ro-grēs'sion (or **rēt'ro-grēs'h'un**), *n.* Act of going backward.
Rēt'ro-spēet, or **Rēt'ro-spēet**, *n.* A looking back on things past.
Rēt'ro-spēc'tion (or **rēt'ro**), *n.* A looking back; review.
Rēt'ro-spēc'tive (or **rēt'ro**), *a.* Looking back.
Re-tūrn (8), *v. i.* To come or go back. — *v. t.* To send or give back; to repay. — *n.* A going or giving back; relapse; profit of business; restitution.
Re-tūrn'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being returned.
Rē-tū'n'ion (-yū'n'yūn), *n.* Act of reuniting; a second union; a meeting of associates.
Rē-tū-nit', *v. t.* or *i.* To unite again, as things disjointed.
Re-vēal, *v. t.* To make known. — *SYN.* To divulge; disclose. [veals]
Re-vēal'er, *n.* One who re-
Re-vēill'e (re-vē'll'ye), *n.* The morning beat of drum.
Rēv'el (8), *v. i.* To feast riot-

sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rye, pull; ē, ē, sōt; ē, ē, hērd; ag; exlat; u as ng; this.

ously; to carouse. — *n.* A riotous feast; a carousal.
Révé-lā'tion, *n.* Act of revealing; or disclosing; divine communication.
Rév'el-ry, *n.* Act of reveling; riotous feast; a carouse.
Re-vénge', *n.* Malicious return of injury; disposition to revenge. — *v. t.* To inflict pain or injury upon for injury received.
Re-vénge'ful, *a.* Disposed to revenge; vindictive.
Rév'e-nûe (18), *n.* Income of a state or prince. [*ing.*]
Re-vér'ber-ant, *a.* Resounding.
Re-vér'ber-â'te, *v. t. or i.* To resound; to echo.
Re-vér'ber-â'tion, *n.* Act of reverberating.
Re-vér'ber-a-to-ry, *a.* Beating or driving back.
Re-vê're', *v. t.* To regard with fear and respect.
Rév're-nce, *n.* Veneration; very great respect. — *v. t.* To regard with reverence.
Rév're-nd, *a.* Deserving reverence; a title of clergymen.
Rév're-nt, *a.* Expressive.
Rév're-nt'ial, *a.* *ing* reverence; submissive.
Rév're-nt'ial-ly, *adv.* In reverent manner; with reverence.
Rév're-iô', *n.* Loose; irreg.
Rév're-y, *n.* ular train of thought. [*opposite.*]
Re-vér'sal, *n.* Change to the reverse.
Re-vér'se', *v. t.* To change from one position to the opposite; to make void. — *SYN.* To invert; overturn; subvert; repeal. — *n.* Opposite side; change; adversity; vicissitude. — *a.* Turned backward.
Re-vér'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being reversed.
Re-vér'sion, *n.* The return of an estate to the grantor or his heirs; succession.
Re-vér'sion-a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, a reversion; to be enjoyed in succession.
Re-vér'sion-er, *n.* One entitled to a reversion.
Re-vért', *v. t.* To return; to fall back.

Re-view' (-vû'), *v. t.* To consider again; to inspect; to examine; to survey. — *n.* Careful examination; revision; criticism; inspection of troops; a periodical publication containing criticisms on books, &c.
Re-view'er, *n.* One who reviews; an inspector.
Re-vile', *v. t.* To treat with abusive language; to vilify.
Re-vil'er, *n.* One who reviles or vilifies.
Re-vi'sal (11), *n.* } *n.*
Re-vi'sion (-vîzh'un), } Act of revising or reviewing.
Re-vi'se' (31), *v. t.* To examine with care for correction; to review. — *n.* A second proof-sheet. [*vises.*]
Re-vi'ser, *n.* One who re-revises.
Re-vi'sit, *v. t.* To visit again.
Re-vi'so-ry, *a.* Having power to revise.
Re-vi'val (11), *n.* Act of reviving; return to life; a religious awakening.
Re-vi'val-ist, *n.* One who promotes revivals.
Re-vive', *v. t.* To restore or bring to life; to renew; to re-animate. — *v. i.* To recover life and vigor.
Re-viv'i-fi-câ'tion, *n.* Act of returning to life; resuscitation. [*life.*]
Re-viv'i-fy, *v. t.* To recall to life.
Rév'o-ca-ble, *a.* Capable of being recalled.
Rév'o-câ'tion, *n.* Act of revoking or recalling; repeal.
Re-vô'ke', *v. t.* To recall or repeal; to reverse.
Re-vôlt', or **Re-vôlt'**, *v. t.* To renounce allegiance; to be shocked. — *n.* Renunciation of allegiance; desertion; rebellion.
Rév'o-lû'tion, *n.* Motion round a center; rotation; a great change in the government of a country.
Rév'o-lû'tion-a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to, or producing, great change.
Rév'o-lû'tion-ist, *n.* One who favors a revolution.
Rév'o-lû'tion-ize, *v. t.* To effect a complete change in, as to government or principles.

Re-volve', *v. i.* To move round. — *v. t.* To turn in the mind; to consider.
Re-vôlv'en-cy, *n.* Act or state of revolving; revolution.
Re-vûl'sion, *n.* A turning back; marked repugnance or hostility.
Re-vûl'sive, *a.* Having the power of revulsion.
Re-ward', *v. t.* To recompense; to repay. — *n.* Recompense; reward; pay.
Re-ward'er, *n.* One who rewards or recompenses.
Rê-write' (-rî'), *v. t.* To write a second time or again.
Rhap-sôd'ic-al (rap'), *a.* Consisting in rhapsody; wild; unconnected.
Rhâp'so-dist (râp'), *n.* One who sings, recites, or composes rhapsodies.
Rhâp'so-dy (râp'-, 19), *n.* A wild, rambling writing or discourse.
Rhên'ish (-rên'-), *a.* Pertaining to the river Rhine.
Rhêt'o-ric (rê'-), *n.* The art of speaking or writing with elegance and propriety.
Rhe-tô'ric-al (re-), *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, rhetoric; oratorical.
Rhe-tô'ric-al-ly (re-), *adv.* In a rhetorical manner.
Rhêt'o-ri'cian (rê't'o-ri-ah-an), *n.* One who teaches or is versed in the rules and principles of rhetoric; an orator.
Rheum (rym'), *n.* A thin watery fluid secreted by the glands.
Rheu-mât'ic (rî-), *a.* Pertaining to, or affected with, rheumatism.
Rheu-ma-tism (rî-), *n.* A painful inflammatory disease of the joints and muscles of the human body.
Rheum'y (rym'-), *a.* Full of rheum.
Rhi-nôc'e-ros (rî-), *n.* An African quadruped having one or two strong horns on the nose. It is allied to the elephant and the hippopotamus.



rhomb (rômb),
am'bus,

A figure of
or equal sides,
unequal an-
gles.



Rhomb.

am'ble (rômb'-), a. Hav-
ing the figure of a rhomb.

am'bold
am'(-), a. An
lique-angled



Rhomboid.

a rhomb, but having
the opposite sides equal.

am'barb (rômb'), n. A plant,
d a cathartic medicine

tained from it.
me (rim), n. Corre-

pondence of sounds; verses.
e. i. To accord in sounds.

e. i. To turn into rhyme.
m'er (rim'), n. One

m'ist (rim'), n. One
ymes; a versifier.

thm (rithm or rithm), n.
gular succession of mous,

sounds, &c., as in
usic and dancing.

n. One of the curved
nes of the chest; a curved

engthening piece of tim-
e in a ship. — e. i. To

nish with ribs.
ald, n. A low, vulgar fel-

er. — a. Low; base; mean.
ald-ry, n. Low, vulgar

guage.
sed, a. Furnished with

bon, n. A fillet of silk.
n. A plant

i its esculent
d or grain.

i. a. Opulent;
alshy; affluent;

uable; fertile;
itful.

rice.
f'eg, n. pl. Wealth; op-

nce; affluence.
ly adv. Abundantly.

'ness, n. Wealth; op-

nce; affluence; fertility;
undance.

ay, n. A long, covered pile
of hay or grain in the field

open air.
c'ets, n. pl. A disease of

ildren.
c'et-y, a. Affected with

o-phet (rik'o-shâ' or rik'-
shê'), n. The firing of

guns so as to cause balls to

rebound from one point to
another.

Rid, e. i. [imp. and p. p.
RID.] To set free; to clear;

to deliver. [away
Rid'dance, n. A clearing

Rid'dle, n. A coarse sieve or
sifter; an enigma. — e. i.

or i. To clear from chaff
with a riddle; to perforate

with many balls; to solve.
Ride, e. i. [imp. RODE; p. p.

RID, RIDDEN.] To be car-
ried on horseback, or in a

vehicle. — n. An excursion
on horseback, or in a vehicle.

Rid'er, n. One who rides; an
additional clause to a bill.

Ridge (18), n. Top of the
back; a long elevation of

land. — e. i. To form into
ridges.

Rid'i-cule, n. Laughter with
contempt. — e. i. To laugh

at, or expose to laughter.
Ri-die'u-los, a. Deserving

ridicule; absurd.
Rife, a. Prevalent; abound-

ing. [use.
Rif'fâff, n. Sweepings; ref-

Rif'fle, n. A gun with grooved
barrel. — e. i. To rob; to

plunder; to pillage.
Rif'fle-man (21), n. One

armed with a rifle.
Rif'fler, n. One who rifles; a

robber; a plunderer.
Rift, n. A cleft; a fissure.

Rig, e. i. To fit with rigging;
to dress; to clothe.

Rig'ger, n. One who fits a
ship with rigging.

Rig'ging, n. The ropes of a
ship; dress; tackle.

Right (rit), a. Straight; just;
true; correct; proper;

opposite to left. — n. That
which is right or correct;

justice; just claim; prop-
erty; privilege; side op-

posite to left. — adv. In a
straight line; according to

rule; properly; justly; very.
— e. i. To set upright; to

do justice to. — e. i. To
take a proper position.

Right'-ân-gled (rit'-), n.
Having an angle of ninety

degrees.
Right'eous (ri'chus), a. Ac-

cording with, or performing,

that which is right; just;
upright; religious; virtu-

ous.
Right'eous-ly (ri'chus-),

adv. Justly; uprightly;
honestly; religiously.

Right'eous-ness (ri'chus-),

n. Justice; uprightness;
virtue; holiness.

Right'ful (rit'-), a. Having a
right; just.

Right'ful-ly (rit'-), adv. Ac-
cording to right; equitably.

Right'-hând'ed (rit'-), a.
Using the right hand more

easily than the left.
Right'ly (rit'-), adv. Proper-

ly; justly.
Rig'id, a. Difficult to bend;

stiff; strict; exact; severe.
Ri-gid'i-ty, n. Stiffness;

Ri-gid-ness, n. Stiffness;
Ri-gid-ly, adv. Inflexibly;

exactly; severely.
Rig'or (33), n. Strictness;

severity; a shivering.
Rig'or-ous, a. Strict; severe.

Rig'or-ous-ly, adv. Strictly.
Rill (1), n. A small brook.

Rim, n. A border; edge;
margin. — e. i. To put a

rim on.
Rime, n. Hoar frost; a chink.

Ri-mose, a. Full of chinks.
Rim'ple, n. A wrinkle; a fold.

Rind, n. Skin, bark, or outer
coat; husk.

Ring, n. A circular line or
thing; a hoop; a metallic

sound; a chime. — e. i.
[imp. & p. p. RUNG.] To

cause to sound; to put a
ring on. — e. i. To sound.

Ring'-bolt, n. A bolt with
an eye at its head and a ring

through the eye.
Ring'dove, n. A kind of

pigeon; the cushat.
Ring'lead-er, n. The leader

of a lawless association or
band.

Ring'let, n. A curl of hair.
Ring'worm (-wûrm), n. An

eruption of the skin forming
rings.

Rinse, e. i. To cleanse by
agitating in water after

washing; to wash lightly.
Ri'ot, n. Uproar; tumult. —

e. i. To make an uproar;
to revel.

Ri'ot-er, *n.* One who joins in a riot.

Ri'ot-ous, *a.* Disposed to riot.

Rip, *v. t.* To cut or tear asunder, especially at a seam. — *n.* A rent made by ripping.

Ripe, *a.* Perfect in growth; mature; complete; finished.

Ripe'ly, *adv.* Maturely.

Rip'en (rip'n), *v. t.* To mature; to prepare. — *v. i.* To grow ripe.

Ripe'ness, *n.* Maturity; perfection.

Rip'ple, *v. i. or t.* To fret on the surface. — *n.* Agitation of the surface of water.

Rise, *v. i.* [*imp.* ROSE; *p. p.* RISEN.] To get up; to attain greater height; to increase; to grow; to ascend.

Rise, *n.* Act of rising; ascent; increase; beginning; origin.

Rise'n (ris'n), *p. p.* Ascended.

Ris'i-bl'e (ri-bl'i-ty), *n.* Inclination to laughter.

Ris'i-ble, *a.* Capable of exciting to laughter.

Ris'ing, *n.* Act of getting up; insurrection.

Risk, *n.* Hazard; danger; peril. — *v. t.* To expose to danger; to hazard.

Rite, *n.* A ceremonial observance; religious usage.

Rit'u-al, *n.* A book of rites.

Rit'u-al-ism, *n.* System of rites.

Rit'u-al-ist, *n.* One devoted to a ritual.

Ri'val, *n.* One in pursuit of the same object as another.

— *SYN.* Competitor; antagonist; emulator. — *a.* Standing in competition. — *v. t.* (8) To emulate; to strive to equal or excel.

Ri'val-ry, *n.* Strife for equality or superiority; competition; emulation.

Rive, *v. t.* [*imp.* RIVED; *p. p.* RIVEN.] To split.

Riv'en (riv'n), *p. p.* of *Rive*.

Riv'er, *n.* A large stream.

Riv'et, *n.* A pin clinched. — *v. t.* To fasten with rivets; to clinch.

Riv'u-let, *n.* A small stream.

Rix'-dô'l'lar, *n.* A European silver coin varying in value from 60c to \$1.08.

Rôach, *n.* A fresh-water fish.

Rôad, *n.* A public way for

traveling; a place for ships to ride at anchor.

Rôad'stêad, *n.* A place where ships can anchor. [*ble.*

Rôam, *v. i.* To rove; to roam.

Rôam'er, *n.* One who roams.

Rôan, *a.* Of a dark color with white or gray spots.

Rôar, *v. i.* To make a loud, continued noise. — *n.* A loud, continuous noise; clamor.

Rôast, *v. t.* To cook by exposure to heat, as before a fire. — *n.* That which is roasted.

Rôast'er, *n.* A pig for roasting.

Rôb, *v. t.* To take forcibly, or without the owner's consent.

— *SYN.* To plunder; steal.

Rôb'ber (7), *n.* One who robs.

Rôb'ber-y, *n.* A taking of property without consent.

Rôbe, *n.* A long gown. — *v. t.* To invest with a robe.

Rôb'in, *n.* A European songbird; also, an American songbird.

Ro-bûst', *a.* Strong; healthy.

Ro-bûst'ness, *n.* Great and hearty strength.

Rôch'et, *n.* A linen habit worn by priests; a surplice.

Rôck (5), *n.* A large mass of stone. — *v. t. or i.* To move from side to side; to still.

Rôck'er, *n.* One who, or that which, rocks.

Rôck'et, *n.* A projectile firework.

Rôck'i-ness, *n.* Abundance.

Rôck'-salt, *n.* Salt in rock-like masses or large crystals.

Rôck'y, *a.* Full of rocks; hard.

Rôd, *n.* A twig; a pole or perch; 1½ feet.

Rôde, *imp. & p. p.* of *Ride*.

Rô'dent, *a.* Gnawing. — *n.* An animal that gnaws.

Rôd'o-mônt-âde', *n.* Empty bluster; vain boasting.

Rôe (18), *n.* Female of the hart; eggs of a fish.

Rôe'back, *n.* Male of the roe.

Ro-gâ'tion, *n.* Supplication; litany.

Rôgue (18), *n.* A dishonest person; a knave.

Rôgu'er-y, *n.* Knavery; dishonest tricks; mischievousness.

Rôgu'ish (11), *a.* Knavish;

Roll, *v. t.* To make turbid by stirring; to excite.

Roll (1), *v. t. or i.* To turn in a circle; to revolve; to wrap up. — *n.* A thing rolled up; a small loaf of bread; a list of names.

Roll'er, *n.* One who, or that which, rolls.

Roll'ing-pin, *n.* A cylinder

Rô'man, *a.* Pertaining to Rome. — *n.* A native of Rome.

Ro-mânce', *n.* A fictitious and wonderful tale; a sort of novel. — *v. t.* To tell marvelous tales.

Ro-mân'cer, *n.* One who ro-

Rô'man-ism, *n.* Tenets of the Roman Catholic church.

Rô'man-ist, *n.* A Roman Catholic.

Ro-mân'tic, *a.* Wild; fanciful.

Ro-mân'tic-ism, *n.* State of being romantic.

Rôm'ish, *a.* Belonging to Rômp, *n.* A rude girl. — *v. i.* To play rudely.

Rômp'ish, *a.* Given to rude

Rôbd, *n.* The fourth of an acre; a crucifix; a representation of the Trinity.

Rôof (4), *n.* Cover of a building, or something similar. — *v. t.* To cover with a roof.



Shed Roof.



Hip Roof.



Gable Roof.



Ogee Roof.



M Roof.



Curb Roof.



Mansard Roof.



Conical Roof.

Rôô'fless, *a.* Having no roof.

Rôô'k, *v. t. or i.* To cheat;

â, é, î, ô, û, *long*; ä, ê, ÿ, ö, ü, *short*; cûre, câr, âsk, all, what; Cre, vcll, cûrm; p'que, firm;

to rob. — *n.* A bird like a crow; a chrest.

Röök'er-y, *n.* A collection of rooks' nests; a pile of dilapidated buildings.

Rööm, *n.* Space; extent; an apartment; stead. — *v. i.* To lodge.

Rööm'i-ness, *n.* Spaciousness.
Rööm'y, *a.* Having ample room. — *syn.* Spacious; capacious; large.

Rööst, *n.* A place on which birds or fowls rest; a perch. — *v. i.* To rest as a bird.

Rööst'er, *n.* Male of the domestic fowl; a cock.

Rööt, *n.* The part of a plant which shoots into the earth; the original; first cause. — *v. i.* To become fixed in the earth, as a root; to take root. — *v. t.* To plant deeply; to dig up; to destroy; to eradicate.

Rööt'let, *n.* A little root.

Röpe, *n.* A large, stout cord. — *v. i.* To draw out in a slender string.

Röpe-dän'cer, *n.* One who dances on a rope extended in the air. [*of ropes.*]

Röpe-mäk'er, *n.* A maker

Röpe-walk (-wawk), *n.* A long building where ropes are made.

Röpe-yärrn, *n.* Threads to be twisted into ropes.

Röp'i-ness (13), *n.* Stringiness; viscosity.

Röp'y, *a.* Stringy; viscous.

Röque-laur (rök'e-lör), *n.* A kind of squirt.

Rö'ral, *a.* Pertaining to dew.

Rö'ga-ry, *n.* A bed of roses; a string of beads for counting prayers.

Röge, *n.* A plant and flower of many species. — *v., imp. of Rise.*

Rö'ge-ate, *a.* Full of roses; resembling a rose; blooming.

Röge-büg, *n.* A kind of beetle that feeds on roses, and on the blossoms of various other plants.

Röge-ma-ry, *n.* A fragrant and aromatic plant.

Ro-gétte', *n.* An ornament made of ribbons.

Röge-wä'ter, *n.* Water

tinctured with roses by distillation.

Röge-wöod, *n.* A kind of wood much used in cabinet-work. It is obtained from several different kinds of trees.

Rös'in, *n.* Resin left after distilling turpentine.

Rös'i-ness, *n.* State of being rosy.

Rös'in-y, *a.* Partaking of rosy.
Röss, *n.* The external rough bark of a tree. [*officers.*]

Rös'ter, *n.* A list or register of **Rös'tral**, *a.* Resembling, or pertaining to, a beak.

Rös'trum, *n.* Beak of a ship; a platform for speakers.

Rös'gy, *a.* Like a rose; red as a rose; blooming.

Röt, *v.* To putrefy; to decay. — *n.* Putrefaction; decay; a fatal distemper in sheep.

Rö'ta-ry, } *a.* Turning like
Rö'ta-tive, } a wheel on its
Rö'ta-to-ry, } axis.

Rö'täte, *a.* Wheel-shaped. — *v. i.* To revolve round an axis, as a wheel.

Ro-tät'ion, *n.* A turning round on an axis, as a wheel; regular succession.

Röte, *n.* Repetition of words by memory.

Röt'tan (röt'tn), *a.* Putrid; decayed; unsound.

Röt'tan-ness, *n.* A putrid state; putrefaction.

Ro-tünd', *a.* Round; circular; spherical; complete.

Ro-tün'dä } (18), *n.* A build-
Ro-tün'do } ing circular
within and without.

Ro-tünd'ness, } *n.* Round-
Ro-tünd'i-ty, } ness; spher-
icity.

Roué (röb-ä'), *n.* A dissipated man; a debauchee.

Rouge (rösh), *n.* A red cosmetic. — *v. t.* To paint or tinge with rouge.

Rough (rüf), *a.* Having an uneven surface; coarse; harsh; rude; uncivil; loud and hoarse; tempestuous; stormy.

Rough-cäst (rüf'käst), *v. t.* To cover or plaster with a mixture of lime and shells or pebbles. — *n.* A rude model;

plaster mixed with shells or pebbles.

Rough-draw (rüf-), *v. t.* To draw coarsely.

Rough'en (rüf'n), *v.* To make or become rough.

Rough-hew (rüf'hü), *v. t.* To hew roughly or coarsely.

Roughly (rüf-), *adv.* Roughly; coarsely; harshly.

Rough'ness (rüf-), *n.* Roughness.

Rough'-aböd (rüf-), *a.* Having shoes armed with points; calked.

Equ-lätte' (röb-lät'), *n.* A game of chance. [*ing press.*]

Rounce, *n.* Handle of a printing-press.

Round, *a.* Spherical; circular; full; approximate. — *n.* A circle; a regular course. — *v.* To make or become round. — *prep.* About; on all sides of. — *adv.* On every side; circularly.

Round'a-bout', *a.* Indirect.

Round'e-läy, *n.* A kind of song or poem of very artificial structure.

Round'-head, *a.* A Puritan.

Round'ing, } *a.* Somewhat
Round'ish, } round.

Round'ly, *adv.* In a round form; openly; boldly.

Round'ness, *n.* Quality of being round; sphericity; roundness; openness.

Round'-röb'in, *n.* A petition or other writing with the names of the signers written in a circle around it.

Rouge, *v. t.* To wake from rest; to start; to excite.

Rout, *n.* Defeat, or confusion from defeat; a multitude; fashionable assembly. — *v. t.* To put to flight.

Route (röb't or rowt), *n.* A course or way.

Rou-tine' (röb-teen'), *n.* Round or course.

Röve, *v. i.* To ramble; to wander; to roam; to stroll.

Röv'er, *n.* One who roves; a wanderer; a pirate.

Row (rou), *n.* A riot.

Röw (rö), *n.* A line of things. — *v. t.* To impel with oars.

Row'el (rou'el), *n.* The little wheel of a spur; a seton. — *v. t.* (8) To insert a rowel in.

són, ör, dö, wölf, töb, töök; ärn, rye, pull; e, ä, soft; e, ä, hard; ag; exist; n as ng; thü.

Row'en (rou'en), *n.* Second growth of grass.
Rōw'er, *n.* One who rows.
Roy'al, *a.* Regal; kingly.
Roy'al-ist, *n.* An adherent to kingly government.
Roy'al-ly, *adv.* In a kingly manner.
Roy'al-ty, *n.* Office, state, or character of a king.
Rūb (7), *v. t.* To wipe; to scour. — *c. i.* To move along with pressure. — *n.* Friction; difficulty.
Rūb'ber, *n.* One who, or that which, rubs; a decisive game or games.
Rūb'bish, *n.* Waste matter; ruins; fragments.
Rū'bi-eūd, *a.* Inclining to redness.
Rū'bled, *a.* Red as a ruby.
Rū'ble, *n.* A silver and a gold coin of Russia.
Rū'bric, *a.* Red; placed in rubrics.
Rū'bric-al, *a.* In rubrics.
Rū'bric, *n.* Directions in a prayer-book as to the order of services.
Rū'bric-ate, *v. t.* To distinguish with red; to arrange as in a rubric.
Rū'by (19), *n.* A gem of a red color. — *a.* Of a red color.
Rue-tā'tion, *n.* A belching of wind from the stomach.
Rūd'der, *n.* The instrument by which a ship is steered.
Rūd'di-ness, *n.* Redness.
Rūd'dy, *a.* Of a red color; red; florid.
Rūde, *a.* Uncivilized; rough; coarse; harsh.
Rūde'ly, *adv.* Roughly; rudely.
Rūde'ness, *n.* Condition of being rude; unevenness; incivility; coarseness; incivility.
Rū'di-ment, *n.* First principle; element; first part of education.
Rū'di-mēnt'al, *a.* Pertaining to elements; elementary.
Rūe, *n.* A very bitter plant. — *v. t.* To lament; to regret; to be sorry for.
Rūe'ful (17), *a.* Sorrowful; mournful.
Rūff (1), *n.* A plaited cloth round the neck; ruff.
Rūff'ian (rūff'yan or rūff'i-

an), *n.* A boisterous, brutal fellow; a cut-throat. — *a.* Brutal; savage; vile.
Rūff'ian-ism (rūff'yan- or rūff'ian-), *n.* Act or conduct of a ruffian.
Rūff'le, *v. t.* To wrinkle; to plait, to discompose; to vex; to disturb. — *a.* A plaited article of dress; disturbance; roll of a drum.
Rū'fous, *a.* Reddish; brownish red.
Rūg, *n.* A coarse, nappy, woolen cloth; a mat.
Rūg'ged, *a.* Rough; harsh; crabbed; shaggy; robust.
Rūg'ged-ly, *adv.* In a rugged manner.
Rūg'ged-ness, *n.* Roughness; unevenness of surface; harshness.
Rū'in, *n.* Overthrow; destruction; remains of buildings, &c. — *v. t.* To destroy utterly; to demolish.
Rū'in-ous, *a.* Destructive; fatal; composed of ruins.
Rū'in-ous-ly, *adv.* In a ruinous manner. [rule.]
Rū'l'a-ble, *a.* Conformable to Rule.
Rū'le, *n.* That by which any thing is regulated; government; authority; an instrument for drawing lines. — *v. t.* To govern; to mark with lines. — *v. i.* To have power or command; to decide.
Rū'l'er, *n.* One who rules; a governor; an instrument for drawing lines.
Rūm, *n.* A spirituous liquor distilled from molasses.
Rūm'ble, *v. t.* To make a low, heavy, continued noise, like thunder.
Rūm'bling, *n.* A low, heavy, continuous sound.
Rū'mi-nant, *a.* Chewing the cud. — *n.* An animal that chews the cud.
Rū'mi-nāte, *v. i.* To chew the cud; to meditate.
Rū'mi-nā'tion, *n.* Act of ruminating; meditation.
Rūm'mage, *n.* A close search. — *v. t.* To search or examine thoroughly.
Rū'mor (23), *n.* A flying or popular report or story. — *v. t.* To report.


Rūmp, *n.* End of the bone and parts adj buttocks.
Rūm'ple, *v. t.* To w. to make uneven. — wrinkle; an irregular.
Rūn, *v. i.* or *t.* [imp. I RUN; p. p. RUN] T. with rapidity; to fl. melt; to form in a m. *n.* Flow; course; small stream; resul usual demands on a l
Rūn'a-gāte, { *n.* A fu
Rūn'a-wāy, { deserter gade.
Rūn'dle, *n.* Round of
Rūng, *imp.* & *p. p.* of
Rūn'let, *n.* A small st
Rūn'ner, *n.* One who a messenger; a p which a sled slides.
Rūn'net, *n.* See Rūn
Rūnt, *a.* A stunted ar
Rū-pee' (18), *n.* An I dian coin; the silver is 46 cents, and the dollars.
Rūpt'ure, *n.* A brea burst; hernia. — *v.* break; to burst.
Rū'ral, *a.* Belonging country; rustic.
Rūse, *n.* Artifice; stra
Rūsh (18), *n.* A viole tion or course; a pl *v. t.* To pass or mov vehemence.
Rūsh'-light (-lit), *n.* die with a wick mac rush.
Rūsh'y, *a.* Aboundin
Rūsk, *n.* A species of
Rūse, or **Rūse**, *a.* Pert to Russia. — *n.* The gauge of the Russian
Rū'set, *n.* Of a r brown color.
Rū'set, { *n.* An a
Rū'set-ing, { a russet
Rū'slan (rūsh'en or r) *a.* Pertaining to Rus *n.* A native, or the lan of Russia.
Rūst, *n.* A crust which on metals. — *v. i.* To rust. — *v. t.* To rusty.
Rūst'le (5), *a.* Rural; inelegant; simple. — inhabitant of the cou

Rústic-íte, v. To reside in, or banish to, the country.
Rústic-ítion, n. Residence in, or banishment to, the country.
Rústic-ít-y, n. Rustic manners; rudeness; simplicity.
Rúst-i-ness, n. State or quality of being rusty.

Rústic (rú'stí), v. i. To make a quick succession of small sounds, like the rubbing of silk cloth or dry leaves.
Rúst'y, a. Covered with rust.
Rúst, n. Track worn by a wheel. — **v. i.** To seek copulation. [of turnip.
Rúst-bá-gá, n. A variety

Rúth, n. Pity; tenderness.
Rúth/less, a. Cruel; pitiless.
Rúth/less-ly, adv. Without pity; cruelly.
Rúst'y, a. Full of rats; lustful; malicious.
Rúe (rú), n. A kind of grain.
Rúst, n. A peasant in the East Indies.

S.

SÁB'A-ÓTH, or Sa-bá'-óth, n. Armies; hosts.
Sáb-ba-tá'-ri-an, a. Pertaining to the Sabbath. — **n.** A strict observer of the Sabbath; one who regards the seventh day as holy.
Sáb-bath, n. The day of religious rest; Sunday.
Sáb-bát'e, } a. Pertaining
Sáb-bát'e-al, } to the Sabbath.
Sá'ber } (29),
Sá'bre } n. A  **Saber.**
 sword with a broad blade.
Sá'bi-an, n. A worshiper of the sun, moon, and stars.
Sá'ble, n. An animal of the weasel kind, and its fur. — **a.** Dark; black.
Sáe (5), n. A little bag or receptacle for some animal or vegetable fluid.
Sáe'cha-rine, a. Pertaining to, or having the qualities of, sugar.
Sáe'cha-roid, } a. Having
Sáe'cha-roid'al, } a texture
 like that of loaf sugar.
Sáe'er-dó'tal, a. Priestly.
Sá'chem, n. An Indian chief.
Sáck (5), n. A bag; pillage of a town; a loose upper garment; a sweet wine. — **v. t.** To pillage; to plunder.
Sáck'but, n. A brass wind instrument of music. [sacks
Sáck'elóth, n. Cloth for Sác'ra-ment, **n.** A solemn religious ordinance, especially the Lord's Supper.
Sáe'ra-ment'al, a. Pertaining to a sacrament.

Sá'ered, a. Pertaining to God or religion. — **SYN.** Holy; divine; consecrated.
Sá'ered-ly, adv. Religiously.
Sá'ered-ness, n. State or quality of being sacred.
Sa-crí'fice, a. Used in sacrifice.
Sáe'ri-fice (-fis), v. t. To offer to God in worship; to destroy; to give up with loss. — **n.** An offering to God; any loss incurred.
Sáe'ri-fí'cial (-fish'al), a. Pertaining to sacrifice.
Sáe'ri-lege, n. A violation of sacred things.
Sáe'ri-lé'gi-ous, a. Violating sacred things; involving sacrilege; profane; impious.
Sáe'ri-lé'gi-ous-ly, adv. In violation of sacred things; impiously; profanely.
Sáe'ris-tan, n. A sexton.
Sáe'ris-ty, n. A vestry room.
Sád, a. Borrowful; gloomy; cheerless; grave.
Sád'den (sád'dn), v. To make or become sad.
Sád'dle, n. A seat for the back of a horse. — **v. t.** To put a saddle on. [dles
Sád'dler, n. A maker of saddles and harnesses.
Sád'dler-y, n. Materials for saddles and harnesses.
Sád'dle-tree, n. The frame of a saddle.
Sád'du-gee, n. One of a Jewish sect which denied the resurrection. [iron
Sád'd-ron (-furn), n. A flat
Sád'dy, adv. In a sad manner; sorrowfully; gloomily. [sad
Sád'ness, n. State of being

Sáfe, a. Free from danger; secure. — **n.** A place to secure provisions, money, &c.
Sáfe'con-duct, n. A convoy or guard; a pass or warrant of security.
Sáfe'guard, n. A thing that protects; a defense; a passport; a safe-conduct.
Sáfe'y, adv. Securely.
Sáfe'ty (10), n. Freedom from danger or loss; security.
Sáfe'ty-valve, n. A valve by which a steam-boiler is preserved from bursting.
Sáffron, n. A plant bearing a yellow flower. — **a.** Like saffron.
Ság, v. i. To sag; to incline.
Sa-gá'ci-ous, a. Of keen penetration and judgment; acute; sage; wise.
Sa-gá'ci-ous-ly, adv. With sagacity; sagely.
Sa-gá-ci-ty, n. Quick discernment; penetration.
Ság'a-móre, n. An Indian chief; a sachem.
Ságe, a. Wise; sagacious; discreet. — **n.** A wise man; a plant or herb. [ly.
Ságe'ly, adv. Wisely; acutely.
Ság'it-tal, a. Pertaining to an arrow.
Ság'it-tá'-ri-us, n. The archer; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.
Sá'go, n. Granulated starch from a species of palm.
Said (séd, lá), imp. & p. p. of Say.
Sáil, n. A ship's canvas; a ship of any kind; an excursion on the water. — **v. i.**

or *t.* To be conveyed on the water, with or without sails; to fly through; to manage, as a vessel.

Sail/-cloth, *n.* Canvas used for making sails.

Sail/-loft, *n.* A loft or room where sails are made.

Sail/or, *n.* A seaman.

Sail/-yard, *n.* Yard or spar on which sails are extended.

Saint, *n.* One eminent for piety; a holy person. — *v. t.* To make a saint of; to canonize.

Saint/ed, *a.* Holy; sacred.

Saint/-like, } *a.* Resembling

Saint/ly, } a saint.

Sake, *n.* Final cause; purpose; end; reason.

Sail, *n.* Sait.

Sail/a-ble (11), *a.* Fit for sale.

Sail/a-ble-ness, *n.* State of being salable.

Sail/-cloth, *a.* Lustful; lewd.

Sail/ad, *n.* Food of raw herbs.

Sail/a-mān/der, *n.* A small reptile allied to the lizard and the frog, formerly thought to be able to live in fire.

Sail/a-ried, *a.* Having a salary.

Sail/a-ry (19), *n.* A stated allowance for services.

Sale, *n.* Act of selling; market; demand.

Sail/e-rā'tus, *n.* A bi-carbonate of potash, used in cookery.

Sales/man (21), *n.* One employed to sell goods.

Sail/ie, *a.* Designating a law which excludes females from the throne.

Sail/-ent, *a.* Shooting out or up; hence, prominent.

Sail/-f/a-ble (13), *a.* Capable of becoming a salt.

Sail/-fy, *v. t.* To form into a salt, as a base.

Sa-line/, or Sā/line, *a.* Salt; consisting of, or containing, salt. — *n.* A salt spring.

Sa-li/vā, *n.* The fluid secreted in the mouth; spittle.

Sa-li/val, } *a.* Secreting sa-

Sail/-va-ry, } liva, as the glands.

Sail/-vāte, *v. t.* To excrete an unusual discharge of saliva in, as by the use of mercury.

Sail/-vā'tion, *n.* A continued unnatural flow of saliva.

Sail/ōw, *a.* Of a pale, sickly, yellow color. — *n.* A tree or shrub of the willow kind.

Sail/ōw-ness, *n.* Paleness tinged with a dark yellow.

Sail/ly, *n.* A sudden eruption; wild gayety. — *v. i.* To leap or rush out.

Sail/ly-pōrt, *n.* A gate through which troops sally.

Sail/ma-gūn'di, *n.* Chopped meat and pickled herring, seasoned with oil, vinegar, &c.

Sail/mon (sām/un), *n.* A large fish, of a yellowish red color.

Sa-loon', *n.* A spacious and elegant apartment.

Sail/si-fy, *n.* A garden plant.

Salt, *n.* A substance used for seasoning food; an old sailor; a combination of an acid with a base. — *v. t.* To sprinkle with salt.

Salt-tā'tion, *n.* Act of leaping.

Salt/a-to-ry, *a.* Leaping or dancing, or used therein.

Salt/-cē/lar, *n.* A small dish for salt at table.

Salt/ern, *n.* A salt-work.

Salt/ish, *a.* Somewhat salt.

Salt/ness, *n.* Taste of salt.

Salt-pē'ter, } *n.* A mineral

Salt-pē'tre, } salt composed of nitric acid and potash.

Salt/rheum (-rym), *n.* An affection of the skin.

Sa-lū/bri-ōus, *a.* Healthful.

Sa-lū/bri-ty, *n.* Healthfulness; wholesomeness.

Sail/u-ta-ry, *a.* Promoting health or safety.

Sail/u-tā'tion, *n.* Act of greeting another. — *SYN.* Greeting; salute; address.

Sa-lū'ta-tō-ri-an, *n.* A student who pronounces the salutatory oration at Commencement.

Sa-lū'ta-to-ry, *a.* Containing salutations or a welcome.

Sa-lū'te', *v. t.* To greet; to hail; to kiss; to honor. — *n.* Act of saluting; a kiss; discharge of cannon.

Sail/va-ble, *a.* Capable of being saved.

Sail/vāge, *n.* Reward for saving a ship or its cargo.

Sail-vā'tion, *n.* 1. ling; preservative

Salve (sālv), *n.* A for covering wound

Sail/ver, *n.* A plat to present oneself

Sail/vo, *n.* (pl. Sā) naval salute; a v

Sāme, *n.* Identical

Sāme/ness, *n.* Identical

Sāme/ness, *n.* near resemblance

Sāme/ness, *n.* ity; correspondence

Sā/mi-el, *n.* A wind from the Arabia; the simo

Sāmp, *n.* Maine bro and boiled with a

Sāmp/shire (or s) A plant growing shore, and used a

Sāmp/le, *n.* A sp

Sāmp/ler, *n.* A ac needle-work; pat

Sān/a-ble, *a.* Cap ing healed; cura

Sān/a-tive, } *a.*

Sān/a-to-ry, } cur

Sān/e-ti-fi-cā'tion sanctifying.

Sān/e-ti-fi'er, *n.* sanctifies; the H

Sān/e-ti-fy (13), *v.* sacred or holy; from violation.

Sān/e-ti-mō'n-i-ōs peering holy; sal

Sān/e-ti-mo-ny, critical devoutness

Sān/e'tion, *n.* T confirms; solemn tion. — *v. t.* To rat

Sān/e'ti-ty, *n.* Hol ty; religious binc

Sān/e'tu-a-ry, *n.* place; house of place of refuge.

Sān/e'tum, *n.* A) treat for privacy.

Sānd, *n.* Fine p stony matter. — sprinkle with sand.

Sān'dal, *n.* A kind of shoe or slipper.

Sān'dal-wōd, *n.* A yellow, frag

ern wood, and the tree producing it.
Sand'i-ness, *n.* State of being sandy or of a sandy color.
San'di-ver, *n.* A whitish scum on melted glass.
Sand'stone, *n.* A rock made of sand more or less firmly united.
Sand'wich, *n.* Pieces of bread and butter with a slice of meat between them.—*v. t.* To make into a sandwich, or into something like one; to interlard.
San'dy, *a.* Full of sand; of the color of sand.
Sane, *a.* Sound in mind; not deranged; whole; healthy.
Sang, *imp. of Sing.*
Sang'ar-ree, *n.* Sweetened and spiced wine and water.
Sang-froid (*sang-froy*), *n.* Cool blood; indifference.
Sang'guif'er-ous, *a.* Conveying blood.
Sang'guif-ry, *v. t.* To produce blood.
Sang'ui-na-ry, *a.* Bloody; eager to shed blood; cruel.
Sang'guine (*sang'gwin*), *a.* Red, like blood; full of blood; confident; full of hope. [confidence].
Sang'guine-ly, *adv.* With sang'guif'er-ous, *a.* Abounding with blood.
San'he-drim, *n.* The supreme council of the Jews.
Sani-ty, *n.* A thin, watery fluid from a wound.
Sani-ous, *a.* Pertaining to, or emitting, sanies.
Sani-ta-ry, *a.* Pertaining to health. [mind].
Santi-ty, *n.* Soundness of **Sank**, *imp. of Sink.*
San'scrit, } *n.* The ancient
San'skrit, } language of Hindostan.
Sap, *n.* Vital juice of plants.—*v. t.* To undermine; to subvert by digging.
Sap'id, *a.* Well tasted; having a relish; savory. [ness].
Sap'id'i-ty, *n.* Taste; savor.
Sap'ience, *n.* Wisdom.
Sap'ient, *a.* Wise; sagacious.
Sap'less, *a.* Having no sap; dry; withered.
Sap'ling, *n.* A young tree.

Sap'o-ná-ceeds, *a.* Having the qualities of soap; soapy.
Sa-pón'i-ty, *v. t.* To convert into soap.
Sap'or, *n.* Taste; savor; savor; relish.
Sap'o-rific, *a.* Giving flavor.
Sap'phic (*sáphik*), *a.* Pertaining to Sappho, a Grecian poetess.
Sap'phire (*sá'fir or sá'fur*), *n.* A precious stone.
Sap'phir-ine (*sá'fur-in*), *a.* Made of, or like, sapphires.
Sap'py, *a.* Full of sap; juicy.
Sap'sa-go, *n.* Swiss cheese.
Sar'a-band, *n.* A grave Spanish dance.
Sar'casm, *n.* Bitter reproach.
Sar-cás'tic, } *a.* Bitterly
Sar-cás'tic-al, } satirical;
seemingly severe.
Sar-cás'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In a sarcastic manner.
Sar'cet, *n.* A fine, thin silk, used for linings, &c.
Sar-cóp'h'a-gous, *a.* Flesh-eating. [carniv.]
Sar-cóp'h'a-gus, *n.* A stone.
Sar'di-us, *n.* A precious stone; a carnelian.
Sar-dón'ic, *a.* Forced, heartless, or bitter;—said of a laugh or smile.
Sar'do-nyx, *n.* A precious stone of a reddish yellow color, allied to the onyx.
Sar'sa-pa-ril'ia, *n.* A species of medicinal plant.
Sash (18), *n.* An ornamental belt or band; a window-frame.
Sas'sa-fría, *n.* A certain tree that has an aromatic bark.
Sat, *imp. of Sit.*
Sat'an, *n.* The great adversary of man; the devil.
Sa-tán'ic, } *a.* Having the
Sa-tán'ic-al, } qualities of Satan; very wicked.
Satch'el, *n.* A little sack or bag for books and papers.
Sate, *v. t.* To satisfy; to glut; to satiate; to surfeit.
Sat'el-lite, *n.* A small planet revolving round a larger; an obsequious attendant.
Sat'i-ate (*sá'shi-át*), *v. t.* To fill or gratify to the utmost.—**SYN.** To satisfy; content; sate.

Sat'i-ate, *a.* Filled to satiety.
Sat'i'e-ty, *n.* Fullness beyond desire or pleasure.
Sat'in, *n.* A glossy silk.
Sat'in-ét, *n.* A wooden cloth.
Sat'ire (*in Eng. sá'tur*), *n.* A discourse or poem containing severe censure; trenchant wit.
Sat'iric, } *a.* Censorious;
Sat'iric-al, } sarcastic; severe in language.
Sat'iric-al-ly, *adv.* With satire. [satire].
Sat'ir-ist, *n.* One who writes satire.
Sat'ir-ize, *v. t.* To make the object of satire.
Sat'is-fac'tion, *n.* Content; gratification of desire; that which satisfies.
Sat'is-fac'to-ri-ly, *adv.* So as to give content.
Sat'is-fac'to-ry, *a.* Giving content; making amends.
Sat'is-fy'er (18), *n.* One who gives satisfaction.
Sat'is-fy, *v. t.* To content; to discharge, as a debt, &c.; to give assurance to.
Sat'rap, or **Sá'trap**, *n.* Governor of a province in ancient Persia.
Sat'ra-ble, *a.* Capable of being saturated.
Sat'ur-ate, *v. t.* To cause to become completely soaked.
Sat'ur-ation, *n.* State of being saturated.
Sat'ur-day, *n.* The last day of the week.
Sat'urn, *n.* A remote planet.
Sat'ur-ná'l-i-a, *n. pl.* Festival of Saturn; unrestrained license and merriment.
Sat'ur-ná'l-i-an, *a.* Riotously merry; dissolute.
Sat'ur-nine, *a.* Grave; heavy; gloomy; dull; phlegmatic.
Sat'yr, *n.* A fabulous sylvan deity, half man, half goat.
Sauce, *n.* Something eaten with food to improve its relish.—*v. t.* To apply sauce to; to be impudent or saucy to.
Sauce'box, *n.* A saucy fellow.
Sau'cer, *n.* A vessel for a teacup.
Sau'ci-ly, *adv.* Impudently.
Sau'cy, *a.* Pert; impudent.

sac, ór, éq, wól, tób, tób; árn, rye, pull; g, g, soft; a, g, hard; ag; exist; u as ng; thin

Sāun'ter (sān'ter), *v. t.* To wander about idly.
Sāun'ter-er, *n.* One who saunters; or wanders about.
Sāu'ri-an, *n.* A reptile of the lizard kind.
Sāu'sage, *n.* A roll of minced and highly seasoned meat stuffed into a skin.
Sāv'a-ble (11), *a.* Capable of being saved.
Sāv'age, *a.* Uncivilized; barbarous; cruel. — *n.* An uncivilized person; one who delights in cruelty. [*ly.*]
Sāv'age-ly, *adv.* Barbarously.
Sāv'age-ness, *n.* Barbarousness; cruelty; wildness.
Sāv'age-ry, *n.* Barbarity.
Sa-vān'nā (18), *n.* An open meadow or plain.
Savant (sā'vōng'), *n.* A man of learning.
Sāve, *v. t.* To preserve; to rescue; to spare; to except. — *v. i.* To avoid expense.
Sāv'ing, *a.* Frugal; economical. — *n.* That which is saved. — *prep.* With the exception of.
Sāv'lor (33), *n.* One who Sāv'lours; preserves; our Lord Jesus Christ; the Redeemer.
Sā'vor (38), *n.* Taste; relish; odor; smell; scent. — *v. t.* To have a taste or smell.
Sā'vor-i-ness, *a.* A pleasing taste or smell. [*vor.*]
Sā'vor-less, *a.* Wanting sā'vor-y, *a.* Pleasing to the taste or smell.
Sa-voy', *n.* A kind of cabbage.
Saw, *n.* An instrument to cut boards, &c.; a saying; a proverb. — *v. t. or i.* [*imp. SAWED; p. p. SAWED, SAWN.*] To cut or divide with a saw.
Saw'-pit, *n.* A pit for a man to stand in when sawing timber placed over it.
Saw'yer, *n.* One whose occupation is to saw wood, &c.
Sāx'i-fragē, *n.* A hardy plant growing on or among rocks.
Sāx'on (or sāks'n), *a.* Pertaining to the Saxons. — *n.* The language of the Saxons.
Sāy (14), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.*

SAID] To speak; to utter; to tell; to affirm; to recite; to report. — *n.* A speech; something said.
Sāy'ing, *n.* An expression; sentence uttered; a maxim.
Scāb, *n.* Incrustation over a sore or wound.
Scāb'bard, *n.* Case or sheath of a sword.
Scāb'bed, *a.* Covered with scabs; paltry; vile.
Scāb'by, *n.* Full of scabs.
Scā'bi-ōus, *a.* Consisting of scabs; scabby.
Scā'broūs, *a.* Having short, hard points; rough; rugged.
Scā'fold, *n.* A staging for workmen, or for the execution of a criminal.
Scā'fold-ing, *n.* Frame or structure for temporary support.
Scā'l-iō'la (skā-yō'-), *n.* A species of stucco made to imitate marble.
Scā'l-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being scaled.
Scā-lāde', *n.* Assault with ladders on a besieged place.
Scāld, *v. t.* To burn by a hot liquid or steam. — *n.* A burning with hot liquor or steam; scurf on the head.
Scāld, *n.* An old Norse bard or poet.
Scāld'-hēad, *n.* An eruptive disorder of the hairy scalp.
Scāld'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the scalds.
Scāle, *n.* Dish of a balance; one of the membranous or bony pieces forming the covering of a fish; graduation; gamut. — *v. t.* To strip of scales; to mount by or as if by a ladder. — *v. i.* To clear off scales; to take off in thin layers.
Scā-lēne', *a.* Having three sides and angles unequal.
Scā'li-ness, *n.* State or quality of being scaly.
Scā'll'ion, *n.* A plant allied to the onion.
Scā'lop (skōl'-), *n.* A marine shell-fish; a curved indentation on the edge of any thing. — *v. t.* To cut the edge of into segments of circles.

Scālp, *n.* The head.
Scālp'el, *n.* off the sea.
Scā'ly, *a.* scaly; rough.
Scān'ble, *n.*
Scān'mo-u an insipid from it.
Scāmp, *n.*
Scāmp'er, *n.* speed or h.
Scān (7), *v.* closely;
 counting;
Scān'dal, *n.* grace; def.
Scān'dal-ize report; ca.
Scān'dal-ize to defame
Scān'dal-ize to reputat
Scān'dal-ize gracefully
Scān'ning,
 ing a ver
 pendent fee
Scān'tion,
 ning verse
Scān-sō'r-i
Scānt, *v.*
 straiten; t
a. Scarc
adv. Not
Scānt'ly,
Scānt'ly,
Scānt'ness
Scānt'ness
Scānt'ling,
 of timber.
Scānt'y, *n.*
 sparing;
Scāpe, *n.* from the g
 the fructif
Scāpe'-gō
 suffers for
 others.
Scāpe'-grā
 less, hair-l
Scāp'u-lā, *n.*
 The shoul
Scāp'u-lar,
 the shoul
Scāp'u-lar
 ecclesiast
Scā, *a.* Ma
v. t. To
Scā, *a.* I
 not abund

Scarcely, *adv.* Hardly; with difficulty.

Scarcity, *n.* Deficiency; want; lack; dearth.

Scare, *v. t.* To terrify suddenly; to frighten; to affright.

Scarecrow, *n.* A thing set up to frighten birds.

Scarf (18), *n.* A loom covering of cloth; part cut away from a timber to make it form a joint with another.

— *v. t.* To throw on loosely; to cut a scarf on, as for a joint on timber.

Scarf-skin, *n.* Outer thin skin; cuticle.

Scarf-incision, *n.* A slight incision of the skin.

Scarf-incisor, *n.* An instrument for scarifying.

Scarf-ty, *v. t.* To scratch and cut, as the skin.

Scarlatina, *n.* Scarlet fever.

Scarlatina, *n.* Pertaining to the scarlet fever.

Scarlet, *n.* An orange-red color. — *a.* Of an orange-red color.

Scarlet fever, *n.* A contagious disorder, characterized by a scarlet rash.

Scarp, *n.* Interior slope of a ditch nearest the parapet.

Scathe, *v. t.* To do harm; to injure; to damage; to destroy.

Scatheless, *a.* Without harm.

Scatter, *v. f.* To spread thinly; to disperse; to dissipate; to strew about.

Scavenger, *n.* One employed to clean streets.

Scene, *n.* A stage; subordinate part of a play; a curtain; exhibition; place of exhibition.

Scenery, *n.* Painted representation of the scenes in a play; appearance of places; landscape.

Scenic, or **Scenic**, *a.* Dramatic; theatrical.

Scenographic, *a.* Drawn in perspective.

Scenography, *n.* Representation in perspective.

Scent, *n.* Odor; smell; sense

of smell. — *v. t.* To smell; to perfume. [smell.]

Scentless, *a.* Having no smell.

Scepter, *n.* Ensign of royalty; sceptre.

Sceptic, *n.* See **Skeptic**.

Schedule (skéd'yul), *n.* An inventory of property, debts, &c. — **SYN.** List; catalogue.

Scheme (skēm), *n.* A plan; project; contrivance. — *v. t.* To plan; to contrive.

Schemer, *n.* A projector; schemist, *a.* contriver.

Seign (sēm), *n.* Division or separation, especially in a church.

Schism (sizm), *n.* A plan; project; contrivance. — *v. t.* To plan; to contrive.

Schism (sizm), *n.* Division or separation, especially in a church.

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Schism (sizm), *n.* Division or separation, especially in a church.

shadows as they fall naturally. [hip.]

Sciatic, *a.* Affecting the sciatic nerve. Rheumatism in the hip.

Science, *n.* Knowledge; collection of general principles; philosophical knowledge.

Scientific, *a.* According to, or based on, science.

Scientist, *n.* A person who practices science.

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Scientist, *n.* A person who practices science.

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Scor-bu'tle, *a.* Diseased with scurvy. [*surface.*]

Scórch, *v. t.* To burn on the

Scóre, *n.* A notch; a tally-

mark; twenty; a reckoning;

account. — *v. t.* To notch;

to cut; to mark; to charge.

Scó'ri-á, *n.* Dross; recre-

ment; slag.

Scó'ri-fi-cá'tion, *n.* Act of

reducing to dross. [*scoria.*]

Scó'ri-fy, *v. t.* To reduce to

Scórn, *n.* Extreme and pas-

sionate contempt. — *v. t.* To

hold in extreme contempt.

Scórn'er, *n.* One who scorns;

a scoffer.

Scórn'ful (17), *a.* Full of

scorn; disdainful; contempt-

uous. [*scorn.*]

Scórn'ful-ly, *adv.* With

Scó'ri-pi-on, *n.* A

reptile; sign in

the zodiac.

Scó't, *n.* A na-

tive of Scot- Scorpion.

land; a tax or fine.

Scó'tch, *a.* Pertaining to Scot-

land. — *v. t.* To stop, as a

wheel, from rolling back;

to cut slightly.

Scó'tch'-cól'lops, *n. pl.* Veal

cut into small pieces.

Scó't'-free, *a.* Excused from

payment. [*the Scots.*]

Scó't'ti-gism, *n.* An idiom of

Scotland or to the Scots.

Scoun'drel, *n.* A mean,

worthless fellow; a rascal.

Scoun'drel-ism, *n.* Conduct

of a scoundrel.

Scour, *v. t.* To clean by rub-

bing hard.

Scó'urge (skúrj), *n.* A whip;

a lash; punishment. — *v. t.*

To whip severely.

Scó'ur'ger, *n.* One who

scourges or punishes.

Scout, *n.* One sent to dis-

cover the movements and

condition of an enemy; a

spy. — *v. i.* To act as a

scout. — *v. t.* To sneer at.

Seow, *n.* A large flat-bot-

tommed boat.

Seowl, *v. t.* To wrinkle the

brows in displeasure. — *n.*

A wrinkling of the brows

in frowning.

Seráb'ble, *v. t. or i.* To

scrape rudely; to scramble;

to scrawl; to scribble.

Serág, *n.* Something lean

and thin; a neck-piece of

meat.

Serág'ged, *a.* Broken; lean

Serág'gy, *a.* and rough.

Serág'gi-ness, *n.* Rugged-

ness of surface; leanness.

Serám'ble, *v. t. or i.* To clamber

with hands and knees. — *n.*

Act of scrambling or climb-

ing. [*scrambles.*]

Serám'bler, *n.* One who

Seráp, *n.* A little piece; a

fragment; a crumb; a bit.

Seráp'-book, *n.* A blank

book for extracts.

Serípe, *v. t.* To rub with a

rough tool. — *v. i.* To make

an awkward bow. — *n.* A

disagreeable predicament.

Seráp'er, *n.* An instrument

for scraping and cleaning.

Será'tch, *v. t. or i.* To rub

and tear the surface of. —

n. A slight wound; a sort

of wig; (*pl.*) dry scabs be-

tween a horse's heel and

pastern joint.

Seráwl, *v. t. or i.* To write

or mark awkwardly. — *n.*

Hasty, bad writing. [*ed.*]

Seráw'ny, *a.* Meagre; wast-

Seréak, *v. n.* To creak, as a

door or wheel. — *n.* A creak-

ing.

Seréam, *v. i.* To utter a sud-

den, shrill cry. — *n.* A shrill

outcry; a screech.

Seréech, *v. i.* To shriek; to

scream. — *n.* A harsh, shrill

cry; a scream.

Seréed, *n.* A wooden rule for

running moldings.

Seréen, *v. t.* To conceal; to

shelter; to defend; to pass

through a screen. — *n.*

Something that shelters, or

shuts off view, &c.; a parti-

tion; a long, coarse sieve.

Serew (skry), *n.*

A cylinder, or a

cylindrical per-

foration, grooved

spirally, used for

various pur-

poses. — *v. t.* To

fasten with a

Screw.

Serib'ble, *v. t. or i.* To write

without care. — *n.* Careless

writing. [*er.*]

Serib'bler, *n.* A petty writ-

Seribe, *n.* A writer; notary;

clerk; a Jewish doctor or

teacher of the law.

Serimp, *v. t.* To contract; to

shorten; to scant. [*of stock.*]

Serip, *n.* A bag; a certificate

Seript, *n.* Type in the form

of written letters.

Script Type.

Scriptúr'al, *a.* Contained

in, or according to the

Scriptures.

Scriptú're, *n.* The Old and

New Testaments.

Serive'ner, *n.* One who

draws contracts or other

writings.

Seró'u-lá, *a.* A disease affect-

ing the lymphatic glands,

especially those of the neck.

Seró'u-ló's, *a.* Diseased

with scrofula. [*up.*]

Seró'll (1), *n.* A writing called

Serúb, *n.* A worn brush; a

mean drudge. — *v. t. or i.* To

rub hard with something

coarse.

Serúb'by, *a.* Small and

mean; stunted in growth.

Serúp'le, *n.* A doubt; hesi-

tation; a weight of 20 grains.

— *v. t. or i.* To doubt; to

hesitate.

Serúp'u-ló's-í-ty, *n.* Quality

of being scrupulous.

Serúp'u-ló's, *a.* Hesitating

or doubtful; careful; cau-

tious; conscientious.

Serúp'u-ló's-ly, *adv.* With

doubt or anxiety.

Serúp'ti-ná's, *v. t.* To exam-

ine or search closely.

Serúp'ti-ná'er, *n.* One who

searches closely.

Serúp'ti-ny, *n.* Close search.

Serú-toire' (skry-twó'r), *n.*

A case of drawers for papers.

Seú'd, *v. t.* To be driven with

haste. — *n.* A low thin

cloud driven by the wind.

Seú'fle, *n.* A confused quar-

rel or contest. — *v. t.* To

strive with close grapple.

Seú'fler, *n.* One who scraf-

fls.

Seú'll, *n.* A short car; a

boat. — *v. t.* To impel, as

á, é, í, ó, ú, *y*, long; ä, ê, î, ô, ü, *y*, short; cäre, cär, ásk, all, whet; ére, yell, tíme; píque, flue;

boat, by turning an ear the stern.

Il'er-y, *n.* A place for wiping kitchen utensils, and doing dirty work.

Il'ion, *n.* A menial servant in the kitchen. [*area*]

lpt'or, *n.* One who sculpt-lpt'f're, *n.* Art of carving case or wood into images; wood work. — *v. t.* To carve; to cut; to engrave.

m, *n.* Froth or impurities on the surface of liquor.

o, *t.* To take the scum on; to skim.

p'per, *n.* A hole or channel cut through the side of a ship to discharge water from its deck.

p'per-nail, *n.* A nail with a broad head.

rf, *n.* A dry scab; measly skin. [*being scurfy*]

rfl-ness (13), *n.* State of r'fy, *a.* Having scurf.

r'f'le, [*a.* Grossly opposite;] *prohibitions*;

w; mean. [*sive language*]

r'f'f'ly, *n.* Vulgar, abusive.

r'f'f'ly, *adv.* [*basely*]

r'vy, *n.* A disease. — *a.* r'vy; low; mean; vile.

rch'on, *n.* An ornamental bit of brass plate, perforated with a key-hole.

'ti-form, *a.* Having the form of a shield.

't'le, *n.* A metal pali for sale; a hatchway; opening the roof of a house furnished with a lid. — *v. i.* To sink by cutting a hole the bottom.

m'e-tar, *n.* See *Gimeter*.

the (st'h), *n.* An instrument for mowing grass.

(17), *n.* A large body of water, less than an ocean; the ocean; a high sea.

l-born, *a.* Born on the l-board, *n.* The sea-shore.

l-breeze, *n.* A current of r from the sea. [*sea*]

l-east, *n.* Shore of the l-cow, *n.* The walrus.

l'-e-ph'ant, *n.* A kind of seal.

S&a/-f&ar'er, *n.* A mariner; a seaman; a sailor.

S&a/-f&ar'ing, *a.* Following the business of a seaman.

S&a/-f&it (-fit), *n.* A naval engagement.

S&a/-f&it, *a.* Surrounded by the ocean.

S&a/-green, *a.* Having the color of sea-water.

S&a/-h&orse, *n.* The walrus; also, the hippopotamus.

S&al, *n.* A marine animal; a stamp with a device on it; wax impressed with a seal. — *v. t.* (8) To

fix a seal to; to fasten with a seal; to ratify; to confirm.

S&al'ing-w&ax, *n.* A substance for sealing letters.

S&am, *n.* The joining of two edges of cloth; any line of junction. — *v. t.* To make a seam on or of; to mark with something like a seam.

S&a/-man (21), *n.* A sailor.

S&a/-man-ship, *n.* Skill in navigating.

S&a/-ness, *a.* Having no seam. [*light-house*]

S&a/-m&ark, *n.* A beacon; a S&a/-m&ew, *n.* A gull.

S&a/-stress, *n.* A woman whose occupation is sewing.

S&a/-ple, *n.* A dish of paste and meat.

S&a/-p&ort, *n.* A port or harbor on the sea-coast.

S&ar, *v. t.* To burn the surface of; to cauterize. — *a.* Dry; withered.

S&earch, *v. t.* To seek for; to look for; to inquire after. — *v. i.* To seek; to hunt. — *n.* A seeking; quest.

S&earch'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being searched.

S&earch'er, *n.* One who searches; a seeker; an inquirer.

S&earch'ing, *a.* Trying; close.

S&ear'ed-ness, *n.* State of being seared or hardened.

S&a/-r&oom, *n.* Ample distance from land.

S&a/-sh&ill, *n.* A marine shell.

S&a/-sh&ore, *n.* The coast of the sea or ocean.

S&a/-sick, *a.* Affected with nausea at sea.

S&a/-side, *n.* Land near the sea.

S&a/-son (s'z'm), *n.* A fit time; a brief period; a division of the year. — *v. t.* To render palatable; to spice; to dry, as timber.

S&a/-son-a-ble, *a.* Occurring in due season or in good time; opportune; timely.

S&a/-son-a-bly, *adv.* In due time; sufficiently early.

S&a/-son-ing, *n.* That which seasons; act of drying.

S&a/-weed, *n.* One of a class of marine plants.

S&a/-wor'th'i-ness (-w&rt'h'i-ty), *n.* Quality of being seaworthy; fitness for a voyage.

S&a/-wor'thy (-w&rt'h'i-ty), *a.* Able to encounter the violence of the sea.

S&eat, *n.* A chair; bench; place of sitting; mansion; abode. — *v. t.* To place on a seat. [*sea*]

S&a/-ward, *adv.* Toward the Se-b&e'ceous, *a.* Fat; like fat; yielding fatty secretions.

S&e'ant, *n.* A line that cuts another. — *a.* Cutting.

Se-c&de, *v. t.* To withdraw. *c. s.* Secant.

Se-c&der, *n.* One who secedes.

Se-c&e'sion (-s&eh'un), *n.* Act of seceding or withdrawing.

S&ack'al (s&ek'l), *n.* A small, delicious variety of pear.

Se-cl&ude, *v. t.* To shut up in retirement.

Se-cl&u'sion, *n.* Act of withdrawing; retirement; separation; withdrawal.

S&e'ond, *a.* Next to the first; inferior. — *n.* The next to the first; 60th part of a minute; attendant in a duel. — *v. t.* To support; to aid.

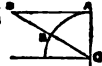
S&e'ond-a-ri-ly, *adv.* In a secondary manner or degree. [*nata*]


S&e'ond-a-ry, *a.* Subordi-

S&e'ond-h&and, *a.* Not new; previously owned by another. [*ond place*]


S&e'ond-ly, *adv.* In the second.

S&e'onds, *n. pl.* A coarse kind of flour.



Sé-cre-cy, *n.* Privacy; concealment.
Sé-cret, *a.* Concealed; secluded; hidden; unseen; private. — *n.* Something unknown or hidden.
Sé-cre-ta-ry, *n.* One who writes for others; head of a particular department of government; a piece of furniture for writing at.
Sé-cre-ta-ry-ship (13), *n.* Office of a secretary.
Se-crète', *v. t.* To remove from observation. — *SYN.* To hide; conceal.
Se-crétion, *n.* A separation of juices; fluid secreted.
Sé-cret-ly, *adv.* In a secret manner. [secretion.]
Sé-cre-tor-y, *a.* Performing
Séet, *n.* A religious denomination or school.
See-tá'-ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to a sect or to sects. — *n.* One of a sect. [tion to a sect.]
See-tá'-ri-an-ism, *n.* Devotion to a sect.
Séet'a-ris-t, { *n.* A follower of
Séet'a-ry, } a sect.
Séet'ile, *a.* Capable of being cut, especially of being cut smoothly.
Séet'ion, *n.* A cutting off; division; portion. [section.]
Séet'ion-al, *a.* Pertaining to a
Séet'or, *n.* Part of a circle between two radii and the included arc; a mathematical instrument.  *a b*, Sector.
Séet'u-lar, *a.* Worldly; not spiritual. — *n.* A layman.
Séet'u-lar-ize, *v. t.* To convert to a secular use.
Séet'u-lár'i-ty, { *n.* A world-
Séet'u-lar-ness, } ly disposition. [being secured.]
Se-cúr'a-ble, *a.* Capable of
Se-cúre', *a.* Free from fear or danger; safe. — *v. t.* To make safe. [be safe.]
Se-cúre'ly (10), *adv.* So as to
Se-cúr'i-ty (11), *n.* Freedom from danger; safety; pledge.
Se-dán', *n.* A portable covered vehicle for a single person.
Se-dáte', *a.* Calm; undisturbed; quiet. [posure.]
Se-dáte'ly, *adv.* With com-

Se-dáte'ness, *n.* Calmness; serenity.
Séd'a-tive, *a.* Allaying irritability and irritation. — *n.* A remedy that allays irritability and irritation.
Séd'en-ta-ri-ness, *n.* State of being sedentary.
Séd'en-ta-ry, *a.* Accustomed to sit much.
Sédge, *n.* A coarse grass.
Sédg'y, *a.* Pertaining to, or overgrown with, sedge.
Séd'i-ment, *n.* That which settles at the bottom; lees.
Séd'i-mént'a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, sediment; feculent.
Se-dít'ion (-dít'shun), *n.* Tumult; insurrection.
Se-dít'ious (-dít'shus), *a.* Engaged in sedition.
Se-dúce', *v. t.* To lead astray by evil arts; to corrupt.
Se-dú'cer, *n.* One who seduces or corrupts.
Se-dú'ci-ble, *a.* Capable of being seduced.
Se-dúe'tion, *n.* Leading astray from virtue.
Se-dúe'tive, *a.* Enticing to evil; tending to seduce.
Se-dúe'tive-ly, *adv.* By seduction. [seducence.]
Se-dú'il-ty, *n.* Great dil-
Séd'u-lóus, *a.* Very diligent.
Séd'u-lóus-ly, *adv.* With application; assiduously.
See, *n.* The seat of episcopal power; a diocese. — *v. t.* [imp. SAW; p. p. SEEN.] To perceive by the eye; to behold; to discover.
Seed, *n.* That which produces animals or plants; original; offspring; race.
Seed'-búd, *n.* The germ of fruit in embryo.
Seed'-cake, *n.* A sweet cake, containing aromatic seeds.
Seed'ling, *n.* A plant springing from a seed.
Seed'sman (21), *n.* One who deals in seeds.
Seed'-time, *n.* The season for sowing.
Seed'-vès'sel, *n.* A vessel containing seed.
Seed'y, *a.* Abounding with seeds; shabbily clothed.
Seek, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p.

SOUGHT.] To look for; to endeavor to find.
Seek'er, *n.* One who seeks or searches; an inquirer.
Seem, *v. i.* To appear; to have a show.
Seem'ing, *n.* Appearance; show; semblance. — *a.* Apparent; specious.
Seem'ing-ly, *adv.* In appearance; apparently.
Seem'ly, *a.* Becoming; decent; decorous; fit.
Seen, *p. p.* of *See*. Perceived.
Seer, *n.* One who foresees events; a prophet.
See'saw, *a.* A reciprocating motion up and down.
Seethe, *v. t.* To boil; to decoct.
Ség'ment, *n.* A  part cut off from a figure by a line or plane.
Ség're-gáte, *v. t.* *a c h*, *Seg-* To separate; to ment of a set apart. *circle.*
Ség're-gátion, *n.* Separation from others.
Séign-eú'-ri-al (sén-dú'-ri-al), *a.* Vested with large powers; manorial. [lord.]
Séign'lor (sén'yur), *n.* A
Séign'lor-age (sén'yur'-), *a.* A royal right; profit or percentage.
Séign'lor-y (sén'yur'-), *n.* A lordship; a manor.
Séine, *n.* A large fishing-net.
Séiz'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being seized; liable to seizure.
Séize, *v. t.* To take suddenly; to snatch; to grasp.
Séiz'in, *n.* Possession of an estate in freehold; thing possessed.
Séiz'ure, *n.* Act of seizing; the thing seized. [often.]
Séi'dom, *adv.* Rarely; not
Se-léet', *v. t.* To choose from a number; to call. — *a.* Taken from a number; well chosen.
Se-léet'ion, *n.* Act of selecting; choice.
Se-léet'man (21), *n.* A town officer; to manage the concerns of the town.
Sél'e-nóg'-ra-phy, *n.* A description of the surface of the moon.

á, é, í, ò, ú, ý, long; ä, ê, î, ô, ü, ý, short; cáre, càr, ásk, úll, whápt; öre, yúll, túrm; píque, fírm;

20), *pros.* or *a.* A person's distinct individual.

-son-gift', n. High union of one's powers or ornaments; vanity.

-do-n'al, n. Denial of social gratification.

-ea-beom', n. Good opinion of one's self; complacency.

-ev'i-dent, a. Needing proof; evident without of or reasoning.

-ex-ist'ent, a. Existing or by himself; solely.

-in-ter-est, n. Private need or advantage.

ish, a. Regarding one's interest solely.

ish-ly, adv. With undue love.

ish-ness, n. Regard to one's own interest solely.

love', n. Love of self.

same, a. Exactly the same; identical.

will', n. One's own will; obstinacy.

(1), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* *L.D.*] To transfer to another for an equivalent.

se, n. One who sells.


se, n. Edge of cloth edge, } woven so as to vent raveling.


se, pl. of Self.

seance, n. Seeming; w; likeness. [*yearly.*]

se-anu-al, a. Half-
se-brève, n. A whole e; the longest note now general use.


se-cle (-se/-), n. Half of a circle.


se-cion, n. A marked thus  Semicircle.


se-cion, n. A marked thus  Semicircle.


se-cion, n. A marked thus  Semicircle.


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se-cion, n. A marked thus  Semicircle.

se-cion, n. A marked thus  Semicircle.

se-cion, n. A marked thus  Semicircle.

Sém'i-tōne, n. Half a tone.

Sém'i-vow/el, n. A sound intermediate between a vowel and consonant, or the sign representing such a sound, as *w* and *y*.

Sém'pi-tér'nal, a. Everlasting. [*ing.*]

Sém'p'stress, n. See *Seamstress*.

Sén'ate, n. A council of senators; the upper branch of a legislature. [*a senate.*]

Sén'a-tor, n. A member of a legislature. [*a senator.*]

Sén'a-tó'ri-al, a. Pertaining to, or becoming, a senator.

Sén'a-tor-ship, n. The office or dignity of a senator.

Sé'nd, v. t. [*imp.* & *p. p.* *SEN't.*] To cause to go; to dispatch; to transmit.

Se-nés'cence, n. A growing old; decay by time.

Sén'es-chal (sén'e-shal), n. Steward. [*age; doting.*]

Sé'nile, a. Belonging to old age; old age; dotage.

Se-nil'i-ty, n. State of being senile; old age; dotage.

Sén'ior (sén'yur), n. One older than another; an aged person. — *a.* Older in age or office.

Sén'ior'i-ty, n. Priority in age or office.

Sén'ná, n. A plant the leaves of which are used as a cathartic. [*week.*]

Sén'night (sén'nit), n. A Son-sá'tion, *n.* Perception by the senses; state of excited interest.

Son-sá'tion-al, a. Attended by, or fitted to excite, great interest.

Sense, n. Faculty by which external objects are perceived; sensation; discernment; opinion; meaning.

Sense'less, a. Wanting sense; foolish; stupid.

Sén'si-bil'i-ty, n. Capability of sensation; acuteness of perception.

Sén'si-ble, a. Capable of perceptions; perceptible by the senses. — *SYN.* Intelligent; wise; reasonable; convinced; judicious.

Sén'si-bly, adv. Perceptibly; with good sense.

Sén'si-tive, a. Having sense or feeling.

Sén'si-tive-ly, adv. With nice sensibility.

Sén'si-tive-ness, n. State of being sensitive.

Sén'sy-al (sén'shy-), a. Affecting the senses; carnal; voluptuous.

Sén'sy-al-ism (-shy-), n. A state of subjection to sensual feelings or appetites.

Sén'sy-al-ist (-shy-), n. One devoted to sensuality.

Sén'sy-al'i-ty (-shy-), n. Free indulgence in carnal or sensual pleasures.

Sé'nt, imp. & p. p. of Sé'nd.

Sé'ntence, n. A judgment pronounced; doom; a short saying; a maxim; a period in writing. — *v. t.* To doom; to condemn.

Sen-tén'tial, a. Comprising sentences. [*plithy.*]

Sen-tén'ti-ous, a. Short and

Sen-tén'ti-ous-ly, adv. In a sententious manner.

Sén'tient, a. Having the faculty of sensation and perception.

Sén'ti-ment, n. A thought prompted by feeling; sensibility; opinion; a toast.

Sén'ti-mén't-al, a. Abounding with sentiment; affectively tender.

Sén'ti-mén't-al-ist, n. One who affects fine feelings.

Sén'ti-men-tál'i-ty, n. Affection of sensibility.

Sén'ti-nel, n. A soldier on guard.

Sén'try-box, n. A box to shelter a sentinel.

Sép'a-ra-ble, a. Capable of being separated.

Sép'a-rá'te, v. t. or i. To disunite; to divide; to disjoin; to withdraw.

Sép'a-rate, a. Divided; disconnected; distinct; single.

Sép'a-rate-ly, adv. Singly; distinctly.

Sép'a-rá'tion, n. A disjunction; disunion; divorce.

Sép'a-rá'tist, n. A disserter; a seceder.

Sé'poy, n. A native of India in the military service of Europeans.

Sept-án-gu-lar, a. Having seven angles.

Sep-tém'ber, *n.* The ninth month of the year. [seven.]
 Sêp'ten-á-ry, *a.* Consisting of Sep-tén'ni-al, *a.* Returning or happening every seventh year; lasting seven years.
 Sêp'tle, { *a.* Tending to
 Sêp'tle-al, } produce putrefaction.
 Sêp'tu-a-ge-ná-ri-an, *n.* A person seventy years old.
 Sêp'tu-a-gint, *n.* A Greek version of the Old Testament. [much.]
 Sêp'tu-ple, *a.* Seven times as Sêp'ul-cher (29), *n.* A Sêp'ul-ehre } grave; a tomb.
 Se-púl'ehral, *a.* Relating to burial; deep; grave; hollow.
 Sêp'ul-ture, *n.* The act of burying a human being.
 Se-quá-cious, *a.* Following.
 Sêquel, *n.* A succeeding part; consequence; event.
 Sêquence, *n.* Order of following; succession; series.
 Sêquent, *a.* Following.
 Se-quê'ter, { *v. t.* To seize
 Se-quê'trâte, } and hold for a time; to set apart.
 Sêques-trâ-tion, *n.* Act of sequestering.
 Sêques-trâ-tor, *n.* One who sequesters, or has the keeping of sequestered property.
 Sêquin, *n.* A gold coin of Italy, and also of Turkey.
 Se-râg'lîo (se-râ'yo), *n.* Palace of the Turkish sultan; a harem.
 Sêraph (25), *n.* An angel of the highest order.
 Se-râph'ic, *a.* Angelic; pure.
 Sêr-a-phine, *n.* A kind of reed-organ.
 Sêr-a-phim, *n. pl.* of *Sêraph*.
 Sêr'a-nâde', *n.* Music performed at night in the open air in compliment to some one. — *v. t.* To entertain with a serenade.
 Se-rêne', *a.* Calm; quiet; peaceful; a title of honor.
 Se-rêne'ly, *adv.* Calmly; quietly; clearly. [clearness.]
 Se-rên'li-ty, *n.* Calmness; Sêr'i (18), *n.* Slave employed in husbandry.
 Sêrge, *n.* A thin woolen stuff.
 Sêrgeant (sêr'jent or sêr-jent), *n.* A non-commissioned military officer; a lawyer of high rank.
 Sêr'i-al, *a.* Pertaining to a series. — *n.* A tale, or other writing, issued in a series of numbers.
 Sêr'riêg (or sê'r'i-ês), *n.* Order; succession; course.
 Sê'r'i-ôus, *a.* Sober; grave; earnest; weighty.
 Sê'r'i-ôus-ly, *adv.* Gravely; solemnly; in earnest.
 Sê'r'i-ôus-ness, *n.* Gravity; solemnity; importance; earnest attention.
 Sêr'mon, *n.* A discourse grounded on a text of Scripture.
 Sêr'mon-ize, *v. t.* To write or preach a sermon.
 Sêr'mon-iz'er, *n.* One who writes sermons.
 Se-rôon, *n.* A package of skins for drugs, &c.
 Se-rûs'ty, *n.* The thin, watery part of blood.
 Sêr'rous, *a.* Consisting of serum; thin; watery.
 Sêr'pent, *n.* A creeping animal; a snake; a firework.
 Sêr'pent-ine, *a.* Winding, as a serpent; sinuous.
 Sêr'rate, *a.* Notched on the edge, like a saw.
 Sê'r'um, *n.* The thin part of the blood.
 Sêr'vant, *n.* One who serves, or labors for, another.
 Sêr've, *v. t.* To work for; to obey; to contribute to; to treat. — *v. i.* To perform duties; to suit; to be of use.
 Sêr'v'ic, *n.* Duty of a servant; military duty; office; benefit; use; set of vessels used at table.
 Sêr'v'ic-a-ble, *a.* Doing service; beneficial.
 Sêr'v'ic, *a.* Slavish; cringing.
 Sêr'vile-ly, *adv.* In a servile manner; slavishly.
 Ser-vil'ity, *n.* Mean submissiveness; obsequiousness. [attendant.]
 Sêr'v'i-tor, *n.* A servant; an Sêr'v'i-tude, *n.* Slavery; thralldom; dependence.
 Sêr'sion (sêsb'an), *n.* A meeting or sitting of a public body.
 Sêss'-pôol, *n.* A hollow in

the earth for sediments from drains.
 Sê'terge, *n.* A Roman coin worth about four cents.
 Sê't, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. sê't.] To place; to put; to fix; to regulate. — *v. i.* To descend below the horizon. — *n.* A number of things suited to each other, an assortment. — *p. a.* Fixed; fine; regular; prescribed.
 Se-tâ'cep'ta, *a.* Reluctly; hasty.
 Sê't-off, *n.* An account set against another; counterbalance; offset.
 Sê'ton, *n.* A twist of thread, or a few horse-hairs, to keep a wound open.
 Se-tôse', { *a.* Set with bristles.
 Sê'tôus, } this; bristly.
 Set-tee' (18), *n.* A long mat with a back.
 Sê'tter, *n.* A sporting dog of the bound kind.
 Sê'ttle, *n.* A long bench with a back. — *v. t.* To establish; to determine. — *v. i.* To subside; to sink.
 Sê'ttle-ment, *n.* Act of settling; adjustment; a place settled; a colony; settlement.
 Sê'ttler, *n.* One who settles; a colonist.
 Sê't-ty, *n.* A conflict.
 Sê'ven, *a.* Six and one.
 Sê'ven-night (sêv'nit), *a.* A week.
 Sê'venth, *n.* Next after the sixth; ordinal of seven. — *n.* One part in seven; a musical interval.
 Sê'ven-teen, *n.* Ten and seven. [ten.]
 Sê'ven-ty, *a.* Seven times Sê'ver, *v. t.* To part violently; to divide.
 Sê'ver-al, *a.* Separate; more than two, but not many; divers; sundry.
 Sê'ver-á-ly, *adv.* Separately.
 Sê'ver-al-ty, *n.* A state of separation. [partition.]
 Sê'ver-á-ge, *n.* Separation.
 Se-vê're', *a.* Very strict; stern; cruel; painful; extreme. [by.]
 Se-vê're'ly, *adv.* With severe.
 Se-vêr'ity, *n.* State of being severe; harshness; rigor; austerity; strictness.

Sew (so), *v. t.* To unite with needle and thread.

Sewer (sö'er), *n.* One who sews.

Sewer (sü'er), *n.* A passage under ground for water.

SEX, *n.* Distinction of male and female; womankind.

SEX'a-go-nä'ri-an, *n.* A person of sixty years of age.

SEX'ä'e-na-ry, or **SEX'a-go-na-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to the number sixty; proceeding by sixties.

SEX'a-ges'l-mä, *n.* The second Sunday before Lent.

SEX-an'gu-lar, *a.* Having six angles.

SEX-un'al, *a.* Happening once in, or lasting, six years.

SÉx'tant, *n.* The sixth part of a circle; an instrument for measuring angular distances.

SÉx'tile, *n.* Aspect of planets sixty degrees apart.

SÉx'ton, *n.* An under officer of a church.

SÉx'tu-ple, *a.* Six times as much; having six parts.

SÉx'tul (sék'shü-), *a.* Pertaining to, or distinguishing, sex.

Shäb, *v. i.* To play mean tricks; to act shabbily.

Shäb'bi-ly, *adv.* In a mean manner; raggedly.

Shäb'bi-ness, *n.* Quality of being shabby; meanness.

Shäb'by, *a.* Worn; ragged; mean; paltry; despicable.

Shäc'le (shäk'l), *v. t.* To fetter; to chain; to bind.

Shäc'leg (shäk'le), *n. pl.* Fetters or handcuffs.

Shäd, *n. sing. & pl.* A kind of fish much prized for food.

Shäd'dock (š), *n.* A tree and its fruit, which is a species of orange.

Shäde, *n.* Interception of light; obscurity; a screen; a spirit; degree of cold; (*pl.*) place of the dead. — *v. t.* To cover or screen from light; to obscure.

Shä'di-ness, *n.* State of being shady.

Shäd'öw, *n.* A figure formed by the interception of light; a mystical representation; a

type; phantom. — *v. t.* To cloud; to darken; to represent faintly.

Shäd'öw-y, *a.* Full of shade.

Shä'dy, *a.* Sheltered from the glare of light.

Shäft, *n.* An arrow; straight cylindrical part of any thing, as of a column; passage into a mine; thills of a chaise; a long axis in machinery.

Shäg, *n.* Rough, woolly hair; cloth with a long, coarse nap. — *a.* Hairy; rough. — *v. t.* To make hairy or rough.

Shäg'ged, } *a.* Hairy; rough,
Shäg'gy, } with long wool or hair. [being shaggy.]

Shäg'gi-ness, *n.* State of Sha-green', *n.* A kind of leather prepared from the skins of horses, mules, &c.

Shäh, *n.* A Persian king.

Shäke, *v. t.* [*imp.* SHOOK; *p. p.* SHAKEN.] To agitate;

to cause to tremble or to doubt; to trill. — *v. i.* To be agitated; to quake. — *n.* Vibratory motion.

Shäk'er, *n.* One who shakes; one of a religious sect.

Shäle, *n.* A kind of fine-grained slaty rock.

Shäll. An auxiliary verb, used in forming the future tense; as, *I shall go*.

Shal-loön', *n.* A kind of worsted stuff.

Shäl'lop, *n.* A kind of large boat with two masts.

Shäl'low, *a.* Not deep; shoal; simple; silly. — *n.* A place where the water is not deep.

Shäl'low-ness, *n.* Want of depth; emptiness; silliness.

Shält. Second person of *Shall*.

Shäm, *n.* False pretense; imposture. — *a.* False; counterfeit. — *v. t.* To pretend; to deceive; to imitate; to counterfeit.

Shäm'ble, *v. i.* To walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as if the knees were weak; to shuffle; to counterfeit.

Shäm'bleg, *n. pl.* A place where butchers kill or sell meat.

Shäm'bling, *n.* A shuffling gait. — *a.* Shuffling along.

Shäme, *n.* Sense or cause of disgrace; reproach; ignominy. — *v. t.* To make ashamed.

Shäme'faced (-fiät), *a.* Bashful; diffident; modest.

Shäme'ful, *a.* Disgraceful; scandalous; ignominious.

Shäme'ful-ly, *adv.* Disgracefully; ignominiously.

Shäme'less, *a.* Destitute of shame; impudent. [*dence*.]

Shäme'less-ness, *n.* Impudence.

Shäm'my, *n.* See *Chamois*.

Shäm-pöb', *v. t.* To rub (*Shäm-pöb'*,) and press the limbs of after warm bathing; to wash thoroughly the head of.

Shäm'rock, *n.* White clover.

Shängk, *n.* The bone of the leg; lower joint of the leg; long part of a tool.

Shän'ty, *n.* A rude hut.

Shäpe, *v. t.* [*imp.* SHAPED; *p. p.* SHAPED or SHAPEN.]

To form; to mold; to give form or figure to; to fashion; to adjust. — *n.* External form or figure; make; appearance.

Shäpe'less, *a.* Wanting regularity of form.

Shäpe'ly, *a.* Well formed; symmetrical. [*shell*.]

Shärd, *n.* A fragment; a

share. *n.* A part; a portion; a plow-iron. — *v. t.* To apportion; to divide; to partake with others. — *v. i.* To have part.

Shäre'höld'er, *n.* One who holds a share in a joint fund or property.

Shäre'er, *n.* One who shares.

Shärk, *n.* A voracious sea-fish. — *v. t.* To play the petty thief; to cheat; to swindle.



Shark.

Shärp, *a.* Having a thin edge or a fine point; keen; acute; sour; acid. — *v. t.* To make sharp; to sharpen. — *v. i.* To grow sharp.

Shärp'en, *v. t. or i.* To make or grow sharp.

Shärp'er, *n.* A cheat; a

Sharp'y, adv. In a sharp manner; keenly; acutely; severely; violently.

Sharp'ness, n. Keenness of edge or point; acuteness.

Sharp'-sét, a. Very hungry.
Shát'ter, r. t. To break in pieces; to disorder.—*r. i.* To be broken into fragments; (*pl.*) broken pieces; fragments.

Sháve, r. t. [*imp.* SHAVED; *p. p.* SHAVED, SHAVEN.] To cut or pare off; to defraud.—*n.* To use a razor; to cut closely; to cheat.

Sháve'ling, n. A man shaved; a monk.

Sháw'er, n. One who shaves; a sharp dealer; a boy.

Sháw'ing, n. A thin slice pared off.

Shawl, n. A cloth to cover the neck and shoulders.

Sháwm, n. A wind instrument of music formerly in use.

Shē, pron. fem., standing for the name of a female.

Shēaf (20), n. A bundle of stalks of grain; any bundle.

Shēar, r. t. [*imp.* SHEARED; *p. p.* SHEARED or SHORN.] To cut or clip from the surface; to reap.

Shēar'er, n. One who shears.
Shēars, n. pl. A cutting instrument with two blades; an apparatus for raising heavy weights. [*hard.*]

Shēath, n. A case; a scabbard.
Shēathe, v. t. To put into a sheath or case; to cover or line.

Shēath'ing, n. The covering of a ship's bottom.

Shēath'y, a. Forming a sheath. [*lev.*]

Shēave, n. A wheel in a pulley.
Shēd, n. A slight building; an out-building.—*r. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHED.] To emit; to spill; to cast off. [*dur.*]

Sheen, n. Brightness; splendor.
Sheen'y, a. Bright.

Sheep (24), n. sing. and pl. An animal that furnishes wool. [*sheep.*]

Sheep'-cót, n. A pen for sheep.
Sheep'-fóld, n. A fold or inclosure for sheep.

Sheep'ish, a. Like a sheep; timorous; bashful; modest.

Sheep'ish-ly, adv. Bashfully.

Sheep'ish-ness, n. Bashfulness; diffidence.

Sheep's'-eye, n. A sly, diffident, loving look.

Sheer, a. Clear; unmingled; simple; perpendicular.—*r. i.* To deviate from a course.—*n.* The bend of a ship's deck.

Sheet, n. A cloth for a bed; a broad piece of paper.—*r. t.* To fold up in, or cover as with, a sheet.

Sheet'-án'ehor, n. The largest anchor; last refuge.

Sheet'ing, n. Cloth for sheets.

Shék'el, n. A Jewish coin, worth about 62½ cents.

Shēl'drake, n. A species of duck.

Shēlf, n. (pl. Shēlveg, 20.) A board supported in some way and designed to lay things on; a bank or rock under water. [*shoals.*]

Shēlf'y, a. Full of rocks and shells.

Shēll, n. A hard covering; a bomb.—*r. t.* or *i.* To remove or cast the shell.

Shēll'-fish, n. An aquatic animal covered with a shell.

Shēll'ter, n. A protection; retreat; covert.—*r. t.* To cover; to protect; to shield.

Shēll'ter-less, a. Without shelter or protection.

Shēlve, r. i. To slope.—*v. t.* To furnish with shelves; to put on a shelf.

Shēlv'y, a. Abounding with rocks or sand-banks.

Shēp'herd, n. A man who tends sheep.

Shēp'herd-ess, n. A woman who has the care of sheep.

Shēr'bet, n. A beverage of water, lemon-juice, and sugar. [*a shire or county.*]

Shēr'iff, n. Chief officer of Shēr'y, n. A Spanish wine.

Shew (shō). See Show.

Shewn (shōn), p. p. of Show.

Shib'bo-lesh, n. Watchword or text-word of a party.

Shiēld, n. Armor for defense; a buckler; protection.—*r. t.* To protect; to defend.

Shift, v. t. or i. To transfer; to change; to find some ex-

pedient.—*n.* Evasion; artifice; expedient; a woman's under-garment.

Shift'less, a. Lacking in expedients; without capacity.

Shil'ling, n. A silver coin; sum of twelve pence.

Shin, n. Fore part of the leg, between the ankle and knee.

Shine, r. i. [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHINED or SHONE.] To emit rays of light; to be conspicuous.—*n.* Fair weather; brightness; splendor; a fancy.

Shingle, n. A thin board; loose pebbles; (*pl.*) a disease.—*r. t.* To cover with shingles; to cut, as hair, so that one portion overlaps another.

Shin'ing, a. Bright in a high degree.—*SYN.* Brilliant; sparkling; radiant; resplendent; effulgent.

Shin'y, a. Bright; lustrous.

Ship, n. Any large sea-going vessel, esp. one that is square-rigged and has three masts.—*r. t.* To put on board a vessel of any kind. [*a ship.*]

Ship'board, adv. On board of

Ship'-má's'ter, n. A master or captain of a ship.

Ship'ment, n. Act of shipping; that which is shipped.

Ship'ping, n. Ships in general; vessels collectively.

Ship'-shápe, adv. In a sea-man-like manner; hence, properly; according to usage; well put.

Ship'wreck (-rēk), n. Destruction of a ship at sea.—*r. t.* To destroy, as a ship at sea, by running on shore, &c. [*builder of ships.*]

Ship'wright (-rit), n. A Shire, or Shire, n. In England, a county.

Shirk, r. t. To get off from; to slink away from.

Shirt, n. A man's under-garment.—*v. t.* To cover with a shirt. [*ment.*]

Shive, n. A slice; a frag-



Ship.

Shiv'er, *n.* A little piece. — *v. t. or i.* To break into small pieces; to shatter; to cause to shake in the wind.

Shiv'er-ing, *n.* A trembling or shaking. [*trembling*]

Shiv'er-y, *a.* Easily broken;

Shō'al, *n.* A crowd, as of fishes; a sand-bank or bar. — *a.* Shallow. — *v. i.* To become more shallow.

Shō'al'y, *a.* Full of shoals.

Shōck, *n.* A sudden shake; concussion; a blow; offense; a pile of sheaves. — *v. t.* To strike with surprise, disgust, or terror.

Shōck'ing, *a.* Striking as with horror; extremely offensive or disgusting.

Shōck, *imp. & p. p. of Shoe.*

Shoe (18), *n.* A covering or protection for the foot. — *v. t.* (11) [*imp. & p. p. SHOD*]. To put shoes on.

Shōe'-black, *n.* One who shoes'-boy, } black shoes.

Shōe'māk-er (shōb'-), *n.* One who makes shoes. [*Shine*]

Shōne or **Shōne**, *imp. of Shōck*, *imp. & p. p. of Shake*. — *n.* A bundle of staves, or of boards for a box.

Shōot, *v. t. or i.* [*imp. & p. p. SHOT*]. To dart; to jut; to sprout; to discharge, as a gun. — *n.* A sprout or young branch.

Shōot'er, *n.* One who, or that which, shoots; a gunner; a fire-arm.

Shōp, *n.* A building for work or for trade. — *v. i.* To visit shops for goods.

Shōp'-keep'er, *n.* A trader who sells in a shop.

Shōp'-lift'er, *n.* One who steals from a shop.

Shōp'-lift'ing, *n.* Larceny committed in a shop.

Shōp'ping, *n.* Act of visiting shops to purchase goods.

Shōre, *n.* Coast; land adjacent to water; a prop; a support. — *v. t.* To support by props.

Shōra, *p. p. of Shir*.

Shōrt, *a.* Not long; brief; scanty; deficient; brittle.

Shōrt'en, *v. t.* To make short or shorter.

Shōrt'en-ing, *n.* The act of contracting; something to make pastry short or friable.

Shōrt'-hānd, *n.* Abbreviated writing; stenography.

Shōrt'-lived, *a.* Being of short continuance.

Shōrt'ly, *adv.* Quickly; briefly; concisely.

Shōrt'ness, *n.* Quality of being short; brevity; conciseness.

Shōrts, *n. pl.* Coarse part of meal; small clothes.

Shōrt'-sight'ed (-siv'-), *a.* Unable to see far.

Shōt, *imp. & p. p. of Shoot*.

— *n.* Act of shooting; a small missile weapon; a reckoning or charge.

Shōte, *n.* A small or young hog.

Shōt'ten (shōt'tn), *a.* Having cast the spawn; sprained.

Should (shōd), *imp. of Shōt*, denoting intention or duty.

Shōul'der, *n.* The joint that connects the arm with the body. — *v. t.* To take on the shoulder; to push or thrust rudely.

Shōul'der-blāde, *n.* The broad bone of the shoulder.

Shout, *v. i.* To utter a loud and sudden outcry. — *n.* A loud and sudden outcry.

Shōve, *v. t. or i.* To push; to urge. — *n.* A push.

Shōv'el (shōv'l), *n.* A utensil for throwing earth, &c. — *v. t.* (8) To throw with a shovel.

Show, *v. t. or i.* [*imp. SHOWED*; *p. p. SHOWN*]. To exhibit; to display; to prove; to direct. — *n.* Exhibition; sight.

Shōw'-brād, } *n.* Unleavened bread placed before the Lord in the Jewish ceremony.

Shōw'er, *n.* One who shows.

Show'er, *n.* A temporary fall of rain. — *v. t. or i.* To rain in showers.

Show'er-y, *a.* Raining in showers; rainy.

Shōw'i-ly (18), *adv.* In a showy manner.

Shōwn, *p. p. of Show*.

Shōw'y, *a.* Making a show; gaudy; fine.

Shrēd, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SHRED*]. To cut into small pieces, especially long and narrow pieces. — *n.* A long, narrow piece cut or torn off; a fragment.

Shrew (shri), *n.* An ill-tempered, brawling woman.

Shrewd (shryd), *a.* Sagacious; astute. [*ly*]

Shrewd'ly, *adv.* Sagaciously.

Shrewd'ness, *n.* Sagacity.

Shrew'ish (shry'-), *a.* Like a shrew; petulant.

Shriēk, *v. i.* To utter a loud, shrill cry. — *n.* A loud, shrill cry; a scream.

Shrike, *n.* A rapacious European bird. [*sound*]

Shrill, *a.* Sharp; piercing, as

Shrill'y, *adv.* Acutely.

Shrill'ness, *n.* Acuteness of sound.

Shrimp, *n.* A long-tailed

Shrine, *n.* A case or box, especially for sacred relics.

Shrink, *v. i. or t.* [*imp. & p. p. SHRUNK*]. To contract; to become or make less.

Shrink'age, *n.* Act or measure of shrinking.

Shriv'el (8), *v. t. or i.* To contract into wrinkles.

Shroud, *n.* A cover; a winding sheet; (*pl.*) a set of ropes reaching from the mast - hewl to the side of a vessel.



Shrouds.

— *v. t.* To cover; to shelter; to dress for the grave.

Shrōve'-tide, *n.* Confession-time; Tuesday before Lent.

Shrūb, *n.* A low, dwarf tree; a drink.

Shrūb'-ber-y, *n.* A collection or plantation of shrubs.

Shrūb'by, *a.* Full of shrubs; like a shrub.

Shrūg, *v. t.* To draw up, as the shoulders. — *n.* A drawing up the shoulders.

Shrink, *imp. & p. p. of Shrink*.

Shuck, *n.* A shell or covering; a husk or pod.

Shūd'der, *n.* A trembling, as with horror. — *v. i.* To quake; to quiver.

Shūf'fle, *v. t.* To change the relative position of, as of cards. — *v. i.* To prevaricate; to evade. — *n.* Act of shuffling; a change in cards; a trick.

Shūf'fler, *n.* One who shuffles. **Shūf'fling**, *n.* Evasion; trickery; irregular gait.

Shūn, *v. t.* To avoid; to get out of the way of.

Shūnt, *n.* A turn-off to a side rail; a switch. — *v. t.* To turn off to one side; to switch off.

Shūt, *v. t. or i.* [*imp. & p. SHUT.*] To close; to prohibit; to bar.

Shūt'ter, *n.* One who, or that which shuts; a close cover.

Shūt'tle, *n.* A weaver's instrument to shoot the threads of the woof between those of the warp.

Shūt'tle-cock, *n.* An instrument used with a battle-door in play.

Shy, *a.* Shunning society; reserved. — **SYN.** Coy; timid. **Shy'ly** (13), *adv.* In a timid manner; bashfully.

Shy'ness (13), *n.* Reserve; coyness; bashfulness.

Sib'lant, *a.* Hissing. — *n.* A letter uttered with a hissing sound. [*sound.*]

Sib'l-ā'tion, *n.* A hissing. **Sib'ly**, *n.* A pagan prophetess; a gypsy.

Sib'yl-line, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a sibyl.

Sie'gl-ty, *n.* Dryness; aridity. **Sice** (siz), *n.* Six in dice.

Sick (5), *a.* Afflicted with disease; ill: ailing; indisposed; disgusted.

Sick'en (sĭk'n), *v. t. or i.* To make or become sick.

Sick'ish, *a.* Exciting disgust. **Sick'le**, *n.* A reaping-hook.

Sick'li-ness, *n.* State of being sickly; unhealthiness.

Sick'ly, *a.* Somewhat sick; unhealthy; infirm.

Sick'ness, *n.* A morbid state of the body: disease.

Side, *n.* The broad part of a thing; part of the body about the ribs; margin; edge; party; interest. — *a.* Lateral; indirect. — *v. i.* To lean to one party.

Side'board, *n.* A kind of table on one side of a room, to hold dinner utensils, &c.

Side'long, *a.* Lateral; oblique; not directly in front.

Sid'er-al, } *a.* Pertaining to
Sid'de-re-al, } stars; starry.

Sid'er-og-ra-phy, *n.* Art of engraving on steel.

Side'-sā'd'dle, *n.* A woman's saddle.

Side'wise, *adv.* On one side. **Sid'dle**, *v. i.* To go side for side.

Siege, *n.* Act of besetting a place. [*fortified place.*]

Sie'c-nite, *n.* See *Syenite*. **Sid'se'tā**, *n.* A short sleep at noon or after dinner.

Sieve, *n.* A small utensil used for sifting.

Sift, *v. t.* To separate by means of a sieve.

Sift'er, *n.* One who, or that which, sifts.

Sigh (si), *v. i.* To emit breath audibly; to lament. — *n.* A deep breathing.

Sight (sit), *n.* Sense, act, or object of seeing; a show.

Sight'less (sit'-), *a.* Wanting sight. [*lines*]

Sight'li-ness (sit'-), *n.* Comesight. [*lines*]

Sight'ly (sit'-), *a.* Pleasing to the eye; conspicuous.

Sign (sin), *n.* A token; mark; signal; symbol; proof; wonder; constellation. — *v. t.* To subscribe one's name to; to mark.

Sign'al, *n.* A sign to give notice; a token. — *a.* Eminent; remarkable.

Sign'al-ize, *v. t.* To make distinguished; to make a signal in regard to.

Sign'al-ly, *adv.* Remarkably.

Sign'a-ture, *n.* A name or mark signed or impressed.

Sign'er (sin'er), *n.* One who subscribes his name.

Sign'et, *n.* A seal, especially a private royal seal.

Sign'i-fi-cance, } *n.* Import-
Sign'i-fi-can-cy, } tance;
meaning; import; weight.

Sign'i-fi-cant, *a.* Expressive of some fact or meaning; important; weighty.

Sign'i-fi-cant-ly, *adv.* In a significant manner.

Sign'i-fi-ca'tion, *n.* Meaning expressed by words or signs.

Sign'i-fi-ca-tive, *a.* Having or expressing meaning.

Sign'i-ty, *v. t.* To make known. — *v. i.* To express meaning with force.

Sign'-pōst (sin'-), *n.* A post on which a sign hangs.

St'lenge, *n.* Stillness; secrecy; quiet; muteness. — *v. t.* To still; to appease.

St'lent, *a.* Still; mute; quiet.

St'lent-ly, *adv.* Without speech or noise; mutely.

St'lex, } *n.* Silicic acid, or
St'l-ea, } the substance of pure quartz.

St'lic'e, *a.* Pertaining to flint or quartz.

St'l-cloths (-lish'ens), *a.* Pertaining to silk; flinty.

Silk, *n.* The fine, soft thread produced by the silk-worm, or cloth made of the thread.

Silk'en, *a.* Made of silk; like silk; soft; silky.

Silk'-worm (-wŭrm), *n.* A caterpillar or larva that produces silk.

Silk'y, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, silk; soft; silken.

Sill (il), *n.* Foundation timber of a house or window, &c.

Sill'a-būb, *n.* A liquor of wine or cider and milk.

Sill'y-ness, *n.* Want of sense.

Sill'y, *a.* Weak in intellect, and self-satisfied. — **SYN.** Simple; stupid.

Silt, *n.* Mud deposited from running or standing water.

Silver, *n.* A precious metal of a white color. — *a.* Made of, or like, silver. — *v. t.* To cover with silver.

Silver-smith, *n.* One who works in silver.

Silver-y, *a.* Resembling silver. [*ling.*]

Sim'i-lar, *a.* Like; resem-

Sim'i-lār'ty, *n.* Resem-

blance; likeness. [*manner.*]

Sim'i-lar-ly, *adv.* In a like

Sim'i-le, *n.* Similitude.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, *y*, long; ä, ē, i, ö, ü, *y*, short; cäre, cür, äsk, ill, whät; öre, vcll, tŕm; pique, firm;

simi-li-tude, *n.* Comparison.
sim-mer, *v. i.* To boil gently.
sim-ple, *a.* Guilty of,
 consisting in, simony.

sim-ny, *n.* The crime of
 aying or selling of church
 rement.

simoom, *n.* A hot suffocat-
 ing wind in Arabia, Syria,
 and the adjacent countries.
sim-per, *v. i.* To smile in a
 silly manner. — *n.* An af-
 fected or silly smile.

sim-ple, *a.* Plain; artless;
 single; unmixed; silly. —
*Something not mixed;
 medicinal plant.*

sim-ple-ton (sim'pl-10), *n.*
 silly or foolish person.
sim-ple-ty, *n.* Plainness;
 cleanness; singleness.

sim-ple-fi-ca-tion, *n.* Act of
 aching simple.

sim-ple-ty, *v. i.* To make
 simple, plain, or easy.

sim-ple-ly, *adv.* Without art;
 singly; merely. [feil.]

sim-ple-ty, *v. i.* To counter-
 -u-lá-tion, *n.* Hypocrisy.

sim-ple-ty, *n.* Being
 -happening at the same
 me with something else.
sim-ple-ty, *adv.* At
 the same time.

sim-ple-ty, *n.* A violation of divine
 w, or rule of duty. — *v. i.*
 depart knowingly from a
 town rule of duty.

sim-plum, *n.* A poultice
 pulverized mustard-seed.
ge, *prep.* After. — *adv.*
 afore this or now; ago. —
af. From the time that;
 scarce; considering.

sim-ple, *a.* True; honest;
 dissembling; unfeigned.

sim-ple-ly, *adv.* Truly;
 modestly; unfeignedly.

sim-ple-ty, *n.* Freedom
 om disguise; honesty.

sim-ple, *a.* A perpen-
 dicular line from the
 end of an arc



the diameter

awn through

to other end. *Sine.*

sim-ple, *n.* Office or posi-
 on with pay, but not re-
 quiring active labor.

sim-ple-ist, *n.* One who has
 sinecure.

sin'ew (sin'yū), *n.* A tendon;
 muscle; strength. — *v. i.* To
 unite as with sinews.

sin'ew-y, *a.* Strong; mus-
 cular; tendinous; brawny.

sin'ful, *a.* Guilty of sin; un-
 holy; wicked.

sin'ful-ly, *adv.* With sin.

sin'ful-ness, *n.* State of be-
 ing sinful; iniquity; wick-
 edness; unrighteousness.

Sing, *v. i. or i.* [*imp.* SANG,
 SUNG; *p. p.* SUNG.] To ut-
 ter musical or melodious
 sounds.

Singe, *v. t. (11)* To burn the
 external part of; to scorch.

— *n.* A slight burn or
 scorching. [*singing.*]

Sing'er, *n.* One skilled in
 Sing'ing, *n.* Act of uttering
 musical notes.

Sing'le (sing'gl), *a.* Individ-
 ual; separate; alone; un-
 married; sincere. — *v. t.* To
 select; to separate.

Sing'le-ness, *n.* Simplicity.

Sing'ly, *adv.* Individually;
 separately; only.

Sing'-song, *n.* A drawing,
 monotonous tone.

Sing'gu-lar, *a.* Single; alone;
 not plural; particular; re-
 markable; rare; odd.

Sing'gu-lar-ly, *a.* Peculi-
 arity; oddity. [*ly.*]

Sing'gu-lar-ly, *adv.* Peculiar-
 ly.

Sin'is-ter, *a.* Left; bad; un-
 fair; unlucky.

Sin'is-tror'sal, *a.* Rising
 from left to right, as a spiral
 line, or helix.

Sin'is-tro-us, *a.* Being on,
 or inclined to, the left side;
 wrong; perverse.

Sink, *v. i.* [*imp.* SUNK,
 SANK; *p. p.* SUNK.] To
 settle; to fall; to subside;
 to decline. — *v. t.* To im-
 merse; to depress; to de-
 grade. — *n.* A drain to car-
 ry off filth.

Sink'ing-fund, *n.* A fund
 to reduce a public debt.

Sin'less, *a.* Free from sin.

Sin'ner, *n.* A transgressor.

Sin'-off-fer-ing, *n.* A sacri-
 fice for sin.

Sin'u-ate, *v. i.* To wind and
 turn. [*and out.*]

Sin'u-ation, *n.* A winding in

Sin'u-er-ty, *n.* Quality of
 winding in and out.

Sin'u-ous, *a.* Winding in and
 out; serpentine.

Sip, *n.* A slight taste, as of
 liquor. — *v. i. or t.* To drink
 a little.

Siphon, *n.* A bent tube for
 transferring liquor from one
 vessel to another.

Sir, *n.* A title of address to
 a man; title of a baronet.

Sire, *n.* Father; title of a
 king; male parent of a beast.

— *v. t.* To generate.

Siren, *n.* A mermaid noted
 for singing. — *a.* Bewitch-
 ing; enchanting.

Sir-loin, *n.* The loin of beef.

Sir-ré-é, *n.* A noxious
 southeast wind in Italy.

Sir'-rah, *n.* A term of re-
 -addressed to men.

Sir'-up, *n.* Vegetable juice
 boiled with sugar.

Sis'-kin, *n.* A certain sing-
 ing-bird.

Sis'-ter, *n.* A female born of
 the same parents or belong-
 ing to the same association.

Sis'-ter-hood, *n.* A society
 of sisters. [*ter.*]

Sis'-ter-ly, *a.* Becoming a sis-
 -ter. [*v. i. (imp. and p. p. SAT.)*]

To rest on the haunches; to
 perch; to brood.

Site, *n.* A situation; local
 position.

Sit'-ing, *n.* A session.

Sit'u-ate, *a.* Being in any
 Sit'u-ated, *a.* condition.

Sit'u-ation, *n.* Relative po-
 sition, location, or con-
 dition; state; site.

Six, *a.* Five and one.

Six'th, *a.* Taken six times.

Six'-pence, *n.* Half a shilling.

Six'-teen, *a.* Ten and six.

Six'-teenth, *a.* The ordinal
 of sixteen.

Sixth, *a.* Next after the fifth;
 being one of six equal parts
 of any thing. [three-score.

Six'ty, *n. & a.* Six times ten;

Siz'-a-ble (11), *a.* Of a rea-
 sonable bulk.

Siz'-ar, *n.* A student of the
 rank below a pensioner.

[*Eng.*]

Size, *n.* Bulk; quantity; a
 glutinous substance. — *v. t.*

or, dq, wqf, wq, q; ūn, rye, pull; c, g, soft; e, ē, hard; ag; exist; y as ag; this.

To adjust or arrange according to size; to cover or prepare with size.
Siz'y, *a.* Glutinous; ropy.
Skâte, *n.* A frame for the feet for sliding on ice. — *v. i.* To slide with skates.
Skein, *n.* A knot or number of knots of threads.
Skël'e-ton, *n.* The bones of an animal retained in their natural position; general structure.
Skép'tie, *n.* One who doubts, especially of revelation.
Skép'tie-al, *a.* Doubting.
Skép'ti-clism, *n.* Doubt; uncertainty; universal doubt.
Skétch, *n.* An outline; a rough draught. — *v. t.* To trace by drawing outlines of.
Skétch'y, *a.* Like a sketch; incomplete.
Skew'er (skû'-), *n.* A pointed rod to fasten meat. — *v. t.* To fasten with skewers.
Skid, *n.* A short piece of timber; a slider. [about.
Skiff (1), *n.* A small, light
Skill, *n.* Familiar knowledge united to readiness of performance. — *SYN.* Dexterity; adroitness. — *v. i.* To know or be knowing.
Skilled, *a.* Having familiar knowledge. [boiler.
Skill'et, *n.* A small kind of
Skill'ful (9), *a.* Qualified with skill; experienced.
Skill'ful-ly, *adv.* With knowledge and dexterity.
Skill'ful-ness (9), *n.* Dexterity; expertness.
Skim, *v. t. or i.* To take off scum or cream; to touch slightly. [take off scum.
Skim'mer, *n.* A utensil to skim-milk. *n.* Milk from which the cream has been skimmed, or taken.
Skin, *n.* Covering of the flesh; hide; rind. — *v. t.* To deprive of the skin. — *v. i.* To form a skin over.
Skin'-flint, *n.* A miser; a niggard.
Skin'ny, *a.* Consisting of skin or of skin only.
Skip, *v. i.* To leap lightly. — *v. t.* To pass over or by. — *n.* A leap; a bound.

Skip'per, *n.* Master of a small trading vessel.
Skir'mish, *n.* A slight fight in war. — *v. i.* To fight slightly or in small parties.
Skirt, *n.* A border; the loose lower part of a coat, of a woman's dress, or of some other garment.
Skit'tish, *a.* Shy; timorous.
Skit'tish-ness, *n.* Timidity; fickleness.
Skit'tleg, *n. pl.* Nine-pins.
Skit'ver, *n.* Split sheepskin tanned with sumac.
Skülk, *v. i.* To lurk; to hide.
Skülk'er, *n.* One who skulks.
Sküll, *n.* The bony case that incloses the brain.
Sküll'-cap, *n.* A close-fitting cap.
Skünk, *n.* A fetid animal of North America.
Ský (19), *n.* The aerial region; the heavens.
Ský'-light (-lit), *n.* A window in a roof or deck.
Ský'-rock'et, *n.* A species of fireworks.
Ský'-sail, *n.* A sail next above the royal.
Släb, *n.* A thin piece of any thing, esp. of stone; outside piece of a sawed log.
Släb'ber (rollog, slöb'ber), *v. i.* To slaver; to drivel.
Släck (5), *a.* Lax; loose; relaxed; remiss; slow; tardy. — *n.* Small, broken coal; part of a rope having no strain on it. — *v. t. or i.* To loosen; to relax.
Släck'en (släk'n), *v. t. or i.* To make or become slack; to relax; to be remiss or backward; to flag.
Släck'ness, *n.* State of being slack; remissness.
Slägg, *n.* Dross of metal; vitrified cinders.
Släin (14), *p. p.* of *Slay*.
Släke, *v. t.* To quench, as thirst; to extinguish; to mix with water, and reduce to powder, as lime.
Släm, *v. t.* To shut with force. — *n.* A violent shutting or striking.
Slän'der, *v. t.* To injure by false reports. — *SYN.* To defame; vilify; calumniate.

— *n.* False report maliciously uttered; defamation.
Sländ'er-ous, *a.* Defamatory; calumnious.
Släng, *n.* Low, vulgar, unauthorized language.
Slänt, *v. t. or i.* To slope; to lie or turn obliquely.
Slänt'ing, *a.* Sloping; inclining; oblique.
Släp, *v. t.* To strike with open hand. — *n.* A blow with the open hand, or with something flat and broad.
Släsh, *v. t.* To cut in long cuts, *v. s.* To strike violently and at random with an edged instrument. — *n.* A long incision.
Slät, *n.* A narrow strip of board used for various purposes.
Släte, *n.* A kind of dark stone or a thin flat piece of it used for covering buildings or for writing on. — *v. t.* To cover with slats.
Slät'er, *n.* One whose business is to slate buildings.
Slät'tern, *n.* A woman negligent of her dress or house.
Slät'tern-ly, *a.* Negligent; sluttish. [like, slate.
Slät'y, *a.* Consisting of, or
Släugh'ter (slaw'ter), *n.* Destruction of life; massacre; carnage. — *v. t.* To kill; to slay; to butcher.
Släugh'ter-er (slaw'-), *n.* One who slaughters or slays; a butcher.
Släugh'ter-house (slaw'-), *a.* Place for butchering cattle.
Släugh'ter-ous (slaw'-), *a.* Murderous; destructive.
Släve, *n.* A person held in bondage; a drudge. — *v. i.* To drudge; to toil.
Släv'er, *n.* A slave-ship.
Släv'er, *n.* Spittle driving from the mouth. — *v. i.* To emit spittle. — *v. t.* To smear with spittle issuing from the mouth.
Släv'er-y, *n.* State of a slave; bondage; thralldom.
Släv'ish, *a.* Servile; mean.
Släy, *v. t.* [imp. SLEW; *p. p.* SLAIN.] To put to death. — *SYN.* To kill; destroy; slaughter; butcher.

S, s, I, ö, ü, y, long; ä, e, i, ö, ü, y, short; cäre, cür, äek, all, whet; öre, vgl, törn; pique, firm;

s. One who kills.
s. Silk or thread un-
 — *v. t.* To separate,
 add.

s. Thin; slimy.
 A carriage on run-
 ners carrying heavy
 s on the snow; a
 set on runners for
 on snow. — *v. t.* To
 on a sled.

g. *n.* Act of trans-
 ; on a sled; snow
 for sleds.

s. A large hammer;
 a sleigh.

s. Smooth, soft, and
 — *v. t.* To make
 soft, and glossy.

ss. *n.* Smoothness
 eness of surface.

s. Slumber; repose;
v. t. [*imp.* & *p. p.*
 .] To rest with the
 ury exercise of the
 of body and mind
 sed.

s. One who sleeps;
 r for the support of a
 some superstructure.

ness. *n.* Drowsiness.

s. *a.* Having no
 wakeful; excited.

s-ness. *n.* Want of
 [drowsy.

a. Disposed to sleep;
 Rain and snow or
 ling together. [*arm.*

s. Covering of the
 (s), *a.* A vehicle for
 on snow.

ig (slī/-), *n.* Act of
 in a sleigh; state of
 igh respect to riding
 igh.

(slit), *a.* An artful
 dexterity.

, a. Thin and com-
 ily long; weak;
 spare.

-ness. *n.* Smallness
 eter; slightness.

sp. & *p. p.* of *Sleep*.

i. *imp.* of *Slay*.

t. To part and ar-
 n a reed, as threads.

A thin piece cut off.

To cut off a thin,
 slice from.

i. or *t.* [*imp.* SLID;
 LID, SLIDDEN.] To

move along the surface; to
 slip. — *n.* A smooth, easy
 passage on something.

Slight (slit), *a.* Unimportant;
 weak; trifling; slender. — *n.*

neglect. — *v. t.* To treat
 with neglect; to disregard.

Slightly (slit/-), *adv.* Super-
 ficially.

Slily. See *Slidy*. [*slight*.

Slim. *a.* Slender; weak;
Slim. *n.* Soft, moist, ad-
 hesive earth. [*glutinous*.

Slim'y. *a.* Viscous; clammy;
Sling. *n.* A weapon for throw-
 ing stones; a throw; a kind
 of bandage. — *v. t.* [*imp.* &
p. p. SLUNG.] To hurl by
 a sling; to cast.

Slink. *v. i.* or *t.* [*imp.* &
p. p. SLUNK.] To steal or
 sneak away; to miscarry.

Slip. *v. i.* or *t.* To slide in-
 voluntarily; to glide; to
 escape. — *n.* A sliding; a
 mistake; a twig; a narrow
 piece; a strip.

Slip-knot (-nöt), *n.* A knot
 that slips along the line on
 which it is made.

Slipper. *n.* A kind of light
 shoe worn in undress.

Slipper-i-ness. *n.* State or
 quality of being slippery.

Slipper-y. *a.* Smooth; glib;
 apt to slip away; unstable.

Slipshod. *a.* Wearing shoes
 down at the heels; careless.

Slit. *n.* A long cut or rent.
 — *v. t.* [*imp.* SLIT; *p. p.*
 SLIT, SLITTED.] To divide
 lengthwise; to rend or cut.

Slitting-mill. *n.* A mill
 where iron bars are slit into
 nail-rods, &c.

Sliv'er, or **Sliv'er.** *v. t.* To
 divide into thin pieces. — *n.*

A long slice cut or torn off.

Sliv'ber, *n.* See *Slabber*.

Slice (27), *n.* Fruit of the black
 thorn.

Slidop. *n.* A kind
 of vessel having
 one mast only.

Slip. *n.* Water
 carelessly
 spilled; dirty
 water; ready-
 made clothes.

— *v. t.* To cause
 to overflow; to spill.



Slope. *a.* Inclining; slanting.
 — *n.* Direction downward;
 a declivity or acclivity. —

v. t. or *i.* To form with a
 slope; to be inclined.

Slippy. *a.* Wet and dirty.

Slit. *n.* A slit or aperture in
 a plate of metal.

Slöth, or **Slöth.** *n.* Sluggish-
 ness; laziness; a slow-mov-
 ing animal of South Amer-
 ica, living in trees.

Slöth'ful, or **Slöth'ful.** *a.*
 Lazy; sluggish; indolent.

Slouch. *n.* A hanging down.
 — *v.* To hang down; to de-
 press; to have a clownish
 look or manner. [*place*.

Slough (slou), *n.* A miry
 Slough (sluf), *n.* Cast skin
 of a serpent; part that sepa-
 rates from a sore.

Slöv'en (or sliv'n), *n.* A man
 habitually careless of dress
 and neatness.

Slöv'en-li-ness (or sliv'n-),
n. Habitual want of clean-
 liness.

Slöv'en-ly (or sliv'n-), *a.*
 Negligent of dress or neat-
 ness; loose; disorderly.

Slöw. *a.* Not fast or quick;
 not prompt. — *SYN.* Tardy;
 dilatory; inactive; deliber-
 ate. [*slly*.

Slöw'ly. *adv.* Not quick; tar-
 Slöw'ness, *n.* Quality of
 being slow; deliberation.

Slüe. *v. t.* To turn about a
 fixed point.

Sling. *n.* A drone; a slow or
 lazy fellow; a kind of snail.

Slüg'gard. *a.* A person ha-
 bitually lazy; a drone.

Slüg'gish. *a.* Habitually
 lazy; slothful.

Slüce. *n.* A stream of water
 issuing through a flood-
 gate; a floodgate.

Slüm'ber. *v. i.* To sleep
 lightly; to doze. — *n.* Light
 sleep; repose.

Slümp. *v. i.* To sink through
 or in, as when walking on
 ice or snow.

Slüng. *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Sling*.

Slünk. *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Slunk*.

Slür. *v. t.* To soil; to sully;
 to pass lightly; to perform
 in a smooth, gliding man-
 ner. — *n.* Stain; slight dis-

Sew (se), *v. t.* To unite with needle and thread.

Sew'er (sô'er), *n.* One who sews.

Sew'er (sô'er), *n.* A passage under ground for water.

Sex, *n.* Distinction of male and female; womankind.

Sex'a-go-nô-rî-an, *n.* A person of sixty years of age.

Sex-â-g'e-na-ry, or **Sex'a-go-na-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to the number sixty; proceeding by sixties.

Sex'a-gê-sî-mâ, *n.* The second Sunday before Lent.

Sex-ân'gu-lar, *a.* Having six angles.

Sex-ên'ni-al, *a.* Happening once in, or lasting, six years.

Sex'tant, *n.* The sixth part of a circle; an instrument for measuring angular distances.

Sex'tile, *n.* Aspect of planets sixty degrees apart.

Sex'ton, *n.* An under officer of a church.

Sex'tu-ple, *a.* Six times as much; having six parts.

Sex'u-al (sêk'shû-), *a.* Pertaining to, or distinguishing, sex.

Shâb, *v. i.* To play mean tricks; to act shabbily.

Shâb'bi-ly, *adv.* In a mean manner; raggedly.

Shâb'bi-ness, *n.* Quality of being shabby; meanness.

Shâb'by, *a.* Worn; ragged; mean; paltry; despicable.

Shâck'le (shâk'li), *c. t.* To fetter; to chain; to bind.

Shâck'les (shâk'ls), *n. pl.* Fetters or handcuffs.

Shâd, *n. sing. & pl.* A kind of fish much prized for food.

Shâd'dock (5), *n.* A tree and its fruit, which is a species of orange.

Shâde, *n.* Interception of light; obscurity; a screen; a spirit; degree of cold; (*pl.*) place of the dead. — *v. t.* To cover or screen from light; to obscure.

Shâd'i-ness, *n.* State of being shady.

Shâd'ow, *n.* A figure formed by the interception of light; a mystical representation; a

type; phantom. — *v. t.* To cloud; to darken; to represent faintly.

Shâd'ôw-y, *a.* Full of shade.

Shâ'dy, *a.* Sheltered from the glare of light.

Shâft, *n.* An arrow; straight cylindrical part of any thing, as of a column; passage into a mine; thills of a chaise; a long axis in machinery.

Shâg, *n.* Rough, woolly hair; cloth with a long, coarse nap. — *a.* Hairy; rough. — *v. t.* To make hairy or rough.

Shâg'ged, } *a.* Hairy; rough;
Shâg'gy, } with long wool or hair. [being shaggy.]

Shâg'gi-ness, *n.* State of Sha-green', *n.* A kind of leather prepared from the skins of horses, mules, &c.

Shâh, *n.* A Persian king.

Shâke, *v. t.* [*imp.* SHOOK; *p. p.* SHAKEN.] To agitate; to cause to tremble or to doubt; to trill. — *v. i.* To be agitated; to quake. — *n.* Vibratory motion.

Shâk'er, *n.* One who shakes; one of a religious sect.

Shâle, *n.* A kind of fine-grained slaty rock.

Shâll. An auxiliary verb, used in forming the future tense; as, *I shall go*.

Shâl-loôn', *n.* A kind of worsted stuff.

Shâl'top, *n.* A kind of large boat with two masts.

Shâl'tow, *a.* Not deep; shoal; simple; silly. — *n.* A place where the water is not deep.

Shâl'tow-ness, *n.* Want of depth; emptiness; silliness.

Shâl't. Second person of *Shall*.

Shâm, *n.* False pretense; imposture. — *a.* False; counterfeit. — *v. t.* To pretend; to deceive; to imitate; to counterfeit.

Shâm'ble, *v. i.* To walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as if the knees were weak; to shuffle; to counterfeit.

Shâm'bleg, *n. pl.* A place where butchers kill or sell meat.

Shâm'bling, *n.* A shuffling gait. — *a.* Shuffling along.

Shâme, *n.* Sense or cause of disgrace; reproach; ignominy. — *v. t.* To make ashamed.

Shâme'fâed (-fâst), *a.* Bashful; diffident; modest.

Shâme'ful, *a.* Disgraceful; scandalous; ignominious.

Shâme'ful-ly, *adv.* Disgracefully; ignominiously.

Shâme'less, *a.* Destitute of shame; impudent. [*dence.*]

Shâme'less-ness, *n.* Impudence.

Shâm'my, *n.* See *Chamois*.

Shâm-pôo', } *c. t.* To rub
Châm-pôo', } and press the limbs of after warm bathing; to wash thoroughly the head of.

Shâm'rôck, *n.* White clover.

Shânk, *n.* The bone of the leg; lower joint of the leg; long part of a tool.

Shân'ty, *n.* A rude hut.

Shâpe, *c. t.* [*imp.* SHAPED; *p. p.* SHAPED or SHAPEN.] To form; to mold; to give form or figure to; to fashion; to adjust. — *n.* External form or figure; make; appearance.

Shâpe'less, *a.* Wanting regularity of form.

Shâpe'ly, *a.* Well formed; symmetrical. [shell.]

Shârd, *n.* A fragment; a share, *n.* A part; a portion; a plow-iron. — *v. t.* To apportion; to divide; to partake with others. — *v. i.* To have part.

Shâre'hôld'er, *n.* One who holds a share in a joint fund or property.

Shâ'r'er, *n.* One who shares.

Shârk, *n.* A voracious sea-fish. — *c. t.* To play the petty thief; to cheat; to trick; to swindle.

Shârp, *a.* Having a thin edge or a fine point; keen; acute; sour; acid. — *v. t.* To make sharp; to sharpen. — *v. i.* To grow sharp.

Shârp'en, *v. t. or i.* To make or grow sharp. [swindler.]

Shârp'er, *n.* A cheat; a



Shark.

Sharp'y, *adv.* In a sharp manner; keenly; acutely; severely; violently.

Sharp'ness, *n.* Keenness of edge or point; acuteness.

Sharp'sét, *a.* Very hungry. **Shát'ter**, *v. t.* To break in pieces; to disorder.—*v. i.* To be broken into fragments; (*pl.*) broken pieces; fragments.

Sháve, *v. t.* [*imp.* SHAVED; *p. p.* SHAVED, SHAVEN.] To cut or pare off; to defraud.—*n.* To use a razor; to cut closely; to cheat.

Sháve'ling, *n.* A man shaved; a monk.

Sháw'er, *n.* One who shaves; a sharp dealer; a boy.

Sháw'ing, *n.* A thin slice pared off.

Shawl, *n.* A cloth to cover the neck and shoulders.

Sháwm, *n.* A wind instrument of music formerly in use.

Shē, *pron. fem.*, standing for the name of a female.

Shēaf (20), *n.* A bundle of stalks of grain; any bundle.

Shēar, *v. t.* [*imp.* SHEARED or SHORN; *p. p.* SHEARED or SHORN.] To cut or clip from the surface; to reap.

Shēar'er, *n.* One who shears.

Shēars, *n. pl.* A cutting instrument with two blades; an apparatus for raising heavy weights. [*hard.*]

Shēath, *n.* A case; a scabbard.

Shēathe, *v. t.* To put into a sheath or case; to cover or line.

Shēath'ing, *n.* The covering of a ship's bottom.

Shēath'y, *a.* Forming a sheath. [*ley.*]

Shēave, *n.* A wheel in a pulley.

Shēd, *n.* A slight building; an out-building.—*v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHED.] To emit; to spill; to cast off. [*dor.*]

Sheen, *n.* Brightness; splendor.

Sheen'y, *a.* Bright.

Sheep (24), *n. sing. and pl.*

An animal that furnishes wool. [*sheep.*]

Sheep'-eöt, *n.* A pen for sheep.

Sheep'-föld, *n.* A fold or inclosure for sheep.

Sheep'ish, *a.* Like a sheep; timorous; bashful; modest.

Sheep'ish-ly, *adv.* Bashfully.

Sheep'ish-ness, *n.* Bashfulness; diffidence.

Sheep's'-eye, *n.* A sly, diffident, loving look.

Sheer, *a.* Clear; unmingled; simple; perpendicular.—*v. i.* To deviate from a course.—*n.* The bend of a ship's deck.

Sheet, *n.* A cloth for a bed; a broad piece of paper.—*v. t.* To fold up in, or cover as with, a sheet.

Sheet'-áy'ehor, *n.* The largest anchor; last refuge.

Sheet'ing, *n.* Cloth for sheets.

Shék'el, *n.* A Jewish coin, worth about 62½ cents.

Shél'drake, *n.* A species of duck.

Shél'f, *n.* (*pl.* Shél'veg, 20).

A board supported in some way and designed to lay things on; a bank or rock under water. [*shoals.*]

Shél'fy, *a.* Full of rocks and shells.

Shéll, *n.* A hard covering; a bomb.—*v. t. or i.* To remove or cast the shell.

Shéll'-fish, *n.* An aquatic animal covered with a shell.

Shéll'ter, *n.* A protection; retreat; covert.—*v. t.* To cover; to protect; to shield.

Shéll'ter-less, *a.* Without shelter or protection.

Shél've, *v. i.* To slope.—*v. t.* To furnish with shelves; to put on a shelf.

Shélv'y, *a.* Abounding with rocks or sand-banks.

Shép'herd, *n.* A man who tends sheep.

Shép'herd-ess, *n.* A woman who has the care of sheep.

Shér'bet, *n.* A beverage of water, lemon-juice, and sugar. [*a shire or county.*]

Shér'iff, *n.* Chief officer of a shire.

Shér'y, *n.* A Spanish wine.

Shew (shō). See *Show*.

Shewn (shōn), *p. p.* of *Show*.

Shib'bo-lesh, *n.* Watchword or text-word of a party.

Shíeld, *n.* Armor for defense; a buckler; protection.—*v. t.* To protect; to defend.

Shift, *v. t. or i.* To transfer; to change; to find some ex-

pedient.—*n.* Evasion; artifice; expedient; a woman's under-garment.

Shift'less, *a.* Lacking in expedients; without capacity.

Shíll'ing, *n.* A silver coin; sum of twelve pence.

Shín, *n.* Fore part of the leg, between the ankle and knee.

Shíne, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHINED or SHONE.] To emit rays of light; to be conspicuous.—*n.* Fair weather; brightness; splendor; a fancy.

Shíng'le, *n.* A thin board; loose pebbles; (*pl.*) a disease.—*v. t.* To cover with shingles; to cut, as hair, so that one portion overlaps another.

Shín'ing, *a.* Bright in a high degree.—*SYN.* Brilliant; sparkling; radiant; resplendent; effulgent.

Shín'y, *a.* Bright; luminous.

Ship, *n.* Any large sea-going vessel, esp. one that is square-rigged and has three masts.—*v. t.* To put on board a vessel of any kind. [*a ship.*]

Ship'board, *adv.* On board of a ship.

Ship'-má's'ter, *n.* A master or captain of a ship.

Ship'ment, *n.* Act of shipping; that which is shipped.

Ship'ping, *n.* Ships in general; vessels collectively.

Ship'-shápe, *adv.* In a sea-man-like manner; hence, properly; according to usage; well put.

Ship'wreck (-rēk), *n.* Destruction of a ship at sea.—*v. t.* To destroy, as a ship at sea, by running on shore, &c. [*builder of ships.*]

Ship'wright (-rit), *n.* A shipwright.

Shíre, or **Shíre**, *n.* In England, a county.

Shírk, *v. t.* To get off from; to shrink away from.

Shírt, *n.* A man's under-garment.—*v. t.* To cover with a shirt. [*ment.*]

Shíve, *n.* A slice; a frag-



Ship.

Shiv'er, *n.* A little piece. — *v. t. or i.* To break into small pieces; to shatter; to cause to shake in the wind.
Shiv'er-ing, *n.* A trembling or shaking. [trembling]
Shiv'er-y, *a.* Easily broken;
Sh'al, *n.* A crowd, as of fishes; a sand-bank or bar. — *a.* Shallow. — *v. t.* To become more shallow.
Sh'al'y, *a.* Full of shoals.
Sh'ock, *n.* A sudden shake; concussion; a blow; offense; a pile of sheaves. — *v. t.* To strike with surprise, disgust, or terror.
Sh'ock'ing, *a.* Striking as with horror; extremely offensive or disgusting.
Sh'od, *imp. & p. p. of Shoe*.
Shoe (18), *n.* A covering or protection for the foot. — *v. t.* (11) [*imp. & p. p. SHOD*]. To put shoes on.
Shoe'-black, *n.* One who shoes 'boy, } black shoes.
Shoe'mak'er (sho'-), *n.* One who makes shoes. [*Shine*.]
Sh'one or **Sh'one**, *imp. of Sh'ok*, *imp. & p. p. of Shake*. — *n.* A bundle of staves, or of boards for a box.
Sh'oot, *v. t. or i.* [*imp. & p. p. SHOT*]. To dart; to jut; to sprout; to discharge, as a gun. — *n.* A sprout or young branch.
Sh'oot'er, *n.* One who, or that which, shoots; a gunner; a fire-arm.
Sh'op, *n.* A building for work or for trade. — *v. t.* To visit shops for goods.
Sh'op'-keep'er, *n.* A trader who sells in a shop.
Sh'op'-lift'er, *n.* One who steals from a shop.
Sh'op'-lift'ing, *n.* Larceny committed in a shop.
Sh'op'ping, *n.* Act of visiting shops to purchase goods.
Sh'ore, *n.* Coast; land adjacent to water; a prop; a support. — *v. t.* To support by props.
Sh'orn, *p. p. of Shear*.
Sh'ort, *a.* Not long; brief; scanty; deficient; brittle.
Sh'ort'en, *v. t.* To make short or shorter.

Sh'ort-en-ing, *n.* The act of contracting; something to make pastry short or friable.
Sh'ort'-hand, *n.* Abbreviated writing; stenography.
Sh'ort'-lived, *a.* Being of short continuance.
Sh'ort'ly, *adv.* Quickly; briefly; concisely.
Sh'ort'ness, *n.* Quality of being short; brevity; conciseness.
Sh'orts, *n. pl.* Coarse part of meal; small clothes.
Sh'ort'-sight' (sh'-), *a.* Unable to see far.
Sh'ot, *imp. & p. p. of Shoot*. — *n.* Act of shooting; a small missile weapon; a reckoning or charge.
Sh'ote, *n.* A small or young hog.
Sh'ot'ten (sh'ot'tn), *a.* Having cast the spawn; sprained.
Sh'ould (sh'od), *imp. of Sh'ul*, denoting intention or duty.
Sh'oul'd'er, *n.* The joint that connects the arm with the body. — *v. t.* To take on the shoulder; to push or thrust rudely.
Sh'oul'd'er-blade, *n.* The broad bone of the shoulder.
Shout, *v. i.* To utter a loud and sudden outcry. — *n.* A loud and sudden outcry.
Sh'ove, *v. t. or i.* To push; to urge. — *n.* A push.
Sh'ov'el (sh'uv'l), *n.* A utensil for throwing earth, &c. — *v. t.* (8) To throw with a shovel.
Show, *v. t. or i.* [*imp. SHOWED*; *p. p. SHOWED*, *SHOWN*]. To exhibit; to display; to prove; to direct. — *n.* Exhibition; sight.
Show'-bread, *n.* Unleavened bread placed before the Lord in the Jewish sanctuary.
Show'er, *n.* One who shows.
Show'er, *n.* A temporary fall of rain. — *v. t. or i.* To rain in showers.
Show'er-y, *a.* Raining in showers; rainy.
Show'ly (13), *adv.* In a showy manner.
Show'n, *p. p. of Show*.

Show'y, *a.* Making a show; gaudy; fine.
Shred, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SHRED*]. To cut into small pieces, especially long and narrow pieces. — *n.* A long, narrow piece cut or torn off; a fragment.
Shrew (shri), *n.* An ill-tempered, brawling woman.
Shrewd (shryd), *a.* Sagacious; astute. [*ly*.]
Shrewd'ly, *adv.* Sagaciously.
Shrewd'ness, *n.* Sagacity.
Shrew'ish (shry'-), *a.* Like a shrew; petulant.
Shriek, *v. t.* To utter a loud, shrill cry. — *n.* A loud, shrill cry; a scream.
Shrike, *n.* A rapacious European bird. [sound.
Shrill, *a.* Sharp; piercing, as *Shrill'y*, *adv.* Acutely.
Shrill'ness, *n.* Acuteness of sound. [shell-fish.
Shrimp, *n.* A long-tailed *Shrine*, *n.* A case or box, especially for sacred relics.
Shrink, *v. t. or i.* [*imp. & p. p. SHRUNK*]. To contract; to become or make less.
Shrink'age, *n.* Act or measure of shrinking.
Shriv'el (8), *v. t. or i.* To contract into wrinkles.
Shroud, *n.* A cover; a winding sheet; (*pl.*) a set of ropes reaching from the mast-head to the side of a vessel. [Shrouds.
— *v. t.* To cover; to shelter; to dress for the grave.
Shrove'-tide, *n.* Confession-time; Tuesday before Lent.
Shrub, *n.* A low, dwarf tree; a drink.
Shrub'-ber-y, *n.* A collection or plantation of shrubs.
Shrub'by, *a.* Full of shrubs; like a shrub.
Shrug, *v. t.* To draw up, as the shoulders. — *n.* A drawing up the shoulders.
Shrunk, *imp. & p. p. of Shrink*.



Shuck, *n.* A shell or covering; a husk or pod.

Shudd'ed, *n.* A trembling, as with horror. — *v. i.* To quake; to quiver.

Shuff'le, *v. t.* To change the relative position of, as of cards. — *v. i.* To prevaricate; to evade. — *n.* Act of shuffling; a change in cards; a trick.

Shuff'ler, *n.* One who shuffles.

Shuff'ling, *n.* Evasion; trickery; irregular gait.

Shun, *v. t.* To avoid; to get out of the way of.

Shunt, *n.* A turn-off to a side rail; a switch. — *v. t.* To turn off to one side; to switch off.

Shut, *v. t. or i.* [*imp. & p. p. SHUT.*] To close; to prohibit; to bar.

Shut'ter, *n.* One who, or that which shuts; a close cover.

Shut'tle, *n.* A weaver's instrument to shoot the threads of the warp between those of the weft.

Shut'tle-cock, *n.* An instrument used with a battle-door in play.

Shy, *a.* Shunning society; reserved. — *SYN.* Coy; timid.

Shy'ly (13), *adv.* In a timid manner; bashfully.

Shy'ness (13), *n.* Reserve; coyness; bashfulness.

Shi'l-lant, *a.* Hissing. — *n.* A letter uttered with a hissing sound.

Shi'l-lan'tion, *n.* A hissing sound.

Shi'yl, *n.* A pagan prophetess; a gypsy.

Shi'yl-line, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a sibyl.

Sic'cl-ty, *n.* Dryness; aridity.

Sice (sin), *n.* Six in dice.

Sick (5), *a.* Afflicted with disease; ill; ailing; indisposed; disgusted.

Sick'en (sik'n), *v. t. or i.* To make or become sick.

Sick'ish, *a.* Exciting disgust.

Sick'le, *n.* A reaping-hook.

Sick'li-ness, *n.* State of being sickly; unhealthiness.

Sick'ly, *a.* Somewhat sick; unhealthy; infirm.

Sick'ness, *n.* A morbid state of the body; disease.

Side, *n.* The broad part of a thing; part of the body about the ribs; margin; edge; party; interest. — *a.* Lateral; indirect. — *v. i.* To lean to one party.

Side'board, *n.* A kind of table on one side of a room, to hold dinner utensils, &c.

Side'long, *a.* Lateral; oblique; not directly in front.

Sid'er-al, *a.* Pertaining to Sid'ér-al, stars; starry.

Sid'er-og'ra-phy, *n.* Art of engraving on steel.

Sid'e-sad'dle, *n.* A woman's saddle.

Sid'e-wige, *adv.* On one side.

Sid'dle, *v. i.* To go side for side. — [*fortified place.*]

Siege, *n.* Act of besieging.

Sie'c-nite, *n.* See *Synite*.

Si-es'ta, *n.* A short sleep at noon or after dinner.

Sieve, *n.* A small utensil used for sifting.

Sift, *v. t.* To separate by means of a sieve.

Sift'er, *n.* One who, or that which, sifts.

Sigh (si), *v. i.* To emit breath audibly; to lament. — *n.* A deep breathing.

Sight (sit), *n.* Sense, act, or object of seeing; a show.

Sight'less (sit'-), *a.* Wanting sight.

Sight'li-ness (sit'-), *n.* Coming sight.

Sight'ly (sit'-), *a.* Pleasing to the eye; conspicuous.

Sign (sin), *n.* A token; mark; signal; symbol; proof; wonder; constellation. — *v. t.* To subscribe one's name to; to mark.

Sign'al, *n.* A sign to give notice; a token. — *a.* Eminent; remarkable.

Sign'al-ize, *v. t.* To make distinguished; to make a signal in regard to.

Sign'al-ly, *adv.* Remarkably.

Sign'a-ture, *n.* A name or mark signed or impressed.

Sign'er (sin'er), *n.* One who subscribes his name.

Sign'et, *n.* A seal, especially a private royal seal.

Sign'ifi-cance, *n.* Importance.

Sign'ifi-can-ty, *n.* Importance; meaning; import; weight.

Sign'ifi-cant, *a.* Expressive of some fact or meaning; important; weighty.

Sign'ifi-can-ly, *adv.* In a significant manner.

Sign'i-fi-ca-tion, *n.* Meaning expressed by words or signs.

Sign'ifi-ca-tive, *a.* Having or expressing meaning.

Sign'i-ty, *v. t.* To make known. — *v. i.* To express meaning with force.

Sign'-post (sin'-), *n.* A post on which a sign hangs.

St'lenge, *n.* Stillness; seclusion; quiet; muteness. — *v. t.* To still; to appease.

St'lent, *a.* Still; mute; quiet.

St'lent-ly, *adv.* Without speech or noise; mutely.

St'lex, *n.* Silicic acid, or silicic acid.

St'l-ea, *n.* The substance of pure quartz.

St'le'le, *a.* Pertaining to flint or quartz.

St'l'cloths (-lish'nes), *a.* Pertaining to silk; silky.

Silk, *n.* The fine, soft thread produced by the silk-worm, or cloth made of the thread.

Silk'en, *a.* Made of silk; like silk; soft; silky.

Silk'-worm (-wurm), *n.* A caterpillar or larva that produces silk.

Silk'y, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, or resembling silk; soft; silky.

Sill (1), *n.* Foundation tim of a house or window, &c.

Sill'-bub, *n.* A liquor wine or cider and milk.

Sill'-ness, *n.* Want of sill'y.

Sill'y, *a.* Weak in intellect and self-estimated. — Simple; stupid.

Silt, *n.* Mud deposited running or standing.

Sil'ver, *a.* Precious of a white color. — *n.* Of, or like, silver. — *v. t.* To cover with silver.

Sil'ver-smith, *n.* One who works in silver.

Sil'ver-y, *a.* Resembling silver.

Sim'i-lar, *a.* Like.

Sim'i-lar'i-ty, *n.* Resemblance; likeness.

Sim'i-lar-ly, *adv.* Like.

Sim'i-le, *n.* Similitude.

ä, ä, i, ö, ü, *y*, long; ä, é, i, ö, ü, *y*, short; cäre, cür, äsk, all, what; öre, vell, äärm; p'

sim'i-lit'ude, *n.* Comparison.
sim'ner, *v. t.* To boil gently.
sin'a-mi'a-al, *a.* Guilty of,
 consisting in, simony.
sin'y, *n.* The crime of
 uying or selling of church
 rement.

sin'om, *n.* A hot suffocat-
 ing wind in Arabia, Syria,
 and the adjacent countries.
sin'per, *v. i.* To smile in a
 silly manner. — *n.* An af-
 fected or silly smile.

sin'ple, *a.* Plain; artless;
 single; unmingled; silly. —
n. Something not mixed;
 medicinal plant.

sin'ple-ton (sin'pl'-10), *n.*
 silly or foolish person.
sin'plic'i-ty, *n.* Plainness;
 cleanness; singleness.

sin'pli-fi-ca'tion, *n.* Act of
 making simple.

sin'pli-ty, *v. t.* To make
 simple, plain, or easy.

sin'ply, *adv.* Without art;
 plainly; merely. [felt.]


sin'u-late, *v. t.* To counter-
 sin'u-late, *n.* Hypocrisy.
sin'u-late-ous, *a.* Being
 r happening at the same
 me with something else.
sin'u-late-ous-ly, *adv.* At
 the same time.

sin, *n.* A violation of divine
 law, or rule of duty. — *v. i.*
 To depart knowingly from a
 known rule of duty.

sin-a-plum, *n.* A poultice
 of pulverized mustard-seed.
sin'ge, *prep.* After. — *adv.*
 Before this or now; ago. —
conj. From the time that;
 because; considering.

sin'cere, *a.* True; honest;
 undissembling; unfeigned.
sin'cere-ly, *adv.* Truly;
 honestly; unfeignedly.

sin'cer-i-ty, *n.* Freedom
 from disguise; honesty.

sin'e, *n.* A perpen-
 dicular line from the
 end of an arc
 to the diameter
 drawn through
 the other end.  *Sine.*

sin'e-cure, *n.* Office or pos-
 sion with pay, but not
 requiring active labor.

sin'e-cu-ris't, *n.* One who has
 sinecure.

sin'ew (sin'yū), *n.* A tendon;
 muscle; strength. — *v. i.* To
 unite as with sinews.

sin'ew-y, *a.* Strong; mus-
 cular; tendinous; brawny.

sin'ful, *a.* Guilty of sin; un-
 holy; wicked.

sin'ful-ly, *adv.* With sin.

sin'ful-ness, *n.* State of be-
 ing sinful; iniquity; wick-
 edness; unrighteousness.

Sing, *v. t. or i.* [*imp.* SANG,
 SUNG; *p. p.* SUNG.] To ut-
 ter musical or melodious
 sounds.

Singe, *v. t. (11)* To burn the
 external part of; to scorch.
 — *n.* A slight burn or
 scorching. [singing.]

Sing'er, *n.* One skilled in
 singing.

Sing'ing, *n.* Act of uttering
 musical notes.

Sin'gle (sing'gl), *a.* Individ-
 ual; separate; alone; un-
 married; sincere. — *v. t.* To
 select; to separate.

Sin'gle-ness, *n.* Simplicity.

Sin'gly, *adv.* Individually;
 separately; only.

Sing'-song, *n.* A drawing,
 monotonous tone.

Sin'gu-lar, *a.* Single; alone;
 not plural; particular; re-
 markable; rare; odd.

Sin'gu-lar-i-ty, *n.* Peculi-
 arity; oddity. [ly.]

Sin'gu-lar-ly, *adv.* Peculiar-
 ly.

Sin'is-ter, *a.* Left; bad; un-
 fair; unlucky.

Sin'is-tror'sal, *a.* Rising
 from left to right, as a spiral
 line, or helix.

Sin'is-tro-us, *a.* Being on,
 or inclined to, the left side;
 wrong; perverse.

Sink, *v. i.* [*imp.* SUNK,
 SANK; *p. p.* SUNK.] To
 settle; to fall; to subside;
 to decline. — *v. t.* To im-
 merse; to depress; to de-
 grade. — *n.* A drain to car-
 ry off filth.

Sink'ing-fund, *n.* A fund
 to reduce a public debt.

Sin'less, *a.* Free from sin.

Sin'ner, *n.* A transgressor.

Sin'-difer-ing, *n.* A sacri-
 fice for sin.

Sin'u-ate, *v. i.* To wind and
 turn. [and out.]

Sin'u-ation, *n.* A winding in

Sin'u-ate-i-ty, *n.* Quality of
 winding in and out.

Sin'u-ous, *a.* Winding in and
 out; serpentine.

Sip, *n.* A slight taste, as of
 liquor. — *v. t. or i.* To drink
 a little.

Siphon, *n.* A bent tube for
 transferring liquor from one
 vessel to another.

Sir, *n.* A title of address to
 a man; title of a baronet.

Sire, *n.* Father; title of a
 king; male parent of a beast.
 — *v. t.* To generate.

Siren, *n.* A mermaid noted
 for singing. — *a.* Bewitch-
 ing; enchanting.

Sir-loin, *n.* The loin of beef.

Sir-roe, *n.* A noxious
 southeast wind in Italy.

Sir'rah, *n.* A term of re-
 proach; — addressed to men.

Sir'up, *n.* Vegetable juice
 boiled with sugar.

Sis'kin, *n.* A certain sing-
 ing-bird.

Sis'ter, *n.* A female born of
 the same parents or belong-
 ing to the same association.

Sis'ter-hood, *n.* A society
 of sisters. [ter.]

Sis'ter-ly, *a.* Becoming a sis-
 ter. [*imp.* and *p. p.* SAT.]

To rest on the haunches; to
 perch; to brood.

Site, *n.* A situation; local
 position.

Sit'ing, *n.* A session.

Sit'u-ate, [*a.* Being in any
 condition.]

Sit'u-ated, [*a.* Being in any
 condition.]

Sit'u-ation, *n.* Relative po-
 sition, location, or con-
 dition; state; site.

Six, *a.* Five and one.

Six-fold, *a.* Taken six times.

Six-pence, *n.* Half a shilling.

Six'teen, *a.* Ten and six.

Six'teenth, *a.* The ordinal
 of sixteen.

Sixth, *a.* Next after the fifth;
 being one of six equal parts
 of any thing. [three-score.]

Six'ty, *n. & a.* Six times ten.

Siz'a-ble (11), *a.* Of a rea-
 sonable bulk.

Siz'zar, *n.* A student of the
 rank below a pensioner.
 [Eng.]

Size, *n.* Bulk; quantity; a
 glutinous substance. — *v. t.*

; ôr, ôq, wôlf, tôô, tôôk; ûrn, rue, pûll; ç, ê, soft; e, ê, hard; ag; exîst; u as ng; this.

To adjust or arrange according to size; to cover or prepare with size.
Sizy, *a.* Glutinous; ropy.
Skåte, *n.* A frame for the feet for sliding on ice. — *v. i.* To slide with skates.
Skeln, *n.* A knot or number of knots of threads.
Skål'e-ton, *n.* The bones of an animal retained in their natural position; general structure.
Skēptie, *n.* One who doubts, especially of revelation.
Skēptie-al, *a.* Doubting.
Skēpti-cism, *n.* Doubt; uncertainty; universal doubt.
Skēth, *n.* An outline; a rough draught. — *v. t.* To trace by drawing outlines of.
Skēth'y, *a.* Like a sketch; incomplete.
Skew'er (skū'), *n.* A pointed rod to fasten meat. — *v. t.* To fasten with skewers.
Skid, *n.* A short piece of timber; a slider. [about.
Skiff (1), *n.* A small, light
Skill, *n.* Familiar knowledge united to readiness of performance. — **SYN.** Dexterity; adroitness. — *v. i.* To know or be knowing.
Skilled, *a.* Having familiar knowledge. [boiler.
Skillet, *n.* A small kind of
Skill'ful (3), *a.* Qualified with skill; experienced.
Skill'ful-ly, *adv.* With knowledge and dexterity.
Skill'ful-ness (9), *n.* Dexterity; expertness.
Skim, *v. t. or i.* To take off scum or cream; to touch slightly. [take off scum.
Skim'mer, *n.* A utensil to skim'milk.
Skim'milk, *n.* Milk from which the cream has been skimmed, or taken.
Skin, *n.* Covering of the flesh; hide; rind. — *v. t.* To deprive of the skin. — *v. i.* To form a skin over.
Skin'-flint, *n.* A miser; a niggard.
Skin'ny, *a.* Consisting of skin or of skin only.
Skip, *v. i.* To leap lightly. — *v. t.* To pass over or by. — *n.* A leap; a bound.

Skip'per, *n.* Master of a small trading vessel.
Skir'mish, *n.* A slight fight in war. — *v. i.* To fight slightly or in small parties.
Skirt, *n.* A border; the loose lower part of a coat, of a woman's dress, or of some other garment.
Skit'tish, *a.* Shy; timorous.
Skit'tish-ness, *n.* Timidity; fickleness.
Skit'tleg, *n. pl.* Nine-pins.
Skiv'er, *n.* Split sheepskin tanned with sumac.
Skülk, *v. i.* To lurk; to hide.
Skülk'er, *n.* One who skulks.
Sküll, *n.* The bony case that incloses the brain.
Sküll'-cáp, *n.* A close-fitting cap.
Skünk, *n.* A fetid animal of North America.
Sky (19), *n.* The aerial region; the heavens.
Sky'-light (-lit), *n.* A window in a roof or deck.
Sky'-rock'et, *n.* A species of fireworks.
Sky'-sail, *n.* A sail next above the royal.
Sláb, *n.* A thin piece of any thing, esp. of stone; outside piece of a sawed log.
Sláb'ber (collog. slób'ber), *v. i.* To slaver; to drivel.
Släck (5), *a.* Lax; loose; relaxed; remiss; slow; tardy. — *n.* Small, broken coal; part of a rope having no strain on it. — *v. t. or i.* To loosen; to relax.
Släck'en (släck'n), *v. t. or i.* To make or become slack; to relax; to be remiss or backward; to flag.
Släck'ness, *n.* State of being slack; remissness.
Släg, *n.* Dross of metal; vitrified cinders.
Släin (14), *p. p.* of *Slay*.
Släke, *v. t.* To quench, as thirst; to extinguish; to mix with water and reduce to powder, as lime.
Släm, *v. t.* To shut with force. — *n.* A violent shutting or striking.
Slän'der, *v. t.* To injure by false reports. — **SYN.** To defame; vilify; calumniate.

— *n.* False report maliciously uttered; defamation.
Slän'der-ous, *a.* Defamatory; calumnious.
Släng, *n.* Low, vulgar, unauthorized language.
Slänt, *v. t. or i.* To slope; to lie or turn obliquely.
Slänt'ing, *a.* Sloping; inclining; oblique.
Släp, *v. t.* To strike with open hand. — *n.* A blow with the open hand, or with something flat and broad.
Släsh, *v. t.* To cut in long cuts, *v. n.* To strike violently and at random with an edged instrument. — *n.* A long incision.
Slät, *n.* A narrow strip of board used for various purposes.
Släte, *n.* A kind of dark stone or a thin flat piece of it used for covering buildings or for writing on. — *v. t.* To cover with slate.
Slät'er, *n.* One whose business is to slate buildings.
Slät'tern, *n.* A woman negligent of her dress or house.
Slät'tern-ly, *a.* Negligent; sluttish. [like, slate.
Slät'y, *a.* Consisting of or
Slaught'ter (slaw'ter), *n.* Destruction of life; massacre; carnage. — *v. t.* To kill; to slay; to butcher.
Slaught'ter-er (slaw'ter), *n.* One who slaughters or slays; a butcher.
Slaught'ter-house (slaw'ter), *n.* Place for butchering cattle.
Slaught'ter-ous (slaw'ter), *a.* Murderous; destructive.
Släve, *n.* A person held in bondage; a drudge. — *v. i.* To drudge; to toil.
Släw'er, *n.* A slave-ship.
Släw'er, *n.* Spitte driving from the mouth. — *v. i.* To emit spitte. — *v. t.* To sneeze with spitte issuing from the mouth.
Släw'er-y, *n.* State of a slave; bondage; thralldom.
Släw'ish, *n.* Servile; mean.
Släy, *v. t. i. imp.* **Släw**: *p.* **Släin**.] To put to death. — **SYN.** To kill; destroy; slaughter; butcher.

grace or reproach; innuendo; a mark [— or —] connecting notes to be sung to the same syllable.
Slüt, *n.* An untidy woman; a slattern; a female dog.
Slüt'tish, *a.* Negligent; dirty; slatternly. [crafty.
Slý (13), *a.* Artful; cunning; Sly-boots, *n.* A sly person.
Slý'ly (13), *adv.* With art; cunningly; craftily.
Slý'ness, *n.* Quality of being sly; cunning; crafty.
Smäck, *v. i.* To kiss loudly; to crack, as a whip; to taste. — *n.* A loud kiss; taste; a small coasting or fishing vessel.
Small, *a.* Little; slender; weak. — *n.* The slender or narrow part of anything.
Small'-arms, *n. pl.* Muskets, rifles, or pistols.
Small'-beer, *n.* A kind of weak beer.
Small'ness (9), *n.* Littleness.
Small'-pox, *n.* A contagious and eruptive disease. [fine.
Smalt, *n.* Blue glass ground
Smirt, *a.* Quick; active; brisk; sharp. — *n.* Quick, pungent, lively pain. — *v. i.* To have a keen pain.
Smärt'ly, *adv.* Briskly; sharply; wittily.
Smärt'ness, *n.* Quality of being smart.
Smásh, *v. t.* To dash to pieces. — *n.* A breaking to pieces.
Smát'ter, *v. t.* To talk superficially or ignorantly.
Smát'ter-ing, *n.* Slight, superficial knowledge.
Smear, *v. t.* To daub; to soil.
Smell, *v. t. or i.* [imp. & *p. p.* SMELLED, or SMELT.] To perceive by the nose; to affect the nose. — *n.* Odor; scent; sense by which odors are perceived.
Smélt, *v. t.* To melt, as ore. — *n.* A small kind of fish. — *v. imp. & p. p.* of *Smelt*.
Smérk, *v. & n.* See *Smirk*.
Smile, *v. i.* To look as when pleased or joyous. — *n.* A peculiar contraction of the face expressive of pleasure or kindness, or of slight contempt, &c.

Smíll'ing, *a.* Appearing gay.
Smírch, *v. t.* To cloud; to dirt; to soil.
Smírk, *v. i.* To look affectedly soft or kind. — *n.* An affectedly soft or kind look; a simper.
Smíte, *v. t.* [imp. SMOTE; *p. p.* SMIT, SMITTEN.] To strike; to kill; to blast; to afflict. — *v. i.* To strike; to collide. [metals.
Smith, *n.* One who works in Smith'er-y, *n.* The work or workshop of a smith.
Smít'ten (smít'tn), *p. p.* of *Smite*.
Smóck, *n.* A shift; a chemise.
Smóke, *n.* Exhalation from burning substances. — *v. i.* To emit smoke. — *v. t.* To hang in smoke; to use in smoking, as a pipe or cigar.
Smóck'er, *n.* A person who smokes.
Smóck'y, *a.* Emitting smoke; like smoke; obscure.
Smóú'd'er, } *v. i.* To waste
Smóú'l'd'er, } away by slow combustion.
Smóóth, *a.* Even on the surface. — *v. i.* To make even.
Smóóth'ly, *adv.* Evenly; calmly; blandly.
Smóóth'ness, *n.* Evenness of surface; mildness of address; gentleness.
Smóte, *imp. of Smite*.
Smóth'er, *v. t.* To stifle or suffocate. — *n.* A smoke; thick dust.
Sm'g'gle, *v. t.* To import without paying duties; to convey privately.
Smúg'gler, *n.* One who smuggles.
Smút, *n.* Boot; foul matter, or a spot made by it; a kind of fungus; mildew. — *v. t.* To mark with smut; to soil. [with smoke.
Smútch, *v. t.* To blacken.
Smút'ti-ness, *n.* Soil from smoke; obscenity.
Smút'ty, *a.* Soiled; obscene.
Snäck, *n.* A share; equal part or portion.
Sná'fle, *n.* A bridle consisting of a slender bit without branches.
Snág, *n.* A short rough

branch; a tooth standing out; trunk of a large tree firmly fixed at one end to the bottom of a river.
Snág'ged, } *a.* Full of snags
Snág'gy, } or sharp points.
Snáll, *n.* A small reptile which moves very slowly; a slugard.
Snáke, *n.* A serpent, especially one of the oviparous kind.
Snáke'root, *n.* One of several very different plants.
Snáp (7), *v.* To break short; to seize suddenly with the teeth; to crack. — *n.* Act of breaking suddenly.
Snáp'-drag'on, *n.* A plant; a kind of game.
Snáp'fish, *a.* Apt to snap; peevish; petulant.
Snáre, *n.* Any thing which entrap; a noose. — *v. t.* To ensnare; to entangle.
Snárl, *v. t.* To entangle; to complicate. — *v. i.* To growl, as a dog. — *n.* Entanglement; an intricate complication; an embarrassing difficulty.
Snárl'er, *n.* One who snarls.
Sná'tch, *v. t.* To seize hastily. — *n.* A hasty catch or seizing; a small fragment.
Snáth, *n.* Handle of a scythe.
Snéak (8), *v. t.* To creep slyly; to behave meanly; to hide. — *n.* A mean, sneaking fellow.
Snéak'ing, *a.* Mean; servile; covetous; niggardly.
Sneer, *v. t.* To show contempt by laughing or by a look. — *n.* A scornful or contemptuous look.
Sneer'ing-ly, *adv.* With a look of contempt or scorn.
Sneeze, *v. t.* To eject air suddenly and involuntarily through the nose. — *n.* A violent ejection of air through the nose.
Sniff (1), *v. t. or i.* To draw air audibly up the nose.
Snick'et, } *v. t.* To laugh
Snig'et, } with catches of voice. [to clip.
Snip, *v. t.* To cut off; to nip;
Snipe, *n.* A bird having a long, straight, slender bill.
Sniv'el (sní'v), *n.* Mucous

furnish with soles. — *a.* Single; alone; solitary.
Sól'e-gism, *n.* Impropriety in language; any absurdity.
Sól'e-cis'tie, *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, a solecism.
Sól'e'ly, *adv.* Singly; only.
Sól'cmn (sól'em), *a.* Religiously grave; marked with solemnity; awful; grave; formal.
So-lém'ni-ty, *n.* Religious ceremony; a rite; gravity; seriousness.
Sól'em-ni-zá'tion, *n.* Act of solemnizing; celebration.
Sól'em-nize, *v. t.* To celebrate in due form.
Sól'emn-ly (sól'em-), *adv.* With solemnity, or religious reverence, gravely.
So-líc'it, *v. t.* To ask with earnestness. — *SYN.* To entreat; supplicate; implore.
So-líc'it-á'tion, *n.* Entreaty.
So-líc'it-or, *n.* An advocate; an attorney. [careful.
So-líc'it-óus, *a.* Anxious.
So-líc'it-óus-ly, *adv.* With solicitude or anxiety.
So-líc'it-úde, *n.* Anxiety; carefulness; concern.
Sól'id, *a.* Hard; firm; compact; sound. — *n.* A substance having a fixed form.
Sól'i-dár'i-ty, *n.* Entire union of interests and responsibilities; fellowship.
So-lid'i-fy, *v. t.* To make solid or compact.
So-lid'i-ty, *n.* Firmness; hardness; density.
Sól'id-ly, *adv.* Compactly; firmly; densely.
So-ll'i-o-quize, *v. t.* To utter a colloquy.
So-ll'i-o-quy, *n.* A talking to one's self. [tude.
Sól'i-ta-ri-ly, *adv.* In solitudo.
Sól'i-ta-ri-ness (13), *n.* Lack of company; loneliness.
Sól'i-ta-ry, *a.* Lonely; retired; single; sole.
Sól'i-túde, *n.* Loneliness; a lonely place.
Sól'o, *n.* A tune or air performed by one person.
Sól'stice, *n.* The point in the ecliptic at which the sun is furthest from the equator.

Sol-stí'tial (-stish'al), *a.* Belonging to, or happening at, a solstice.
Sól'u-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being soluble.
Sól'u-ble, *a.* Capable of being dissolved in a fluid.
So-lú'tion, *n.* Process of dissolving in a fluid; mixture resulting from it; explanation. [solve.
Sól'u-tive, *a.* Tending to dissolve.
Sól'u-bil'i-ty, *n.* Ability to pay all just debts.
Sól'u-ble (11), *a.* Capable of being solved.
Sólve, *v. t.* To explain; to unfold; to clear up.
Sól'vency, *n.* Ability to pay all debts or just claims.
Sól'vend, *n.* A substance to be dissolved.
Sól'vent, *a.* Able to pay debts; dissolving. — *n.* A fluid which dissolves any substance.
Sól'ver, *n.* One who solves.
Sóm'ber, *a.* Dull; dusky.
Sóm'bre, *a.* Dark; gloomy.
Sóm'brou, *a.* Dark; gloomy.
Sóme (süm), *a.* More or less; indicating a quantity or person unknown; certain.
Sóme'bód-y (17), *n.* A person unknown or indeterminate; some person; one.
Sóm'er-set (süm'-), *n.* A heap in which one turns heels over head.
Sóme'how, *adv.* In one way or another.
Sóme'thing, *n.* A thing indeterminate; a part.
Sóme'times, *adv.* Now and then; occasionally.
Sóme'what (süm'hvót), *adv.* In some degree or quantity.
Sóm-nám'bu-lism, *n.* Act of walking in sleep.
Sóm-nám'bu-list, *n.* One who walks in sleep.
Sóm-nif'er-óus, *a.* Causing, or tending to cause, sleep.
Sóm-nif'ic, *a.* Causing, or tending to cause, sleep.
Sóm-nif'o-quence, *n.* Act of talking in sleep.
Sóm-nif'o-quist, *n.* One who talks in sleep.
Sám'no-lence, *n.* Sleepiness.
Sám'no-lent, *a.* Inclined to sleep; sleepy.

Són (sün), *n.* A male child or descendant.
So-ná'ta, *n.* A tune for one or two instruments.
Sóng, *s.* A short poem to be sung. — *SYN.* A lay; carol; ditty; hymn.
Sóng'ster, *n.* A singer; a bird that sings. [singer.
Sóng'stress, *n.* A female singer.
Són'net, *n.* A poem of fourteen lines, having the rhymes adjusted according to certain rules.
Són'net-eer, *n.* A composer of sonnets or small poems.
So-nó'roús, *a.* Giving sound when struck; loud; resounding; high-sounding.
Són'ship, *n.* State or character of a son; filiation.
Sóon, *adv.* In a little time; shortly; before long.
Sóbt (or sóut), *n.* A black substance formed by combustion. — *v. t.* To black with soot.
Sóoth, *n.* Truth; reality.
Sóothe, *v. t.* To calm; to quiet. [predict.
Sóoth'sáy, *v. t.* To foretell; to predict.
Sóoth'sáy-er, *n.* A predictor; a prophet.
Sóbt'y (or sóut'y), *a.* Pertaining to, covered with, or resembling, soot.
Sóp, *n.* Food dipped in any liquid. — *v. t.* To steep or dip in liquor.
Sóph'ism, *n.* A fallacious argument; a fallacy.
Sóph'ist, *n.* A captious or fallacious reasoner.
Sóph'ist-er, *n.* A sophist; a student advanced, in England beyond the first, and in America beyond the second, year of his residence.
So-phist'ic-al, *a.* Fallacious; not sound.
So-phist'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a sophistical manner.
So-phist'ic-ite, *v. t.* To pervert; to adulterate; to corrupt. [soning.
Sóph'ist-ry, *n.* Fallacious reasoning.
Sóph'ist-móre, *n.* A student in college in his second year.
Sóph'o-mó'r'ic, *a.* Inflated.
Sóph'o-mó'r'ic-al, *a.* In style or manner.

ê, é, î, ô, û, ý, long; ð, ê, î, ô, ù, ý, short; cäre, cär, äsk, all, what; cre, vell, ürm; pique, firm;

num. { *a.* Cane-
ing sleep.
2. A medicine
sleep.
3. The trouble.
4. A magician;
5. A conjurer.
6. An enchant-
ment (sorcery).
7. Pertaining to
enchantment;
magic.
8. Covetous; base;
y.
9. With covet-
ously; basely.
10. Tender and
wound; an ul-
Tender to the
ful.
11. *adv.* With
mely; greatly.
12. Tenderness.
13. *a.* The mur-
derer of a sister.
14. A yellowish or
ra color. — *a.* A
g a sour juice.
15. *adv.* Measly;
pleably.
16. Pain produced
of loss; regret.
17. Brief; sadness.
18. — *v. i.* To be
ourn; to grieve;
sad.
19. *a.* Mournful;
rieved for some-
or past; poor;
species; kind;
20. *i.* To dispose
— *v. i.* To agree;
to suit.
21. Capable of be-
22. Divination by
23. Ritual drunkard.
Dull or stupid
drunken.
24. *a.* Dullness;
apidity.
(*pl.* Sgus, sōb.)
a franc.
(*sg*-shōng'), *a.*
lack tea.
25. *a.* A hollow
roaring.
26. *imp.* of Seek.
27. A spiritual and

immortal part of man; life;
Intellectual principle; a hu-
man being.
28. Soulless, *c.* Without a soul;
mean; spiritless.
29. Sound, *s.* Noise; a narrow
sea; air-bladder of a fish.
— *a.* Whole; unhurt. — *v. i.*
To make a noise; to try
the depth of water. — *v. t.*
To cease to make a noise;
to try the depth of.
30. Sound'ings, *s. pl.* A part of
the sea or other water in
which the bottom can be
reached.
31. Sound'ly, *adv.* Healthily;
heartily; stoutly; justly;
profoundly.
32. Sound'ness, *s.* State of be-
ing sound; entireness;
health; solidity.
33. Soup (sōp), *s.* A decoction
of flesh, vegetables, &c.
34. Sour, *a.* Acid; tart; crab-
bed. — *v. i.* To become acid.
35. Source, *s.* A spring; foun-
tain; origin; first cause.
36. Sour'ish, *a.* Somewhat sour.
37. Sour'ly, *adv.* With acidity.
38. Sour'ness, *s.* Acidity; tart-
ness; austerity.
39. Souse, *s.* Pickle made of the
ears and feet of swine; a
plunge. — *v. t.* To steep in
souse; to plunge; to im-
merse; to dip; to duck.
40. South, *s.* Point opposite the
north. — *a.* Lying in a
southern direction. — *adv.*
Toward the south. — *v. t.*
To move toward the south;
to cross a north and south
line.
41. South-east', *s.* A point be-
tween south and east.
42. South'er-ly (sūth'er-), *a.* Be-
ing at, or coming from, the
south.
43. South'ern (sūth'ern), *a.* Per-
taining to the south.
44. South'ing, *s.* Course or dis-
tance south; time when the
moon passes the meridian.
45. South'ron (sūth'-), *s.* An
inhabitant of the south.
46. South'ward (or sūth'ard),
adv. Toward the south.
47. South-west', *s.* A point be-
tween south and west. — *a.*
Being at the south-west.

Souvenir (soo'venēr'), *s.* A
remembrance; a keepsake.
Sov'er-eign (sōv'er-in or
suver-in), *a.* Supreme in
power; chief. — *a.* A su-
preme ruler; monarch;
king; emperor.
Sov'er-eign-ty (sōv'er-in or
sūver-in-ty), *s.* Exercise of
supreme power.
Sow (sou), *s.* A female swine.
Sōw (sō), *v. t.* [*imp.* SOWED;
p. p. SOWN, SOWN.] To
scatter as seed for growth;
to plant; to spread.
Sōw'er, *s.* One who sows.
Sōwn, *p. p.* of Sow. Scatter-
ed. [*fish.*]
Soy, *s.* A kind of sauce for
Spā, *s.* A spring of mineral
water.
Spāce, *s.* Room; extension;
distance; interval.
Spā'cious, *a.* Large in ex-
tent. — *SYN.* Ample;
capacious; roomy.
Spā'cious-ly, *adv.* Widely;
extensively.
Spāde, *s.* An instrument for
digging; (*pl.*) a suit of cards.
Spān, *s.* A hand's breadth,
with the fingers extended or
encompassing the object; 9
inches. — *a. i.* (7) To measure
with the fingers extended.
Spān'gle, *s.* A small plate
or boss of metal. — *v. t.* To
set with spangles.
Spān'iard, *s.* A native of
Spain.
Spān'iel (spān'iel), *s.* A
variety of sporting dog.
Spān'ish, *a.* Pertaining to
Spain. — *s.* The language
of Spain.
Spānk, *v. t.* To strike with
the open hand; to slap.
Spānk'er, *s.* A small coin;
after-sail of a ship or bark.
Spār, *s.* A mineral; a long
round beam, as a yard or
boom. — *v. t.* To fight, as
a pugilist.
Spār'-deck, *s.* The upper
deck of a vessel.
Spāre, *a.* Scanty; pami-
monious; lean; thin. — *v. t.*
To use frugally; to do with-
out; to forbear to punish.
Spāre'ness, *s.* State of being
spare.

pl. tōb, tōb; ūn, rye, pull; ē, s, soft; e, ē, hard; ag; exist; p as ng; thin

Spáre'-rib, *n.* Ribs of pork with little flesh on them.

Spáring, *a.* Scarce; scanty; saving; chary.

Spáring-ly, *adv.* In a sparing manner.

Spárk, *n.* A particle of fire; a gay man; a lover; a gallant. [showy.]

Spárk'ish, *a.* Lively; gay; **Spárk'le**, *n.* A small spark, or particle of fire. — *v. i.* To emit sparks.

Spárröw, *n.* One of several species of small birds.

Spárry, *a.* Resembling spar.

Spárese, *a.* Thinly scattered or dispersed.

Spárese-ly, *adv.* Thinly.

Spártan, *a.* Pertaining to Sparta; brave; hardy.

Spásm, *n.* Involuntary contraction of muscles; cramp.

Spag-mód'ie, *a.* Consisting in spasm; convulsive.

Spát'ter, *v. t.* To sprinkle with a liquid, or with mud.

Spát'u-lá, *n.* An apothecary's broad knife for plasters.

Spáv'in, *n.* A tumor on or near one of the joints of a horse's leg.

Spawn, *n.* Eggs of frogs and fishes. — *v. i.* or *t.* To deposit, as spawn.

Spaw'n'er, *n.* A female fish.

Spáy, *v. t.* To cut out the ovaries of, as of a female beast.

Spéak, *v.* [imp. SPOKE (*obs.* SPAKE) ; *p. p.* SPOKE, SPOKEN.] To utter words; to talk; to discourse.

Spéak'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being uttered; able to speak.

Spéak'er, *n.* One who speaks; the presiding officer in a deliberative assembly.

Spear, *n.* A long, pointed weapon of war. — *v. t.* To pierce with a spear.

Spear'man (21), *n.* One armed with a spear.

Spear'mint, *n.* A plant.

Spé'cial (spésh'al), *a.* Peculiar; appropriate; specific; particular.

Spé'cial-ly (spésh'al-), *adv.* Particularly; specifically.

Spé'cial-ty (spésh'al-), *n.* A special contract, or the evi-

dence of a debt under seal; a special object of attention.

Spé'cie (spé'sh'z), *n.* Coined or hard money.

Spé'ciés (spé'sh'z; *colloq.* spé'sh'iz), *n.* Sort; kind; a class subordinate to a genus.

Spé'cif'ic, *a.* Distinguishing one from another; comprehended under a kind; peculiar. — *n.* An infallible remedy.

Spé'cif'ic-al-ly, *adv.* Definitely; particularly.

Spé'c'i-fi-cá'tion, *n.* Act of specifying, or designating particulars; particular mention; thing specified; a written and detailed statement.

Spé'c'i-fy, *v. t.* To mention, as a particular thing.

Spé'c'i-men, *n.* A sample; a pattern; a model.

Spé'ci'ous (spé'sh'us), *a.* Apparently right; appearing well at first sight.

Spé'ci'ous-ly, *adv.* With false appearance.

Spé'ck, *n.* A stain; a small discolored place. — *v. t.* To spot; to stain.

Spé'ck'le, *n.* A small speck. — *v. t.* To mark with small specks, or spots.

Spé'ck'led, *a.* Variegated with small spots.

Spé'e'ta-cle, *n.* A show; sight; exhibition; (*pl.*) glasses to assist the sight.

Spé'e-tá'e-u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to shows. [a beholder.]

Spé'e-tá'tor, *n.* A looker-on; **Spé'e'ter** (29), *n.* An apparition; a ghost.

Spé'e'tre, *n.* A ghost. **Spé'e'tral**, *a.* Pertaining to a specter; ghostly.

Spé'e'trum, *n.* Rays of light separated by a prism or by other means.

Spé'e-u-lar, *a.* Like a mirror.

Spé'e-u-lá'te, *v. t.* To meditate; to buy in expectation of a rise in price.

Spé'e-u-lá'tion, *n.* Mental view; act of speculating.

Spé'e-u-lá-tist, *n.* One who forms theories; a theorist.

Spé'e-u-lá-tive, *a.* Given to speculation; theoretical.

Spé'e-u-lá'tor, *n.* One who speculates.

Spé'e-u-lum, *n.* A glass that reflects images; a mirror.

Spé'd, *imp. & p. p.* of *Speed*.

Spéech, *n.* Power of speaking; that which is spoken; language; discourse.

Spéech'less, *a.* Not speaking or not able to speak; dumb; mute; silent.

Speed, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPÉD.] To make haste; to hasten; to flare. — *n.* Haste; dispatch; celerity.

Spéed'i-ly, *adv.* Quickly; hastily.

Spéed'y, *a.* Quick; hasty; **Spéll** (1), *n.* A charm; turn at work; a short time. — *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPÉLLED, SPÉLT.] To name or write in order the proper letters of a word; to take a turn at work.

Spéll'er, *n.* One who spells; a spelling-book.

Spélt, *a.* A species of grain.

Spélt'er, *n.* Zinc. [*swift.*]

Spéll'ed, *a.* A kind of short **Spénder**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPÉNT.] To consume; to waste; to exhaust; to wear away; to expend.

Spénd'thrift, *n.* A prodigal.

Spér'm, *n.* Animal seed; spermaceti; spawn of fishes.

Spér'ma-gé'ti, *n.* A hard, fatty matter obtained from the head of whales.

Spew, *v. t.* or *i.* To vomit; to eject. [*a wedge.*]

Spé'e-noid'al, *a.* Resembling

Sphère, *n.* A globe; orb; circuit; province. — *v. t.* To place in a sphere.

Sphér'ic, [*a.* Having the

Sphér'ic-al, [*a.* form of a sphere; globular; round.

Sphé-ri'cal-ty, *n.* Rotundity.

Sphér'ics, *n. sing.* Doctrines of the sphere; spherical geometry and trigonometry.

Sphér'oid, *n.* A body nearly spherical. [*a spheroid.*]

Sphé-roid'al, *a.* Formed like

Sphér'ule (sfér'ool), *n.* A little sphere.

Sphinx (18), *n.* A fabulous monster usually represented with the winged body of a lion and the face and breast of a young woman.

1. An aromatic vegetable substance. — *v. t.* To add spice.

y, n. Spices in general.

lar, a. Having sharp points.

13), a. Pertaining to, of, spice; like spice; nt; aromatic.

, n. An animal, resembling an insect, that spins or catches its prey.

, n. A peg to stop a case.

, s. An ear of corn or ring resembling it; a sail. — *v. t.* To fasten spike.

, n. A little spike.

said (spik'-), n. An old plant and an old ed from it.

, a. Having a sharp point.

, a. A small peg or wood to stop a hole.

, t. (imp. & p. p. ED, SPILT.) To shed or to be shed. — *v. i.* lost by shedding.

, t. or i. (imp. & p. p.) To draw out and into threads; to protrude.

1) (spín'ej), n. A garden plant.

, a. Belonging to the or backbone.

, n. A pin to form on in spinning, or ring like this. — *v. i.* ome thin or tall.

, n. The backbone; a sharp process.

or Spi-nél', n. A of great hardness.

or Spi-nét', n. A instrument now used by the piano-forte.

-ty, n. State of being thorny.

, t. (a.) Full of spines; thorny.

, r, n. A woman who an unmarried or sin-

le (or spí-ra-kl), n. A ng-hole. [screw.

, a. Winding like a y, *adv.* In a spiral

Spíre, n. A winding like a screw; a twist; a steepie; a shoot. — *v. t.* To shoot up pyramidically; to sprout.

Spirít, n. Breath; life; immaterial and immortal part of man; soul; a ghost; excitement; vigor; distilled liquor. — *v. t.* To animate; to excite; to kidnap.

Spirít-ed, a. Full of spirit or life.

Spirít-less, a. Without spirit.

Spirít-óse, a. Refined; ardent; like spirit.

Spirít-u-al, a. Pertaining to the spirit; incorporeal; mental; holy; ecclesiastical.

Spirít-u-ál-ty, n. State of being spiritual; immateriality; spiritual nature; pure devotion.

Spirít-u-al-ize (81), v. t. To make spiritual.

Spirít-u-al-ly, adv. Divinely.

Spirít-u-óse, a. Consisting of refined spirit; ardent.

Spirit, v. & n. See *Spirit*.

Spirý, a. Of a spiral form, or of the form of a pyramid.

Spís-sít-úde, n. Thickness of soft substances.

Spít, n. An iron prong to roast meat on; a point of land running into the sea; saliva; spittle. — *v. t.* To put on a spit; to pierce. — *v. t. or i. (imp. & p. p. SPIT.)* To eject spittle.

Spíte, n. Rancorous ill-will. — *SYN.* Malice; malignity; malevolence. — *v. t.* To be angry at; to thwart; to injure maliciously.

Spíte'ful, a. Malicious; malignant. [ice.]

Spíte'ful-ly, adv. With malice.

Spít'tle, n. Moisture of the mouth; saliva. [spit in.]

Spít-tórn', n. A vessel to water or mud. — *n.* Water or mud thrown on anything. [water.]

Splásh'y, a. Full of mud and splashy. [foot'ed, a. Having the sole flattened.]

Spleen, n. The milt, a glandular organ to the left of the stomach; ill-humor; melancholy.

Spleen'y, a. Angry; peevish.

Spén'dent, a. Shining; bright.

Spén'did, a. Bright; showy; magnificent. [show.]

Spén'did-ly, adv. With great brightness; magnificence; pomp.

Spén'e-tic, a. Full of spleen.

Splice, v. t. To unite, as two ends of a rope. — *n.* Union of ropes by interweaving.

Spint, n. A thin piece of wood used to protect a broken bone.

Spint'er, n. A broken limb.

Spint'er, v. t. To split into long, thin pieces; to secure by splints. [saw.]

Spint'er-y, a. Like splinters.

Spit, v. t. (imp. & p. p. SPIT.) To divide lengthwise; to cleave; to rive.

Spit'ter, n. Bustle; stir.

Spoil (8), v. t. To rob; to strip by violence; to ruin. — *v. i.* To decay. — *n.* Plunder; booty; pillage.

Spoil'er, n. One who spoils.

Spóke, imp. of Speak. — n. Ray or bar of a wheel; round of a ladder.

Spó'ken (spók'n), p. p. of Speak.

Spókes'man (21), n. One who speaks for others.

Spóll-á'tion, n. Act of plundering. [a spondee.]

Spon-dá'te, a. Pertaining to Spón'dee (18), *n.* A poetic foot of two long syllables.

Spon'ge (spün'), n. A porous marine substance, used for various purposes in the arts; dough that is raised but not kneaded. — *v. t.* To wipe out with a sponge; to im-

bibe. — *v. i.* To live by mean arts, or by hanging on.

Spon'ger (spün'yer), n. One who sponges; a parasite.

Spon'gí-ness, n. Quality of being spongy.

Spon'gy, a. Porous; soft.

Spon'sal, a. Relating to marriage, or to a spouse.

Spon'sion, n. Act of becoming surety for another.

Spon'sor, a. A surety; a godfather or godmother.

Spôn'ta-né'i-ty, *n.* Quality of acting freely without restraint; voluntary action.
Spon-tá'ne-oús, *a.* Voluntary; willing; not compelled.
Spon-tá'ne-oús-ly, *adv.* Of free will; voluntarily.
Spon-tóon', *n.* A kind of half pike.
Spool, *n.* A kind of hollow cylinder to wind thread on. — *v. t.* To wind on spools.
Spoon, *n.* A small utensil used in eating liquids.
Spoon-bill, *n.* A wading bird, so named from the shape of its bill.
Spoon'ful (26), *n.* As much as a spoon can hold.
Spoon'-mēt, *n.* Food eaten with a spoon. [single]
Spo-rád'ic, *a.* Separate;
Sport, *n.* Play; mirth; frolic; muck. — *v. t.* To play; to make merry.
Sport'ful, *a.* Merry; frolicsome; mirthful.
Sport'ive, *a.* Merry; gay; playful; frolicsome. [new]
Sport'ive-ness, *n.* Playfulness.
Sports'man (21), *n.* One fond of field sports.
Spot, *n.* A stain; a blemish; any particular place. — *v. t.* To mark; to stain; to tarnish; to disgrace.
Spot'less, *a.* Free from spots; pure; blameless. [spots]
Spott'ed, *a.* Marked with Spots/al. *a.* Matrimonial. — *n.* Marriage; nuptials. [wife]
Spouse, *n.* A husband or Spouse'less, *a.* Having no husband or no wife.
Spout, *n.* A projecting mouth of a vessel; a pipe. — *v. t.* or *i.* To throw or issue out of a narrow orifice.
SpRAIN, *n.* Excessive straining of the muscles or ligaments of a joint. — *v. t.* To overstrain, as a joint.
Spráng, *imp.* of *Spring*.
Sprát, *n.* A small fish allied to the herring.
Sprawl, *v. i.* To lie with the limbs stretched out.
Spráy, *n.* A small shoot; a twig; water driven in small drops by the wind.
Spread, *v. i.* or *t.* [*imp.* &

p. p. SPREAD.] To extend; to expand; to diffuse. — *n.* Extent; expansion.
Spree, *n.* A merry frolic; a drinking frolic; a carousal.
Sprig, *n.* A small shoot or branch; twig. — *v. t.* To work with sprigs.
Spright (sprít), *n.* A spirit; an apparition.
Spright'ful (sprít'ful), *a.* Gay; brisk; lively.
Spright'li-ness (sprít'-), *n.* Briskness; liveliness; gaiety; vivacity.
Spright'ly (sprít'ly), *a.* Brisk; lively; active; vigorous; vivacious.
Spring, *v. t.* [*imp.* SPRANG, SPRUNG; *p. p.* SPRUNG.] To leap; to bound; to issue with force; to arise; to start; to begin. — *v. t.* To fire, as a mine; to crack, as a mast. — *n.* A leap; elastic force; season of the year when plants begin to grow; a fountain; a source.
Springe (spríj, 11), *n.* A snare. — *v. t.* To ensnare.
Spring'-halt, [*n.* A lame-String'-halt,] *n.* A lame-String'-halt,] *n.* A horse suddenly twitches up his legs.
Spring'i-ness, *n.* Elasticity.
Spring'-tide, *n.* A high tide at the new and full moon.
Spring'y, *a.* Containing springs; elastic; spongy.
Sprink'le, *v. t.* or *i.* To scatter or fall in small drops or particles.
Sprink'ling, *n.* Act of scattering in small particles.
Sprit, *n.* A pole placed diagonally to extend a sail.
Spríte, *n.* A spirit; a ghost.
Sprout, *v. i.* To shoot; to bud. — *n.* Shoot of a plant.
Spruce, *a.* Neat, without elegance. — *n.* A cone-bearing evergreen tree. — *v. t.* To dress with affected neatness.
Spruce'ly, *adv.* With affected neatness. [trimness]
Spruce'ness, *n.* Neatness; trimness.
Sprung, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Spring*.
Sprý (13), *a.* Nimble; brisk.
Spúme, *n.* Froth; foam; scum.

Spüm'ous, [*a.* Consisting of Spüm'y,] *a.* Consisting of froth or scum; foamy.
Spün, *imp.* of *Spin*.
Spünge, *n.* See *Sponge*.
Spúnk, *n.* Dry rotten wood; resolute spirit.
Spür, *n.* An instrument with sharp points, worn on the heel as a goad by horsemen; incitement. — *v. t.* To prick; to incite; to goad.
Spür'-gall, *n.* A place excoriated by a spur.
Spürge, *n.* A plant having an acrid, milky juice.
Spür'ti-oús, *a.* Not genuine; false; counterfeit.
Spür'ti-oús-ly, *adv.* Falsely.
Spür'ti-oús-ness, *n.* State of being spurious; falseness.
Spürn, *v. t.* To kick; to reject with disdain.
Spurred, *a.* Wearing or having spurs. [spurs]
Spür'-er, *n.* One who makes spurs.
Spürt, *v. t.* To throw out in a stream. — *n.* A small, quick stream; a jet.
Spüt'ter (8), *v. t.* To throw spittle; to talk indistinctly.
Spüt'ter-er, *n.* One who sputters.
Spý, *n.* One who constantly watches the conduct of others. — *v. t.* To discover; to inspect secretly. [scoops]
Spý'-glass, *n.* An unfeathered, short and stout. — *n.* A young pigeon; a person of a short, fat figure.
Squab'ble, *v. t.* To wrangle; to scuffle. — *n.* A wrangle.
Squad (skwád), *n.* A company or small party.
Squad'ron, *n.* Part of a fleet; a body of cavalry troops.
Squal'id (skwól'id), *a.* Dirty through neglect; foul; filthy.
Squall, *n.* A sudden and violent gust of wind; a loud scream. — *v. i.* To scream violently, as a child.
Squally (9), *a.* Subject to squalls.
Squá'lór, *n.* Filthiness.
Squan'der (skwón'dér), *v. t.* To spend lavishly; to waste.
Square, *a.* Having four equal sides and four right angles;

á, é, í, ó, ú, ý, *long*; ä, ö, ï, ô, ü, *short*; cäre, cär, ásk, all, whät; öre, vcil, ärm; pique, firm;

me; just; fair.
 -*n.* A figure of
 equal sides
 and equal angles;
 an open space in a
 lawn; an area of
 square.
 -*v.* To make
 equal; to multiply
 by itself. — *v. i.* To accord
 exactly; to suit; to agree.
sqash (skwôsh), *n.* A plant.
v. t. To beat or press into
 slip; to crush.
sqat (skwôt), *v. i.* To sit
 upon the hams and heels. —
Posture of sitting on the
hams. — a. Covering; short
 and thick.
sqatter, *n.* One who settles
 new land without title.
sqaw, *n.* An Indian woman.
sqak, *v. i.* To utter a
 short, sharp, shrill sound.
sqal, *n.* A short, shrill sound.
sqal, *v. i.* To cry with a
 shrill sound. — *a.* A shrill,
 sharp, prolonged cry.
sqam'ish, *a.* Nice; fash-
 ionous; dainty.
sqam'ish-ly, *adv.* In a
 stidious manner.
sqam'ish-ness, *n.* Fas-
 hionousness; daintiness.
sqeeze, *v. t. or i.* To press
 me; to crowd. — *n.* Close
 compression; pressure.
sqib, *n.* A kind of firework;
 petty lampoon.
sqill (l), *n.* A plant with a
 hot having emetic proper-
 ties; a kind of shell-fish;
 insect. [ly.
sqint, *v. i.* To look oblique-
 ly. — *sqint-eyed*, *a.* Having eyes
 at squint; oblique; in-
 erect.
sqire, *n.* Same as *Esquire*.
v. t. To wait on; to at-
 tend as a squire or a gallant.
sqirm, *v. t.* To twist and
 tangle; to climb by en-
 cing and scrambling.
sqirm'ing (skw'ir'ing or skw'ir-
 ing), *n.* A small active ani-
 mal with a bushy tail.
sqirt, *v. t.* To eject from
 a pipe or in a stream. — *n.*
 a pipe for ejecting liquids.
b, v. t. To pierce with a

pointed weapon. — *n.* A
 wound with a pointed weap-
 on. [steadiness.
Stabil'ity, *n.* Firmness;
Stable, *a.* Fixed; durable;
 steady. — *n.* A house for
 beasts. — *v. t.* To house or
 keep in a stable. [eral.
Stabling, *n.* Stables in gen-
 eral. — *adv.* Fixedly; firmly.
Stack (5), *n.* A large pile of
 hay, grain, wood, &c. — *v. t.*
 To pile in stacks.
Stad'dle, *n.* A support for a
 stack of hay, &c.; a small
 tree of any kind.
Stad'dium, *n.* A Greek mea-
 sure of length, equal to 606
 feet and 9 inches.
Staff (1, 20), *n.* A stick for sup-
 port; the five lines and
 spaces on which music is
 written; a stanza; certain
 officers attached to an army.
Stag, *n.* Male of the red-
 deer; a hart.
Stage, *n.* A raised floor or
 platform; the theater; a de-
 gree of advance.
Stage-coach, *n.* A public
 traveling carriage.
Stage-play, *n.* A theatrical
 entertainment; a drama.
Stage-play'er, *n.* An actor
 of plays on the stage.
Stagger, *v. i.* To reel in
 walking; to vacillate.
Stagnan-cy, *n.* State of
 being stagnant, or without
 motion or flow.
Stagnant, *a.* Not flowing;
 motionless; still.
Stagnate, *v. t.* To become
 stagnant; to cease to flow.
Stagnation, *n.* Absence of
 motion; dullness.
Staid, *imp. & p. p.* of *Stay*.
 -*a.* Steady; grave; sober.
Stain, *v. t.* To discolor; to
 color; to tarnish; to dis-
 grace. — *n.* A blot; spot;
 taint; disgrace.
Stain'less, *a.* Free from
 stains; spotless. [ing.
Stair, *n.* A step for ascend-
 ing. — *Stair-case*, *n.* Framework
 of a flight of stairs.
Stake, *n.* A sharpened stick of
 wood; martyrdom; wager;
 pledge. — *v. t.* To defend with
 stakes; to wager; to pledge.

Stalk (stawk), *n.* Stem of a
 plant. — *v. t.* To strut.
Stall, *n.* A stand for a beast;
 a bench. — *v. t.* To keep in
 a stall; to invest.
Stall-feed, *v. t.* To feed and
 fatten in a stable.
Stall-fed, *a.* Fattened in a
 stable, or on dry fodder.
Stall'ion (stail'yun), *n.* A
 horse for raising stock.
Stal'wart, *a.* Brave; bold;
 strong; powerful.
Stam'en, *n.* (pl. *Stäm'-*
men, *Stäm'i-nä*,
 25.) Foundation; sup-
 port; male organ of a
 flower.
Stäm'mer, *v. i.* To pro-
 nounce with hesita-
 tion or imperfectly.
Stämp, *v. t.* To strike down-
 ward with the foot; to im-
 press with some mark; to
 coin money. — *n.* An in-
 strument for making an im-
 pression; mark impressed;
 a print; character; make.
Stam-pede, *n.* A sudden
 fright and running away of
 cattle, horses, &c.
Stanch, *v. t.* To stop, as flow-
 ing blood. — *v. i.* To stop
 the flowing of, as blood. —
a. Firm; sound; strong;
 constant and salutary.
Stän'ghion (stän'ghion), *n.* A
 prop or support; a small
 post used for a support.
Ständ, *v. i. or t.* [imp. & p. p.
 STOOD.] To be on the feet;
 to stop; to remain; to per-
 sist; to be steady or firm;
 to endure. — *n.* A stop;
 halt; station; a small
 table.
Stand'ard, *n.* An ensign; a

banner; test. — *a.* Having a fixed or permanent value.
Stánd'ing, *n.* Continuance; rank; reputation.
Stánd'ish (17), *n.* A case for holding pens and ink.
Stán'za (18), *n.* A tin-mine.
Stán'za (18), *n.* A number of lines or verses combined together in poetry.
Stá'ple, *n.* A loop of iron; mart for goods; the pile or thread of wool, cotton, &c.; principal production. — *a.* Chief; principal.
Stár, *n.* A luminous body in the heavens; the mark *, used in printing. — *v. t.* To set or adorn with stars.
Stár'board, *n.* Right-hand side of a ship or boat to one looking forward.
Stá'rch, *n.* A granular substance used for stiffening cloth. — *a.* Stiff; precise. — *v. t.* To stiffen with starch.
Stá'rch'y, *a.* Stiff; precise.
Stá're, *v. i.* To look with fixed eyes wide open. — *a.* An eager, fixed look.
Stá'r'er, *n.* An eager gazer.
Stá'r'-fish, *n.* A marine animal in the form of a five-rayed star.
Stá'rk, *a.* Stiff; strong; mere; downright. — *adv.* Wholly; entirely. [visible].
Stá'r'less, *a.* Having no stars.
Stá'r'light (-lit), *n.* Light from the stars. — *a.* Lighted by stars. [pean bird].
Stá'r'ling, *n.* A small Euro-Stá'r'y, *n.* Consisting of, adorned with, or resembling, stars; stellar.
Stá'rt, *v. i. or t.* To move suddenly; to commence; to alarm; to arouse. — *n.* A sudden motion; act of commencing.
Stá'rt'le, *v. t.* To alarm suddenly. — *v. i.* To shrink; to move suddenly. [prising].
Stá'rt'ling, *a.* Suddenly surprising.
Stá'rt'le, *v. i.* To perish with hunger or with cold. — *v. t.* To kill with hunger or cold.
Stá'rt've'ling, *n.* One who, or that which, is lean. — *a.* Pining with want.
Stá'te, *n.* Condition; pomp;

a community of a particular character; a body politic; civil power. — *v. t.* To express in words.
Stá'ted, *a.* Settled; regular; established; fixed.
Stá'ted-ly, *adv.* At appointed or regular times.
Stá'te'li-ness, *n.* Grandeur.
Stá'te'ly, *a.* August; majestic; dignified; grand.
Stá'te'ment, *n.* Account of particulars; a recital.
Stá'te'-room, *n.* An apartment for lodging in a vessel.
Stá'tes'man (21), *n.* One who is skilled in the art of government.
Stá'tes'man-ship, *n.* Qualifications or employments of a statesman.
Stá't'le, { *a.* Pertaining to
Stá't'le-al, { bodies at rest;
 acting by mere weight.
Stá't'ies, *n. sing.* Science which treats of bodies at rest, or in equilibrium.
Stá't'ion, *n.* A fixed place; situation; position; post; assigned; office; rank; a railroad stopping-place. — *v. t.* To fix in a certain place; to place; to set.
Stá't'ion-al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a station.
Stá't'ion-a-ry, *a.* Fixed in a place; stable; settled.
Stá't'ion-er, *n.* One who sells paper, pens, ink, &c.
Stá't'ion-er-y, *n.* Articles sold by a stationer, as paper, pens, ink, &c.
Stá-tíst'ic, { *a.* Pertaining
Stá-tíst'ic-al, { to statistics.
Stá-tíst'ic, *n. sing. & pl.* A collection of facts, or the science of collecting facts, respecting the civil condition of a people.
Stá't'u-a-ry, *n.* Art of carving statues or images; a carver; a sculptor.
Stá't'ue (stát'yú), *n.* An image carved from some solid substance.
Stá't'ure, *n.* The natural height of an animal.
Stá't'u-ta-ble, *a.* Made by, or conformable to, statute.
Stá't'ute, *n.* A law enacted by a legislature.

Stá't'u-to-ry, *a.* Established by statute.
Stá'vs, *n.* A thin, narrow piece of wood for casks. — *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. STOVE, or STAVED.] To break or burst; to push or drive; to delay forcibly.
Stá'y, *v. i.* [imp. STAYD or STAYED, 14.] To continue in a place; to wait; to tarry. — *v. t.* To support; to prop up. — *n.* Continuance; a prop; any support; (pl.) a bodice; a corset.
Stá'y'-lâge, *n.* Lace for stays.
Stéad, *n.* Place; room; turn.
Stéad'fast, *a.* Firm; constant; resolute.
Stéad'fast-ness, *n.* Firmness of mind or conduct.
Stéad'f-ly, *adv.* With firmness or constancy.
Stéad'f-ness, *n.* Constancy.
Stéad'y, *a.* Firm; constant; uniform. — *v. t.* To hold or keep firm; to support.
Stéak, *n.* A slice of meat, broiled or cut for broiling.
Stéal, *v. t. or i.* [imp. STOLE; p. p. STOLE, STOLEN.] To take goods privately and unlawfully. — *SYN.* To slich; pilfer; purloin.
Stéalth, *n.* Act of stealing; secret act. [secret; sly].
Stéalth'y, *a.* Done by stealth.
Stéam, *n.* The vapor of boiling water; any exhalation. — *v. i.* To rise in vapor. — *v. t.* To expose to steam.
Stéam'boat, { *n.* A vessel pre-
Stéam'er, { selled through the water by steam.
Stéam'-en'gine, *n.* An engine worked by steam.
Sté'a-tile, *n.* A kind of soft rock; soapstone.
Stéed, *n.* A spirited horse.
Stéel, *n.* Iron combined with a small portion of carbon. — *v. t.* To overlay, point, or edge with steel; to harden.
Stéel'yard, *n.* A kind of balance for weighing.
Stéep, *a.* Greatly inclined; precipitous. — *n.* A precipitous place. — *v. t.* To seek in a liquid.
Stéep'le, *n.* Spire of a church; a pointed belfry.

ê, ë, î, ï, û, ü, ý, long; ê, ë, î, ï, ô, ù, ý, short; cäre, cär, äsk, all, whet; öre, vell, tärn; pique, firm;

steepness, *n.* State of being steep; precipitous declivity.
ster, *n.* A young ox. — *v. i.*
v. i. To direct; to guide.
sternage, *n.* Act of steering; an apartment in the forepart of a ship between locks.
steward (21), *n.* One who steers a ship.
stellar, *a.* Relating to stars.
stellate, *a.* Like a star; radiated.
stem, *n.* Main body of a tree or plant; stalk; stock of a family; prow of a ship. — *v. t.* To oppose, as a current.
stencil, *n.* An offensive in/cil, *n.* An open-work pattern over which colors are passed by a brush. — *v. t.* (8) To paint or color with stencils.
steno-graphic, *a.* Expressing in short-hand.
steno-grapher, *n.* One who writes in short-hand.
steno-graphy, *n.* The art of writing in short-hand.
stentorian, *a.* Very loud; ble to utter a loud sound.
stip, *v. i.* To move with the set. — *v. t.* To set; to fix; to erect a mast. — *n.* A ace; gait; degree.
stip-child, *n.* A child by marriage only. (marriage.
stip-father, *n.* A father by ippe (18), *n.* A vast uncultivated plain in Asia and eastern Europe.
stippling-stone, *n.* A stone to raise the foot above mud or water, in walking; means of advancement. [riage.
stip-son, *n.* A son by marriage.
stip-scope, *n.* An optical instrument to give to pictures the appearance of solid forms, as seen in nature.
stip-scope, *n.* Pertaining or adapted to the stereoscope, or seen through it.
stip-type, *n.* A plate of type-metal resembling the surface of a page of type. — *v. t.* To make stereotype plates for.
stip-type, *n.* One who makes stereotypes. [ful.
sterile, *a.* Barren; unfruit-

sterility, *n.* Quality or state of being barren. — *SYN.* Barrenness; unfruitfulness.
sterling, *a.* Of the standard weight; genuine.
stern, *n.* Hind part of a ship. — *a.* Severe in look; harsh; rigid; austere.
stern-chase, *n.* A gun to fire from the stern.
sternly, *adv.* Harshly; severely; austere.
sternness, *n.* Harshness.
sternutation, *n.* Act of sneezing.
sternutation, *n.* A substance which provokes sneezing.
stern-voice, *a.* Breathing heavily or hoarsely; snoring.
stethoscope, *n.* An instrument used to distinguish and judge of sounds in the human chest.
stove-dore, *n.* One whose business is to load or unload vessels in port.
stew (stu), *v. t. or i.* To seethe; to boil slowly. — *n.* Meat stewed; a brothel; a state of worry; confusion.
steward, *n.* A man who manages the affairs of another. [a steward.
stewardship, *n.* Office of Stick (ō), *n.* A piece of wood; a staff. — *v. t.* (*imp. & p. p.* STUCK.) To stab; to pierce; to fix; to set; to stop. — *v. i.* To adhere; to stop.
stickiness, *n.* Quality of adhering; adhesiveness.
stickle, *v. t.* To contend.
stickler, *n.* One who stickles; obstinate contender.
stick'y, *a.* Adhesive; glutinous; tenacious.
stiff, *a.* Unbending; rigid; inflexible; stubborn.
stiffen (stif'n), *v. t.* To make stiff. — *v. i.* To grow stiff.
stiffly, *adv.* Rigidly; stubbornly; obstinately.
stiffness (9), *n.* Want of pliability; formality.
stiff-necked (n'ekt), *a.* Stubborn; obstinate.
stifle (stif'l), *v. t.* To suffocate; to choke; to suppress. — *n.* Joint of a horse.

stigma, *n.* (*pl.* Stigmata or Stig-ma-ta, 25) Any mark of infamy; a brand; in botany, the top of the pistil.
stigma-tize, *v. t.* To mark with infamy.
stiletto, *n.* (*pl.* Stilet-tos, 18.) A small dagger.
still, *v. i.* To silence; to calm; to quiet. — *a.* Silent; calm; quiet; motionless. *adv.* To this time; nevertheless; notwithstanding. — *n.* A vessel for distillation.
still-born, *a.* Born lifeless; dead at birth.
stillness, *n.* Calmness; quiet; silence.
stilly, *adv.* Calmly; quietly.
still'y, *a.* Still; quiet.
stilt, *n.* A piece of wood with a rest for the foot to raise it above the ground in walking; a long-legged bird.
stimulant, *a.* Tending to excite action. — *n.* A stimulating medicine.
stimulate, *v. t.* To excite; to rouse; to animate.
stimulation, *n.* Act of stimulating or exciting.
stimulative, *a.* Tending to excite; stimulating.
stimulator, *n.* One who stimulates.
stimulus, *n.* Something that rouses either to mental action or to vital energy.
sting, *v. t.* (*imp. & p. p.* STUNG.) To pierce or pain acutely. — *n.* A sharp-pointed weapon with which some animals are armed; act of stinging; anything that gives acute pain.
stingily, *adv.* With mean covetousness.
stinginess, *n.* Mean covetousness; extreme avarice.
stingy, *a.* Meanly covetous.
stink, *n.* An offensive smell. — *v. i.* To emit an offensive smell.
stint, *n.* A limit; restraint; task. — *v. t.* To limit; to confine; to restrain.
stipend, *n.* Settled pay; wages; salary.
stipendiary, *a.* Receiving a stipend. — *n.* One who receives a stipend.

furnish with soles. — *a.* Single; alone; solitary.
Sól'e-cism, *n.* Improprity in language; any absurdity.
Sól'e-cis'tic, *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, a solecism.
Sól'e'ly, *adv.* Singly; only.
Sól'emn (sól'em-), *a.* Religiously grave; marked with solemnity; awful; grave; formal.
So-lém'ni-ty, *n.* Religious ceremony; a rite; gravity; seriousness.
Sól'em-ni-zá'tion, *n.* Act of solemnizing; celebration.
Sól'em-nize, *v. t.* To celebrate in due form.
Sól'emn-ly (sól'em-), *adv.* With solemnity, or religious reverence, gravely.
So-líc'it, *v. t.* To ask with earnestness. — *SYN.* To entreat; supplicate; importune; implore.
So-líc'it-á'tion, *n.* Entreaty.
So-líc'it-or, *n.* An advocate; an attorney. [careful.
So-líc'it-óus, *a.* Anxious;
So-líc'it-óus-ly, *adv.* With solicitude or anxiety.
So-líc'it-úde, *n.* Anxiety; carefulness; concern.
Sól'id, *a.* Hard; firm; compact; sound. — *n.* A substance having a fixed form.
Sól'id-ári-ty, *n.* Entire union of interests and responsibilities; fellowship.
So-lid'i-fy, *v. t.* To make solid or compact.
So-lid'i-ty, *n.* Firmness; hardness; density.
Sól'id-ly, *adv.* Compactly; firmly; densely.
So-lilo-quy, *v. i.* To utter a soliloquy.
So-lilo-quy, *n.* A talking to one's self. [tude.
Sól'i-ta-ri-ly, *adv.* In soli-
Sól'i-ta-ri-ness (l3), *n.* Lack of company; loneliness.
Sól'i-ta-ry, *a.* Lonely; retired; single; sole.
Sól'i-túde, *n.* Loneliness; a lonely place.
Sól'o, *n.* A tune or air performed by one person.
Sól'stice, *n.* The point in the elliptic at which the sun is furthest from the equator.

Sol-sti'tial (-stish'al), *a.* Belonging to, or happening at, a solstice.
Sól'u-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being soluble.
Sól'u-ble, *a.* Capable of being dissolved in a fluid.
So-lú'tion, *n.* Process of dissolving in a fluid; mixture resulting from it; explanation. [solve.
Sól'u-tive, *a.* Tending to dissolve.
Sól'u-bil'i-ty, *n.* Ability to pay all just debts.
Sól'u-ble (11), *a.* Capable of being solved.
Sólve, *v. t.* To explain; to unfold; to clear up.
Sól'vency, *n.* Ability to pay all debts or just claims.
Sól'vend, *n.* A substance to be dissolved.
Sól'vent, *a.* Able to pay debts; dissolving. — *n.* A fluid which dissolves any substance.
Sól'ver, *n.* One who solves.
Sóm'ber, *a.* Dull; dusky;
Sóm'bre, *a.* dark; gloomy.
Sóm'brous, *a.* Dark; gloomy.
Sóme (süm), *a.* More or less; indicating a quantity or person unknown; certain.
Sóme'bód-y (17), *n.* A person unknown or indeterminate; some person; one.
Sóm'er-set (süm'-), *n.* A leap in which one turns heels over head.
Sóme'how, *adv.* In one way or another.
Sóme'thing, *n.* A thing indeterminate; a part.
Sóme'times, *adv.* Now and then; occasionally.
Sóme'what (süm'hvót), *adv.* In some degree or quantity.
Sóm-nám'bu-lism, *n.* Act of walking in sleep.
Sóm-nám'bu-list, *n.* One who walks in sleep.
Sóm-nif'er-óus, *a.* Causing, **Sóm-nif'ic**, } or tending to cause, sleep.
Sóm-nif'o-quence, *n.* Act of talking in sleep.
Sóm-nif'o-quist, *n.* One who talks in sleep.
Sóm'nol-ence, *n.* Sleepiness.
Sóm'nol-ent, *a.* Inclined to sleep; sleepy.

Són (stín), *n.* A male child or descendant.
So-ná'ta, *n.* A tune for one or two instruments.
Sóng, *n.* A short poem to be sung. — *SYN.* A lay; carol; ditty; hymn.
Sóng'ster, *n.* A singer; a bird that sings. [singer.
Sóng'stress, *n.* A female
Són'net, *n.* A poem of fourteen lines, having the rhymes adjusted according to certain rules.
Són'net-ter, *n.* A composer of sonnets or small poems.
So-nó'tóus, *a.* Giving sound when struck; loud; resounding; high-sounding.
Són'ship, *n.* State or character of a son; filiation.
Sóon, *adv.* In a little time; shortly; before long.
Sóbt (or sòbt), *n.* A black substance formed by combustion. — *v. t.* To black with soot.
Sóoth, *n.* Truth; reality.
Sóothe, *v. t.* To calm; to quiet. [predict.
Sóoth'sáy, *v. t.* To foretell; to
Sóoth'sáy-er, *n.* A predictor; a prophet.
Sóbt'y (or sòbt'y), *a.* Pertaining to, covered with, or resembling, soot.
Sóp, *n.* Food dipped in any liquid. — *v. t.* To steep or dip in liquor.
Sóph'ism, *n.* A fallacious argument; a fallacy.
Sóph'ist, *n.* A cautious or fallacious reasoner.
Sóph'ist-er, *n.* A sophist; a student advanced, in England beyond the first, and in America beyond the second, year of his residence.
So-phist'ic-al, *a.* Fallacious; not sound.
So-phist'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a sophistical manner.
So-phist'ic-áte, *v. t.* To pervert; to adulterate; to corrupt. [soning.
Sóph'ist-ry, *n.* Fallacious reasoning.
Sóph'o-nóus, *n.* A student in college in his second year.
Sóph'o-nóur'ic, } Inflated
Sóph'o-nóur'ic-al, } in style or manner.

ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, short; cäre, cär, ask, all, what; ere, vell, ürm; pique, firm;

Sôp'o-rif'er-ous, *a.* Caus-
Sôp'o-rif'ie, *i*ng sleep.
Sôp'o-rif'ie, *n.* A medicine
 that puts to sleep.
So-prâ'no, *n.* The treble.
Sôr'cer-er, *n.* A magician;
 an enchanter; a conjurer.
Sôr'cer-ess, *n.* An enchant-
 ress. [sorcery.]
Sôr'cer-ous, *a.* Pertaining to
Sôr'cery, *n.* Enchantment;
 witchcraft; magic.
Sôr'did, *a.* Covetous; base;
 mean; filthy.
Sôr'did-ly, *adv.* With cove-
 tousness; meanly; basely.
Sôre, *n.* Flesh tender and
 painful; a wound; an ul-
 cer. — *a.* Tender to the
 touch; painful.
Sôre, or **Sôre'ly**, *adv.* With
 pain; grievously; greatly.
Sôre'ness, *n.* Tenderness.
So-rôr'i-tide, *n.* The mur-
 der, or murderer, of a sister.
Sôr'rel, *a.* Of a yellowish or
 reddish brown color. — *n.* A
 plant having a sour juice.
Sôr'ri-ly, *adv.* Meanly;
 poorly; despicably.
Sôr'rôw, *n.* Pain produced
 by a sense of loss; regret.
 — **SYN.** Grief; sadness;
 unhappiness. — *v. i.* To be
 sorry; to mourn; to grieve;
 to be sad. [sad.]
Sôr'rôw-ful, *a.* Mournful;
Sôr'ry, *a.* Grieved for some-
 thing lost or past; poor;
 mean; vile.
Sôrt, *n.* A species; kind;
 manner. — *v. i.* To dispose
 in classes. — *v. i.* To agree;
 to associate; to suit.
Sôrt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of be-
 ing sorted.
Sôrt'i-lêge, *n.* Divination by
 drawing lots.
Sôt, *n.* An habitual drunkard.
Sôt'tish, *a.* Dull or stupid
 with drink; drunken.
Sôt'tish-ness, *n.* Dullness;
 drunken stupidity.
Sou (sô), *n.* (*pl.* Sôus, sôb.)
 The 20th of a franc.
Sou-chông' (sôu-chông'), *n.*
 A kind of black tea.
Sough (sû), *n.* A hollow
 murmur or roaring.
Sought (sawt), *imp* of *Seek*.
Sôul, *n.* The spiritual and

immortal part of man; life;
 intellectual principle; a hu-
 man being.
Sôul'less, *a.* Without a soul;
 mean; spiritless.
Sound, *n.* Noise; a narrow
 sea; air-bladder of a fish.
 — *a.* Whole; unhurt. — *v. i.*
 To make a noise; to try
 the depth of water. — *v. i.*
 To cause to make a noise;
 to try the depth of.
Sound'ing, *n. pl.* A part of
 the sea or other water in
 which the bottom can be
 reached.
Sound'ly, *adv.* Healthily;
 heartily; stoutly; justly;
 profoundly.
Sound'ness, *n.* State of be-
 ing sound; entireness;
 health; solidity.
Soup (sôp), *n.* A decoction
 of flesh, vegetables, &c.
Sour, *a.* Acid; tart; crab-
 bed. — *v. i.* To become acid.
Sôurce, *n.* A spring; foun-
 tain; origin; first cause.
Sour'ish, *a.* Somewhat sour.
Sour'ly, *adv.* With acidity.
Sour'ness, *n.* Acidity; tart-
 ness; austerity.
Souse, *n.* Pickle made of the
 ears and feet of swine; a
 plunge. — *v. i.* To steep in
 souse; to plunge; to im-
 merse; to dip; to duck.
South, *n.* Point opposite the
 north. — *a.* Lying in a
 southern direction. — *adv.*
 Toward the south. — *v. i.*
 To move toward the south;
 to cross a north and south
 line.
South-east', *n.* A point be-
 tween south and east.
South'er-ly (sûth'er-), *a.* Be-
 ing at, or coming from, the
 south.
South'ern (sûth'ern), *a.* Per-
 taining to the south.
South'ing, *n.* Course or dis-
 tance south; time when the
 moon passes the meridian.
South'ron (sûth'-), *n.* An
 inhabitant of the south.
South'ward (or sùth'ard),
adv. Toward the south.
South-west', *n.* A point be-
 tween south and west. — *a.*
 Being at the south-west.

Souvenir (soo'ven'er'), *n.* A
 remembrance; a keepsake.
Sov'er-eign (sôv'er-in or
 suv'er-in), *n.* Supreme in
 power; chief. — *n.* A su-
 preme ruler; monarch;
 king; emperor.
Sov'er-eign-ty (sôv'er-in or
 suv'er-in), *n.* Exercise of
 supreme power.
Sow (sou), *a.* A female swine.
Sôw (sô), *v. t.* (*imp.* SOWED;
p. p. SOWED, SOWN.) To
 scatter as seed for growth;
 to plant; to spread.
Sôw'er, *n.* One who sows.
Sôwn, *p. p.* of *Sow*. Scat-
 tered. [fish.]
Soy, *n.* A kind of sauce for
Spâ, *n.* A spring of mineral
 water.
Spâce, *n.* Room; extension;
 distance; interval.
Spâ'cious, *a.* Large in ex-
 tent. — **SYN.** Ample; ca-
 pacious; roomy.
Spâ'cious-ly, *adv.* Widely;
 extensively.
Spâde, *n.* An instrument for
 digging; (*pl.*) a suit of cards.
Spân, *n.* A hand's breadth,
 with the fingers extended or
 encompassing the object; 9
 inches. — *v. i.* (7) To measure
 with the fingers extended.
Spân'gle, *n.* A small plate
 or boss of metal. — *v. i.* To
 set with spangles.
Spân'hard, *n.* A native of
 Spain.
Spân'iel (spân'yel), *n.* A
 variety of sporting dog.
Spân'ish, *a.* Pertaining to
 Spain. — *n.* The language
 of Spain.
Spânk, *v. i.* To strike with
 the open hand; to slap.
Spân'ker, *n.* A small coin;
 after-sail of a ship or bark.
Spâr, *n.* A mineral; a long
 round beam, as a yard or
 boom. — *v. i.* To fight, as
 a pugilist.
Spâr'-deck, *n.* The upper
 deck of a vessel.
Spâre, *a.* Scanty; parsim-
 onious; lean; thin. — *v. i.*
 To use frugally; to do with-
 out; to forbear to punish.
Spâre'ness, *n.* State of being
 spare.

sôn, ôr, dg, wôlf, sôb, sôbk; ûrn, rjô, pull; ç, ç, sôf; e, â, hêr; ag; exist; u as ng; thin.

Späre'-rib, *n.* Ribs of pork with little flesh on them.

Spär'ing, *a.* Scarce; scanty; saving; chary.

Spär'ing-ly, *adv.* In a sparing manner.

Spärk, *n.* A particle of fire; a gay man; a lover; a gallant.

Spärk'ish, *a.* Lively; gay; sparkling, *n.* A small spark, or particle of fire. — *v. i.* To emit sparks.

Spär'rów, *n.* One of several species of small birds.

Spär'try, *a.* Resembling spar.

Spårse, *a.* Thinly scattered or dispersed.

Spårse'ly, *adv.* Thinly.

Spär'tan, *a.* Pertaining to Sparta; brave; hardy.

Spågm, *n.* Involuntary contraction of muscles; cramp.

Spag-mód'te, *a.* Consisting in spasm; convulsive.

Spát'ter, *v. t.* To sprinkle with a liquid, or with mud.

Spát'u-lá, *n.* An apothecary's broad knife for plasters.

Spáv'in, *n.* A tumor on or near one of the joints of a horse's leg.

Spawn, *n.* Eggs of frogs and fishes. — *v. i. or t.* To deposit, as spawn.

Spawn'er, *n.* A female fish.

Späy, *v. t.* To cut out the ovaries of, as of a female beast.

Spéak, *v.* [*imp.* SPOKE (*obs.* SPAKE); *p. p.* SPOKE, SPOKEN.] To utter words; to talk; to discourse.

Spéak'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being uttered; able to speak.

Spéak'er, *n.* One who speaks; the presiding officer in a deliberative assembly.

Spéar, *n.* A long, pointed weapon of war. — *v. t.* To pierce with a spear.

Spéarman (21), *n.* One armed with a spear.

Spéar'mint, *n.* A plant.

Spé'cial (spésh'al), *a.* Peculiar; appropriate; specific; particular.

Spé'cial-ly (spésh'al), *adv.* Particularly; specifically.

Spé'cial-ty (spésh'al), *n.* A special contract, or the evi-

dence of a debt under seal; a special object of attention.

Spé'cie (spé'sh'f), *n.* Coined or hard money.

Spé'ciés (spé'sh'ez; *collog.* spé'sh'ez), *n.* Sort; kind; a class subordinate to a genus.

Spé'cif'ic, *a.* Distinguishing one from another; comprehended under a kind; peculiar. — *n.* An infallible remedy.

Spé'cif'ic-al-ly, *adv.* Definitely; particularly.

Spé'ci-fi-cá'tion, *n.* Act of specifying, or designating particulars; particular mention; thing specified; a written and detailed statement.

Spé'ci-fy, *v. t.* To mention, as a particular thing.

Spé'ci-men, *n.* A sample; a pattern; a model.

Spé'cióus (spé'sh'us), *a.* Apparently right; appearing well at first sight.

Spé'cióus-ly, *adv.* With fair appearance.

Spé'ck, *n.* A stain; a small discolored place. — *v. t.* To spot; to stain.

Spé'ck'le, *n.* A small speck.

— *v. t.* To mark with small specks, or spots.

Spé'ck'led, *a.* Variegated with small spots.

Spé'e'ta-ele, *n.* A show; sight; exhibition; (*pl.*) glasses to assist the sight.

Spée-tæ'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to shows. [*a* beholder.

Spée-tá'tor, *n.* A looker-on; **Spée'ter** (29), *n.* An appa-

Spée'tre } rition; a ghost.

Spée'tral, *a.* Pertaining to a specter; ghostly.

Spée'trum, *n.* Rays of light separated by a prism or by other means.

Spée'u-lar, *a.* Like a mirror.

Spée'u-lá'te, *v. t.* To meditate; to buy in expectation of a rise in price.

Spée'u-lá'tion, *n.* Mental view; act of speculating.

Spée'u-la-tist, *n.* One who forms theories; a theorist.

Spée'u-la-tive, *a.* Given to speculation; theoretical.

Spée'u-lá'tor, *n.* One who speculates.

Spé'e'u-lum, *n.* A glass that reflects images; a mirror.

Spéd, *imp. & p. p.* of *Speed*.

Speech, *n.* Power of speaking; that which is spoken; language; discourse.

Speech'less, *a.* Not speaking or not able to speak; dumb; mute; silent.

Speed, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPED.] To make haste; to hasten; to fare. — *n.* Haste; dispatch; celerity.

Speed'ly, *adv.* Quickly; hastily.

Speed'y, *a.* Quick; hasty.

Spéll (1), *n.* A charm; turn at work; a short time. — *v. t. or t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPALLED, SPELT.] To name or write in order the proper letters of a word; to take a turn at work.

Spéll'er, *n.* One who spells; a spelling-book.

Spélt, *n.* A species of grain.

Spélt'er, *n.* Zinc. [*over-jacket.*

Spén'ger, *n.* A kind of short Spéld, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPENT.] To consume; to waste; to exhaust; to wear away; to expend.

Spénd'thrift, *n.* A prodigal.

Spérm, *n.* Animal seed; spermacei; spawn of fishes.

Spér'ma-gé'ti, *n.* A hard, fatty matter obtained from the head of whales.

Spew, *v. t. or t.* To vomit; to eject. [*a* wedge.

Sphe-noid'al, *a.* Resembling sphere, *n.* A globe; orb; circuit; province. — *v. t.* To place in a sphere.

Sphé'ric, [*a* Having the

Sphé'ric-al] form of a sphere; globular; round.

Sphe-rig'i-ty, *n.* Roundity.

Sphé'rics, *s. sing.* Doctrine of the sphere; spherical geometry and trigonometry.

Sphé'roid, *a.* A body nearly spherical. [*a* spheroid.

Sphe-roid'al, *a.* Formed like

Sphé'ryle (sfé'r'öl), *n.* A little sphere.

Sphinx (18), *n.* A fabulous monster usually represented with the winged body of a lion and the face and breast of a young woman.

Spice, *n.* An aromatic vegetable substance. — *v. t.* To season with spice.

Spicer-y, *n.* Spices in general. [points.]

Spice-u-lar, *a.* Having sharp **Spicy** (13), *a.* Pertaining to, or full of, spice; like spice; pungent; aromatic.

Spider, *n.* An animal, resembling an insect, that spins webs for catching its prey.

Spig'ot, *n.* A peg to stop a hole in a cask.

Spike, *n.* An ear of corn or something resembling it; a large nail. — *v. t.* To fasten with a spike.

Spike'let, *n.* A little spike.

Spike'nard (spik'-), *n.* An aromatic plant and an oil obtained from it.

Spik'y, *a.* Having a sharp point or points.

Spile, *n.* A small peg or wooden pin to stop a hole.

Spill, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **SPILED**, **SPLIT**.] To shed or suffer to be shed. — *v. i.* To be lost by shedding.

Spin, *v. t. or i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **SPUN**.] To draw out and twist into threads; to protract; to twirl.

Spin'ach (spin'ej), *n.* A **Spin'age** garden plant.

Spinal, *a.* Belonging to the spine, or backbone.

Spin'dle, *n.* A pin to form thread on in spinning, or something like this. — *v. i.* To become thin or tall.

Spine, *n.* The backbone; a thorn; a sharp process.

Spinel, or **Spinel'**, *n.* A mineral of great hardness.

Spin'et, or **Spin'et'**, *n.* A musical instrument now superseded by the piano-forte.

Spin'e'ly, *n.* State of being spiny or thorny.

Spin'ous, } *a.* Full of spines;
Spin'y, } thorny.

Spin'ster, *n.* A woman who spins; an unmarried or single woman.

Spin'a-ele (or **spin'ra-kl**), *n.* A breathing-hole. [screw.]

Spiral, *a.* Winding like a **Spiral-ly**, *adv.* In a spiral form.

Spire, *n.* A winding like a screw; a twist; a steepie; a shoot. — *v. t.* To shoot up pyramidically; to sprout.

Spirit, *n.* Breath; life; immaterial and immortal part of man; soul; a ghost; excitement; vigor; distilled liquor. — *v. t.* To animate; to excite; to kidnap.

Spirit-ed, *a.* Full of spirit or life. [it.]

Spirit-less, *a.* Without spirit. **Spirit-ous**, *a.* Refined; ardent; like spirit.

Spirit-u-al, *a.* Pertaining to the spirit; incorporeal; mental; holy; ecclesiastical.

Spirit-u-al-ty, *n.* State of being spiritual; immateriality; spiritual nature; pure devotion.

Spirit-u-al-ize (31), *v. t.* To make spiritual.

Spirit-u-al-ly, *adv.* Divinely.

Spirit-u-ous, *a.* Consisting of refined spirit; ardent.

Spirit, *v. & n.* See **Spirit**.

Spir'y, *a.* Of a spiral form, or of the form of a pyramid.

Spis'si-tude, *n.* Thickness of soft substances.

Spit, *n.* An iron prong to roast meat on; a point of land running into the sea; saliva; spittle. — *v. t.* To put on a spit; to pierce. — *v. t. or i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **SPLIT**.] To eject spittle.

Spite, *n.* Rancorous ill-will. — **SYN.** Malice; malignity; malevolence. — *v. t.* To be angry at; to thwart; to injure maliciously.

Spite'ful, *a.* Malicious; malignant. [ice.]

Spite'ful-ly, *adv.* With malice.

Spit'tle, *n.* Moisture of the mouth; saliva. [spit in.]

Spit'toon, *n.* A vessel to splash, *v. t.* To dash with water or mud. — *n.* Water or mud thrown on any thing. [water.]

Spit'sh'y, *a.* Full of mud and **Spit'y-foot'ed**, *a.* Having the sole flattened.

Spleen, *n.* The milt, a glandular organ to the left of the stomach; ill-humor; melancholy.

Spleen'y, *a.* Angry; peevish. **Spil'n'dent**, *a.* Shining; bright.

Spil'n'did, *a.* Bright; showy; magnificent. [show.]

Spil'n'did-ly, *adv.* With great brightness; magnificence; pomp.

Spil'n'e-tic, *a.* Full of spleen.

Spil'n', v. t. To unite, as two ends of a rope. — *n.* Union of ropes by interweaving.

Spil'nt, { *n.* A thin piece
Spil'n't'er, { of wood used to protect a broken bone.

Spil'nt, *v. t.* To confine with splints, as a broken limb.

Spil'n't'er, *v. t.* To secure by splints. [ere.]

Spil'n't'er-y, *a.* Like splint.

Spil't, *v.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **SPLIT**.] To divide lengthwise; to cleave; to rive.

Spil't'ter, *n.* Bustle; stir.

Spill (3), *v. t.* To rob; to strip by violence; to ruin. — *v. t.* To decay. — *n.* Plunder; booty; pilage.

Spill'er, *n.* One who spoils.

Spoke, *imp. of Speak*. — *n.* Ray or bar of a wheel; round of a ladder.

Spō'ken (spō'kn), *p. p. of Speak*.

Spōkes'man (21), *n.* One who speaks for others.

Spō'il-ation, *n.* Act of plundering. [a spondee.]

Spon-dā'te, *a.* Pertaining to **Spon'dee** (18), *a.* A poetic foot of two long syllables.

Sponge (spūnj), *n.* A porous marine substance, used for various purposes in the arts; dough that is raised but not kneaded. — *v. t.* To wipe out with a sponge; to lubb. — *v. i.* To live by mean arts, or by hanging on.

Spong'er (spūnj'er), *n.* One who sponges; a parasite.

Spong'i-ness, *n.* Quality of being spongy.

Spong'y, *a.* Porous; soft.

Spon'sal, *a.* Relating to marriage, or to a spouse.

Spon'sion, *n.* Act of becoming surety for another.

Spon'sor, *n.* A surety; a godfather or godmother.

Spôn'ta-né'i-ty, *n.* Quality of acting freely without restraint; voluntary action.

Spon-tá'ne-ous, *a.* Voluntary; willing; not compelled.

Spon-tá'ne-ous-ly, *adv.* Of free will; voluntarily.

Spon-tóon', *n.* A kind of half pike.

Spool, *n.* A kind of hollow cylinder to wind thread on. — *v. t.* To wind on spools.

Spoon, *n.* A small utensil used in eating liquids.

Spoon'bill, *n.* A wading bird, so named from the shape of its bill.

Spoon'ful (26), *n.* As much as a spoon can hold.

Spoon'-meat, *n.* Food eaten with a spoon. [single.]

Sporád'ic, *a.* Separate; sporadic.

Sport, *n.* Play; mirth; frolic; mock. — *v. i.* To play; to make merry.

Sport'ful, *a.* Merry; frolicsome; mirthful.

Sport'ive, *a.* Merry; gay; playful; frolicsome. [*ness*.]

Sport'ive-ness, *n.* Playfulness.

Sports'man (21), *n.* One fond of field sports.

Spot, *n.* A stain; a blemish; any particular place. — *v. t.* To mark; to stain; to tarnish; to disgrace.

Spot'less, *a.* Free from spots; pure; blameless. [*spots*.]

Spot'ted, *a.* Marked with spots.

Spon'al, *a.* Matrimonial. — *n.* Marriage; nuptials. [*wife*.]

Spouse, *n.* A husband or spouseless, *a.* Having no husband or no wife.

Spout, *n.* A projecting mouth of a vessel; a pipe. — *v. t.* or *i.* To throw or issue out of a narrow orifice.

Sprain, *n.* Excessive straining of the muscles or ligaments of a joint. — *v. t.* To overstrain, as a joint.

Sprang, *imp. of Spring.*

Sprat, *n.* A small fish allied to the herring.

Sprawl, *v. i.* To lie with the limbs stretched out.

Spray, *n.* A small shoot; a twig; water driven in small drops by the wind.

Spread, *v. i.* or *t.* [*imp. &*

p. p. SPREAD.] To extend; to expand; to diffuse. — *n.* Extent; expansion.

Spree, *n.* A merry frolic; a drinking frolic; a carousal.

Sprig, *n.* A small shoot or branch; twig. — *v. t.* To work with sprigs.

Spright (sprit), *n.* A spirit; an apparition.

Spright'ful (sprit'ful), *a.* Gay; brisk; lively.

Spright'li-ness (sprit'-), *n.* Briskness; liveliness; gaiety; vivacity.

Spright'ly (sprit'ly), *a.* Brisk; lively; active; vigorous; vivacious.

Spring, *v. i.* [*imp. SPRANG, SPRUNG*; *p. p. SPRUNG*.] To leap; to bound; to issue with force; to arise; to start; to begin. — *v. t.* To fire, as a mine; to crack, as a mast. — *n.* A leap; elastic force; season of the year when plants begin to grow; a fountain; a source.

Springe (sprinj, 11), *n.* A snare. — *v. t.* To ensnare.

Spring'-halt, *n.* A lame-string'-halt, } *ness* in which a horse suddenly twitches up his legs.

Spring'li-ness, *n.* Elasticity.

Spring'-tide, *n.* A high tide at the new and full moon.

Spring'y, *a.* Containing springs; elastic; spongy.

Sprink'le, *v. t.* or *i.* To scatter or fall in small drops or particles.

Sprink'ling, *n.* Act of scattering in small particles.

Sprit, *n.* A pole placed diagonally to extend a sail.

Sprite, *n.* A spirit; a ghost.

Sprout, *v. t.* To shoot; to bud. — *n.* Shoot of a plant.

Spruce, *a.* Neat, without elegance. — *n.* A cone-bearing evergreen tree. — *v. t.* To dress with affected neatness.

Spruce'ly, *adv.* With affected neatness. [*trinness*.]

Spruce'ness, *n.* Neatness.

Sprung, *imp. & p. p. of Spring.*

Spry (13), *a.* Nimble; brisk.

Spume, *n.* Froth; foam; scum.

Spum'ous, } *a.* Consisting of
Spum'y, } froth or scum;
foamy.

Spun, *imp. of Spin.*

Spunge, *n.* See *Sponge*.

Spunk, *n.* Dry rotten wood; resolute spirit.

Spur, *n.* An instrument with sharp points, worn on the heel as a goad by horsemen; incitement. — *v. t.* To prick; to incite; to goad.

Spur'-gall, *n.* A place excoriated by a spur.

Spurge, *n.* A plant having an acrid, milky juice.

Spur'ri-ous, *a.* Not genuine; false; counterfeit.

Spur'ri-ous-ly, *adv.* Falsely.

Spur'ri-ous-ness, *n.* State of being spurious; falseness.

Spurn, *v. t.* To kick; to reject with disdain.

Spurred, *a.* Wearing or having spurs. [*spurn*.]

Spur'-ri-er, *n.* One who makes spurs. [*spurn*.]

Spurt, *v. t.* To throw out in a stream. — *n.* A small, quick stream; a jet.

Sput'ter (8), *v. t.* To throw spittle; to talk indistinctly.

Sput'ter-er, *n.* One who sputters.

Spy, *n.* One who constantly watches the conduct of others. — *v. t.* To discover; to inspect secretly. [*scopa*.]

Spy'-glass, *n.* A small telescope.

Squab, *a.* Unfeathered; short and stout. — *n.* A young pigeon; a person of a short, fat figure.

Squab'ble, *v. t.* To wrangle; to scuffle. — *n.* A wrangle.

Squad (skwád), *n.* A company or small party.

Squad'ron, *n.* Part of a fleet; a body of cavalry troops.

Squal'id (skwól'id), *a.* Dirty through neglect; foul; filthy.

Squall, *n.* A sudden and violent gust of wind; a loud scream. — *v. i.* To scream violently, as a child.

Squally (9), *a.* Subject to squalls.

Squa'lór, *n.* Filthiness.

Squan'der (skwón'der), *v. t.* To spend lavishly; to waste.

Square, *a.* Having four equal sides and four right angles;

á, é, í, ô, ù, ý, *long*; ä, ö, ý, ö, ü, ý, *short*; cäre, cär, äsk, all, what; öre, vcil, tärn; pique, firm;

tree; just; fair.
 — *n.* A figure of four equal sides and equal angles; an open space in a town; an area of a square. four sides, with houses on each; a carpenter's instrument. — *v. t.* To make square or equal; to multiply by itself. — *v. i.* To accord exactly; to suit; to agree.
Squash (skwôsh), *n.* A plant. — *v. t.* To beat or press into pulp; to crush.
Squat (skwôt), *v. i.* To sit upon the hams and heels. — *n.* Posture of sitting on the hams. — *a.* Cowering; short and thick.
Squatter, *n.* One who settles on new land without title.
Squaw, *n.* An Indian woman.
Squawk, *v. i.* To utter a short, sharp, shrill sound. — *n.* A short, shrill sound.
Squal, *v. i.* To cry with a shrill sound. — *n.* A shrill, sharp, prolonged cry.
Squashy, *a.* Nice; fastidious; dainty.
Squashy, *adv.* In a fastidious manner.
Squashy, *n.* Fastidiousness; daintiness.
Squeeze, *v. t. or i.* To press close; to crowd. — *n.* Close compression; pressure.
Squib, *n.* A kind of firework; a petty lampoon.
Squill (1), *n.* A plant with a root having emetic properties; a kind of shell-fish; an insect. [*ly.*]
Squint, *v. i.* To look oblique.
Squint-eyed, *a.* Having eyes that squint; oblique; indirect.
Squire, *n.* Same as *Esquire*. — *v. t.* To wait on; to attend as a squire or a gallant.
Squirm, *v. t.* To twist and struggle; to climb by embracing and scrambling.
Squirrel (skwîr'el or skwûr'el), *n.* A small active animal with a bushy tail.
Squirt, *v. t.* To eject from a pipe or in a stream. — *n.* A pipe for ejecting liquids.
Stab, *v. t.* To pierce with a

pointed weapon. — *n.* A wound with a pointed weapon. [*steadiness.*]
Stability, *n.* Firmness; **Stable**, *a.* Fixed; durable; steady. — *n.* A house for beasts. — *v. t.* To house or keep in a stable. [*eral.*]
Stabling, *n.* Stables in general.
Stably, *adv.* Fixedly; firmly.
Stack (5), *n.* A large pile of hay, grain, wood, &c. — *v. t.* To pile in stacks.
Staddle, *n.* A support for a stack of hay, &c.; a small tree of any kind.
Stadion, *n.* A Greek measure of length, equal to 606 feet and 9 inches.
Staff (1, 20), *n.* A stick for support; the five lines and spaces on which music is written; a stanza; certain officers attached to an army.
Stag, *n.* Male of the red deer; a hart.
Stage, *n.* A raised floor or platform; the theater; a degree of advance.
Stage-coach, *n.* A public traveling carriage.
Stage-play, *n.* A theatrical entertainment; a drama.
Stage-player, *n.* An actor of plays on the stage.
Stagger, *v. i.* To reel in walking; to vacillate.
Stagnant, *n.* State of being stagnant, or without motion or flow.
Stagnant, *a.* Not flowing; motionless; still.
Stagnate, *v. i.* To become stagnant; to cease to flow.
Stagnation, *n.* Absence of motion; dullness.
Staid, *imp. & p. p.* of *Stay*. — *a.* Steady; grave; sober.
Stain, *v. t.* To discolor; to color; to tarnish; to disgrace. — *n.* A blot; spot; taint; disgrace.
Stainless, *a.* Free from stains; spotless. [*ing.*]
Stair, *n.* A step for ascending.
Stair-case, *n.* Framework of a flight of stairs.
Stake, *n.* A sharpened stick of wood; martyrdom; wager; pledge. — *v. t.* To defend with stakes; to wager; to pledge.

Stalactite, *a.* Resembling an icicle; pertaining to stalactite.
Stalactite, *n.* A mineral in form of an icicle.
Stalagmite, *n.* A deposit of calcareous matter on the floor of a cavern.
Stale, *a.* Vapid and tasteless. — *n.* A decoy; a long handle; urine, especially that of beasts. — *v. t.* To make vapid. — *v. i.* To discharge urine.
Stalk (stawk), *n.* Stem of a plant. — *v. t.* To strut.
Stall, *n.* A stand for a beast; a bench. — *v. t.* To keep in a stall; to invest.
Stall-feed, *v. t.* To feed and fatten in a stable.
Stall-fed, *a.* Fattened in a stable, or on dry fodder.
Stallion (stai'yun), *n.* A horse for raising stock.
Stalwart, *a.* Brave; bold; strong; powerful.
Stamen, *n.* (*pl.* Stámens, Stám'ina, 25.) Foundation; support; male organ of a flower.
Stammer, *v. i.* To pronounce with hesitation or imperfectly.
Stamp, *v. t.* To strike downward with the foot; to impress with some mark; to coin money. — *n.* An instrument for making an impression; mark impressed; a print; character; make.
Stam-peder, *n.* A sudden fright and running away of cattle, horses, &c.
Stanch, *v. t.* To stop, as flowing blood. — *v. i.* To stop the flowing of, as blood. — *a.* Firm; sound; strong; constant and resolute.
Stanchion (stán'shun), *n.* A prop or support; a small post used for a support.
Stand, *v. i. or t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STOOD.] To be on the feet; to stop; to remain; to persist; to be steady or firm; to endure. — *n.* A stop; halt; station; a small table.
Stand'ard, *n.* An ensign; a

són, ór, dg, wôlf, wôd, wôk; ún, ryo, pûll; ç, è, soç; e, è, hard; æ; exist; y as ng; this.

banner; test. — *a.* Having a fixed or permanent value.
Stánd'ing, *n.* Continuance; rank; reputation.
Stánd'ish (17), *n.* A case for holding pens and ink.
Stán'na-ry, *n.* A tin-mine.
Stán'zá (18), *n.* A number of lines or verses combined together in poetry.
Stá'ple, *n.* A loop of iron; mart for goods; the pile or thread of wool, cotton, &c.; principal production. — *a.* Chief; principal.
Stär, *n.* A luminous body in the heavens; the mark *, used in printing. — *v. t.* To set or adorn with stars.
Stär'board, *n.* Right-hand side of a ship or boat to one looking forward.
Stärch, *n.* A granular substance used for stiffening cloth. — *a.* Stiff; precise. — *v. t.* To stiffen with starch.
Stärch'y, *a.* Stiff; precise.
Stäre, *v. i.* To look with fixed eyes wide open. — *n.* An eager, fixed look.
Stär'er, *n.* An eager gazer.
Stär'-fish, *n.* A marine animal in the form of a five-rayed star.
Stärk, *a.* Stiff; strong; mere; downright. — *adv.* Wholly; entirely. [visible].
Stär'less, *a.* Having no stars.
Stär'light (-līt), *n.* Light from the stars. — *a.* Lighted by stars. [pean bird].
Stär'ling, *n.* A small Euro-Stär'ry, *a.* Consisting of, adorned with, or resembling, stars; stellar.
Stärt, *v. i. or t.* To move suddenly; to commence; to alarm; to arouse. — *n.* A sudden motion; act of commencing.
Stärt'le, *v. t.* To alarm suddenly. — *v. i.* To shrink; to move suddenly. [prising].
Stärt'ling, *a.* Suddenly surprised.
Stär've, *v. i.* To perish with hunger or with cold. — *v. t.* To kill with hunger or cold.
Stär've'ling, *n.* One who, or that which, is lean. — *a.* Pining with want.
Stäte, *n.* Condition; pomp;

a community of a particular character; a body politic; civil power. — *v. t.* To express in words.
Stät'ed, *a.* Settled; regular; established; fixed.
Stät'ed-ly, *adv.* At appointed or regular times.
Stäte'li-ness, *n.* Grandeur.
Stäte'ly, *a.* August; majestic; dignified; grand.
Stäte'ment, *n.* Account of particulars; a recital.
Stäte'-room, *n.* An apartment for lodging in a vessel.
Stätes'man (21), *n.* One who is skilled in the art of government.
Stätes'man-ship, *n.* Qualifications or employments of a statesman.
Stät'ie, { *a.* Pertaining to
Stät'ie-al, { bodies at rest;
 acting by mere weight.
Stät'ies, *n. sing.* Science which treats of bodies at rest, or in equilibrium.
Stät'ion, *n.* A fixed place; situation; position; post assigned; office; rank; a railroad stopping-place. — *v. t.* To fix in a certain place; to place; to set.
Stät'ion-al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a station.
Stät'ion-a-ry, *a.* Fixed in a place; stable; settled.
Stät'ion-er, *n.* One who sells paper, pens, ink, &c.
Stät'ion-er-y, *n.* Articles sold by a stationer, as paper, pens, ink, &c.
Sta-tist'ie, { *a.* Pertaining
Sta-tist'ie-al, { to statistics.
Sta-tist'ies, *n. sing. & pl.* A collection of facts, or the science of collecting facts, respecting the civil condition of a people.
Stät'u-a-ry, *n.* Art of carving statues or images; a carver; a sculptor.
Stät'üe (stät'yü), *n.* An image carved from some solid substance.
Stät'üre, *n.* The natural height of an animal.
Stät'u-ta-ble, *a.* Made by, or conformable to, statute.
Stät'ute, *n.* A law enacted by a legislature.

Stät'u-to-ry, *a.* Established by statute.
Stäve, *n.* A thin, narrow piece of wood for casks. — *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. STOVE, or STAVED.] To break or burst; to push or drive; to delay forcibly.
Stäy, *v. i.* [imp. STAYED or STAYED, 14.] To continue in a place; to wait; to tarry. — *v. t.* To support; to prop up. — *n.* Continuance; a prop; any support; (pl.) a bodice; a corset.
Stäy'-läce, *n.* Lace for stays.
Stéad, *n.* Place; room; turn.
Stéad'fast, *a.* Firm; constant; resolute.
Stéad'fast-ness, *n.* Firmness of mind or conduct.
Stéad'f'ly, *adv.* With firmness or constancy.
Stéad'f-ness, *n.* Constancy.
Stéad'y, *a.* Firm; constant; uniform. — *v. t.* To hold or keep firm; to support.
Stéak, *n.* A slice of meat, broiled or cut for broiling.
Stéal, *v. t. or i.* [imp. STOLE; p. p. STOLE, STOLEN.] To take goods privately and unlawfully. — *SYN.* To slich; pilfer; purloin.
Stéalth, *n.* Act of stealing; secret act. [secret; sly].
Stéalth'y, *a.* Done by stealth;
Stéam, *n.* The vapor of boiling water; any exhalation. — *v. i.* To rise in vapor. — *v. t.* To expose to steam.
Stéam'boat, { *n.* A vessel pro-
Stéam'er, { pelled through the water by steam.
Stéam'-en'gine, *n.* An engine worked by steam.
Sté'a-tite, *n.* A kind of soft rock; soapstone.
Stéed, *n.* A spirited horse.
Steel, *n.* Iron combined with a small portion of carbon. — *v. t.* To overlay, point, or edge with steel; to harden.
Steel'yard, *n.* A kind of balance for weighing.
Steep, *a.* Greatly inclined; precipitous. — *n.* A precipitous place. — *v. t.* To soak in a liquid.
Stee'ple, *n.* Spire of a church; a pointed belfry.

ä, ē, ī, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ē, ī, ū, ŷ, short; cäre, cär, äak, all, whet; ere, vell, stärm; pique, firm;

Steep'ness, *n.* State of being steep; precipitous declivity.
Steer, *n.* A young ox. — *v. t.* or *i.* To direct; to guide.
Steer'age, *n.* Act of steering; an apartment in the forepart of a ship between decks. [steers a ship.]
Steers'man (21), *n.* One who steers.
Stellar, *a.* Relating to stars.
Stellar'ite, *a.* Like a star; radiated.
Stem, *n.* Main body of a tree or plant; stalk; stock of a family; prow of a ship. — *v. t.* To oppose, as a current. [small.]
Stench, *n.* An offensive smell.
Sten'cil, *n.* An open-work pattern over which colors are passed by a brush. — *v. t.* (8) To paint or color with stencils.
Sten'o-graph'ic, *a.* Expressing in short-hand.
Sten'o-graph'er, *n.* One who writes in short-hand.
Sten'o-graph-y, *n.* The art of writing in short-hand.
Sten-to'ri-an, *a.* Very loud; able to utter a loud sound.
Step, *v. t.* To move with the feet. — *v. i.* To set; to fix; to erect a mast. — *n.* A pace; gait; degree.
Step'-child, *n.* A child by marriage only. [marriage.]
Step'-fa'ther, *n.* A father by Steppe (18), *n.* A vast uncultivated plain in Asia and eastern Europe.
Stepping-stone, *n.* A stone to raise the foot above mud or water, in walking; means of advancement. [raise.]
Step'-son, *n.* A son by marriage.
Sté're-o-scope, *n.* An optical instrument to give to pictures the appearance of solid forms, as seen in nature.
Sté're-o-scope'ic, *a.* Pertaining or adapted to the stereoscope, or seen through it.
Sté're-o-type, *n.* A plate of type-metal resembling the surface of a page of type. — *v. t.* To make stereotype plates for.
Sté're-o-type'r, *n.* One who makes stereotypes. [ful.]
Stér'ile, *a.* Barren; unfruit-

Stér'il'i-ty, *n.* Quality or state of being barren. — *SYN.* Barrenness; unfruitfulness.
Stér'ling, *a.* Of the standard weight; genuine.
Stér'n, *n.* Hind part of a ship. — *a.* Severe in look; harsh; rigid; austere.
Stér'n'-chase, *n.* A gun to fire from the stern.
Stér'n'ly, *adv.* Harshly; severely; austere.
Stér'n'ness, *n.* Harshness.
Stér'nu-tá'tion, *n.* Act of sneezing.
Stér-nú'ta-to-ry, *n.* A substance which provokes sneezing.
Stér'to-ri-ous, *a.* Breathing heavily or hoarsely; snoring.
Stéth'o-scope, *n.* An instrument used to distinguish and judge of sounds in the human chest.
Sté've-dore, *n.* One whose business is to load or unload vessels in port.
Stew (stu), *v. t.* or *i.* To seethe; to boil slowly. — *n.* Meat stewed; a brothel; a state of worry; confusion.
Stew'ard, *n.* A man who manages the affairs of another. [a steward.]
Stew'ard-ship, *n.* Office of
Stick (ô), *n.* A piece of wood; a staff. — *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. STUCK.] To stab; to pierce; to fix; to set; to stop. — *v. i.* To adhere; to stop.
Stick'l-ness, *n.* Quality of adhering; adhesiveness.
Stick'le, *v. i.* To contend.
Stick'ler, *n.* One who stickles; obstinate contender.
Stick'y, *a.* Adhesive; glutinous; tenacious.
Stiff, *a.* Unbending; rigid; inflexible; stubborn.
Stiffen (stifn), *v. t.* To make stiff. — *v. i.* To grow stiff.
Stiffly, *adv.* Rigidly; stubbornly; obstinately.
Stiff'ness (ô), *n.* Want of pliability; formality.
Stiff-necked (-nêkt), *a.* Stubborn; obstinate.
Stifle (stifl), *v. t.* To suffocate; to choke; to suppress. — *n.* Joint of a horse.

Stigm'a, *n.* (pl. Stigm'as or Stigm'a-ta, 26) Any mark of infamy; a brand; in botany, the top of the pistil.
Stigma-tize, *v. t.* To mark with infamy.
Stil-lét'to, *n.* (pl. Stil-lét'tos, 18.) A small dagger.
Still, *v. t.* To silence; to calm; to quiet. — *a.* Silent; calm; quiet; motionless. — *adv.* To this time; nevertheless; notwithstanding. — *n.* A vessel for distillation.
Still'-born, *a.* Born lifeless; dead at birth.
Still'ness, *n.* Calmness; quiet; silence.
Still'y, *adv.* Calmly; quietly.
Still'y, *a.* Still; quiet.
Stilt, *n.* A piece of wood with a rest for the foot to raise it above the ground in walking; a long-legged bird.
Stim'u-lant, *a.* Tending to excite action. — *n.* A stimulating medicine.
Stim'u-late, *v. t.* To excite; to rouse; to animate.
Stim'u-lá'tion, *n.* Act of stimulating or exciting.
Stim'u-lá'tive, *a.* Tending to excite; stimulating.
Stim'u-lá'tor, *n.* One who stimulates.
Stim'u-lus, *n.* Something that rouses either to mental action or to vital energy.
Sting, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. STUNG.] To pierce or pain acutely. — *n.* A sharp-pointed weapon with which some animals are armed; act of stinging; any thing that gives acute pain.
Sting'gly, *adv.* With mean covetousness.
Sting'i-ness, *n.* Mean covetousness; extreme avarice.
Sting'y, *a.* Meanly covetous.
Stink, *n.* An offensive smell. — *v. i.* To emit an offensive smell.
Stint, *n.* A limit; restraint; task. — *v. t.* To limit; to confine; to restrain.
Stip'end, *n.* Settled pay; wages; salary.
Stip'end'i-a-ry, *a.* Receiving a stipend. — *n.* One who receives a stipend.

sóm, ôr, dg, wôlf, bôd, bôk; árn, rge, pull; ç, g, soz; e, ð, hard; ag; exist; u as ug; this.

Stip'ple, *v. t.* To engrave by means of dots.

Stip'u-lā'te, *v. i.* To covenant; to bargain; to contract.

Stip'u-lā'tion, *n.* An agreement; condition; covenant.

Stip'u-lā'tor, *n.* One who stipulates or covenants.

Stir, *v. t. or i.* To move; to incite; to agitate; to prompt. — *n.* Agitation; tumult; bustle.

Stir'rup (*stir'rup* or *stir-rup*), *n.* A kind of ring for a horse-man's foot.

Stitch, *v. t.* To take stitches in; to join. — *n.* A single pass of a needle; a loop or turn of thread in sewing or knitting.


Stith'y, *n.* An anvil; a smith's shop. [and close.

Stive, *v. t.* To make sultry.

Stiv'er, *n.* A copper coin worth about two cents.

Stoat, *n.* The ermine; — so called in summer.

Stöck, *n.* Body of a plant; stem; progenitor of a family; race; lineage; a handle; a post; a cravat; a fund; a store; cattle. — *v. t.* To furnish or store.

Stock-āde', *n.* A line of stakes for a barrier. — *v. t.* To fortify with stakes.  **Stockade**.

Stöck'-brö'ker, *n.* One who deals in stocks.


Stöck'-fish, *n.* Cod dried in the sun, and not salted.

Stöck'höld-er, *n.* A proprietor of public funds, or of funds in a bank, &c.

Stöck'ing, *n.* A covering for the foot and leg.

Stöck'-jōb'ber, *n.* One who speculates in stocks.

Stöck'-jōb'bing, *n.* Speculation in public stocks.

Stöcks, *n. pl.* Public funds; a frame to confine the legs of criminals.  **Stocks**.

Stöck'-still, *a.* Motionless.

Stöck'y, *a.* Thick and stout.

Stö'le (5), *n.* One who affects insensibility to pleasure and pain; an apathetic person.

Stö'ie, { *a.* Unfeeling; in-

Stö'ie-al, { different to pleasure or pain.

Stö'ie-al-ly, *adv.* Without apparent feeling.

Stö'i-cizm, *n.* Indifference to pleasure and pain.

Stöle, *n.* A long, loose vestment. — *v., imp. of Stäl.*

Stölen (stōln), *p. p. of Stäl.*

Stö'l'id, *a.* Hopelessly dull; stupid; foolish.

Sto-lid'i-ty, *n.* Dullness of intellect; stupidity.

Stöm'aeh (stīm'ak), *n.* The principal organ of digestion; appetite; inclination. — *v. t.* To brook or endure.

Stöm'a-cher (-cher), *n.* An ornament or support for the breast, worn by women.

Sto-māch'le, *a.* Strengthening the stomach. — *n.* A medicine to strengthen the stomach.

Stöne, *n.* A mass of mineral matter; a concretion in the kidneys; a weight of 14 pounds; nut of certain kinds of fruit. — *v. t.* To pelt or kill with stones; to free from stones.

Stöne'-cūt'ter, *n.* One who cuts or hews stones.

Stöne'-fruit, *n.* Fruit that contains a stone; a drupe.

Stöne'-still, *a.* Motionless as a stone.

Stön'l-ness (18), *n.* Quality or state of being stony; abundance of stones.

Stön'y, *a.* Made of stones; full of stones; resembling stone; hard.

Stö'd, *imp. of Ständ.*

Stöök, *n.* A collection of sheaves set up in the field.

Stööl, *n.* A seat without a back, intended for one person.

Stööp, *v. i.* To bend forward; to condescend to yield. — *n.* Act of stooping.

Stöp (7), *v. t.* To check the motion of; to hinder; to close, as an aperture; to obstruct; to suppress. — *v. i.*

To cease to go forward. — *n.* Cessation of motion; pause; a point in writing.

Stöp'-öck, *n.* A contrivance for letting out or stopping a fluid.

Stöp'page, *n.* Act of stopping; state of being stopped.

Stöp'per, { *n.* That which is

Stöp'ple, { used to close a hole in a bottle or other vessel. [storing.

Stör'age (11), *n.* Price of Stör'ax, *n.* A fragrant resin.

Störe, *n.* A large quantity; a warehouse. — *v. t.* To furnish; to put away for preservation.

Störe'-house, *n.* A warehouse; a magazine.

Stör'ied (stō'rid), *a.* Related in story; having stories; having a history.

Stör'ic, *n.* A large wading bird allied to the heron.

Störn, *n.* A violent disturbance of the atmosphere; a tempest; commotion; assault. — *v. t.* To attack by open force; to assault.

Störn'y, *a.* Agitated with furious winds; boisterous; tempestuous.

Stoup, *n.* A basin for holy water at the entrance of a Catholic church.

Stö'ry (19), *n.* History; a narrative; a tale; floor or stage of a building. — *v. t.* To tell; to relate.

Stout, *a.* Strong; brave; large; fleshy. [ly.

Stout'ly, *adv.* Strongly; lust-

Stout'ness, *n.* Quality of being stout; boldness.

Stöve, *n.* An apparatus for warming a room or house. — *v., imp. of Stöve.*

Stöw, *v. t.* To lay up; to fill, by packing closely.

Stöw'age, *n.* Act of storing; room.

Strä'blam, { *n.* The act

Strä-blä'mus, { or habit of looking aquint.

Sträd'le, *v. i. or t.* To walk, sit, or stand, with the legs wide apart.

Strä'gle, *v. i.* To wander aside; to rove. [get.

Strä'gler, *n.* One who strag-

a dash; a touch; masterly effort. — *v. t.* To rub gently.
Stroll, *v. i.* To wander on foot; to rove; to ramble. — *n.* A ramble; excursion.
Stroll'er (9), *n.* One who strolls; a rover; a vagrant.
Ströng, *a.* Having great power. — *SYN.* Vigorous; powerful; robust; cogent.
Ströng'ly, *adv.* Powerfully.
Ströng'höld, *n.* A fortress.
Ströp, *n.* An instrument for sharpening razors on.
Strö'phe, *n.* The former of two stanzas, in ancient lyric poetry.
Ströve, *imp. of Strive*.
Ströw (strö), *v. t.* [*imp.* STROWED; *p. p.* STROWED or STROWN.] See *Strew*.
Ströck, *imp. & p. p. of Strike*.
Ströck, [*to structure*.
Ströet'ür'al, *a.* Pertaining
Ströet'üre, *n.* Form; make; construction; frame; an edifice.
Strö'gle, *v. i.* To strive; to labor hard; to endeavor. — *n.* Vigorous effort; great labor; agony.
Strü'möus, *a.* Having swellings in the glands; scrofulous.
Strüm'pet, *n.* A prostitute.
Strüng, *imp. & p. p. of String*.
Strüt, *n.* An affected walk. — *v. i.* To walk with an affectation of dignity.
Strýeh'nine, *n.* A very poisonous narcotic. [*tree*.
Stüb, *n.* Stump of a small
Stüb'bed, *a.* Short and thick.
Stüb'ble, *n.* Stumps of rye, wheat, oats, &c.
Stüb'born, *a.* Inflexible in opinion; unreasonably obstinate; obdurate.
Stüb'born-ly, *adv.* Obstinate-ly; inflexibly. [*rev.*
Stüb'born-ness, *n.* Obstina-
Stüb'by, *a.* Short and thick.
Stü'e'o, *n.* A kind of fine plaster. — *v. t.* To overlay with stucco.
Stück, *imp. & p. p. of Stick*.
Stüd, *n.* A small timber for a support; a set of breeding horses and mares; a stallion; a kind of button; a nail. — *v. t.* To set with studs.

Stü'dent, *n.* One who studies.
Stü'd'ied, *a.* Premeditated.
Stü'di-o, *n.* (*pl.* Stü'di-ös, 18.)
 Work-shop of a sculptor.
Stü'di-ös, *a.* Given to study.
Stü'di-ös-ly, *adv.* With close application; carefully.
Stüd'y, *s.* Application to books, or to any subject; object of attentive consideration; a room for study. — *v. t.* (18) To apply the mind to books or learning.
Stüff (1), *n.* Material; cloth; furniture; worthless matter; nonsense. — *v. t.* To fill to excess, or by crowding; to crowd; to cram.
Stüff'ing, *n.* That which is used for filling. [*fool of*.
Stül'ti-ly, *v. t.* To make a
Stüm, *n.* Wine revived by new fermentation.
Stüm'ble, *v. i.* To trip in walking. — *n.* A trip; a blunder. [*bles*.
Stüm'bler, *n.* One who stum-
Stüm'bling-blöck, *n.* That which causes one to stumble.
Stümp, *n.* Part of a tree left after the trunk is cut down.
Stümp'y, *a.* Full of stumps; short and thick.
Stün, *v. t.* To make senseless; to overpower the hearing of.
Stüng, *imp. & p. p. of Sting*.
Stünk, *imp. & p. p. of Stink*.
Stünt, *v. t.* To hinder the growth of.
Stü'pe-fäc'tion, *n.* Insensibility; torpor; stupidity.
Stü'pe-ly, *v. t.* To deprive of sensibility; to make stupid.
Stu-pén'dous, *a.* Amazingly great; wonderful.
Stu-pén'dous-ly, *adv.* So as to excite astonishment.
Stü'pid, *a.* Wanting understanding or sensibility; very dull; sluggish.
Stu-pid'i-ty, *n.* Extreme dullness of perception or understanding.
Stü'pid-ly, *adv.* With extreme dullness.
Stü'por, *n.* Suppression of sense; numbness; intellect-
 ual or moral insensibility.
Stür'di-ly, *adv.* In a sturdy manner; stoutly; hardily.

Stür'di-ness, *n.* Quality of being hardy; stoutness.
Stür'dy, *a.* Stout; hardy; strong; robust. [*dim.*
Stür'geon, *n.* A fish of large
Stüt'ter (8), *v. i.* To hesitate in speaking; to stammer. — *n.* Act of stuttering.
Stüt'ter-er, *n.* A stammerer.
Stý, *n.* A pen for writing; a pointed tumor on the eyelid.
Stýg'i-an (stýl'an), *a.* Hellish; infernal; dark; black.
Stý'lar, *a.* Belonging to the style of a dial.
Style, *n.* Manner of writing; title; pin of a dial; an engraver's tool; part of a pistol. — *v. t.* To call; to name; to denominate.
Stý'lish (11), *a.* Fashionable in a style, form or manner; showy.
Stý'ple, *a.* Serving to stop hemorrhage or bleeding.
Suä'gion (swä'shun), *n.* Act of persuading; persuasion.
Suä'sive, [*a.* Tending to
Suä'so-ry, *a.* persuade
Suä'v-ty, *n.* Sweetness; pleasantness; agreeableness.
Süb-äc'id, *a.* Moderately acid.
Süb-ä'tern, *a.* Inferior; subordinate. — *n.* An inferior officer.
Süb-ä's'tral, *a.* Under the stars.
Süb-ä'que-ös, *a.* Being under the surface of water.
Süb'di-vide, *v. t.* To divide again, or what has already been divided.
Süb'di-vi'gion (-vish'un), *n.* A part of a division.
Süb-dü'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being subdued.
Süb-dü'et, *v. t.* To withdraw; to subtract.
Süb-dü'etion, *n.* Act of subtracting.
Süb-dü'e (15), *v. t.* To conquer; to overcome; to vanquish; to overpower.
Süb'i-tä'ne-ös, *a.* Sudden.
Süb-i'g'ent, *a.* Lying under.
Süb'ject, *a.* Being under authority; liable; exposed. — *n.* One who lives under the



power of another; a matter of discussion; theme; topic.
b-ject', *v. t.* To bring or set under; to subdue.
b-jec'tion, *n.* A being under control.
b-ject'ive, *a.* Relating to the subject; pertaining to one's own consciousness.
b-join', *v. t.* To add at the end; to append.
b-ju-gate, *v. t.* To reduce to slavery; to subdue.
b-ju-ga'tion, *n.* Act of abducing; subjection.
b-junc'tion, *n.* The act of adjoining.
b-junc'tive, *a.* Added; adjoining; expressing condition, hypothesis, or contingency.
b-let', *v. t.* To lease, as a house, to another person.
b-lim'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being subdued.
b'il-mate, *v. t.* To evaporate; *v. t.* To elevate.
b'il-mate, *n.* Product of sublimation. [sublimating].
b'il-ma'tion, *n.* Act of b'lime', *a.* Lofty in place or style; elevated; grand; magnificent. — *n.* A lofty style; sublimity.
b-lime'ly (10), *adv.* In a sublime or lofty manner.
b-lim'i-ty, *n.* State of being sublime; loftiness of style.
b-lin'gual (-ling'gw'al), *a.* Situated under the tongue.
b'lu-na-ry, *a.* Earthly; terrestrial; mundane.
b'ma-rine' (-reen'), *a.* Being under the sea.
b-mérge', *v. t.* To put under water.
b-mérse', *v. t.* To put under water.
b-mér'sion, *n.* Act of lunging under water.
b-mis'sion (-mish'un), *n.* Act of yielding to power or authority; resignation.
b-mis'sive, *a.* Inclined or ready to submit.
b-mis'sive-ly, *adv.* With submission; humbly.
b-mis'sive-ness, *n.* Submissive disposition; humbleness; obedience.
b-mit' (7), *v. t.* or *i.* To

yield to the power, will, or opinion of another. — *SYN.* To surrender; bend; acquiesce; comply.
Süb-mül'ti-ple, *n.* A number contained in another an exact number of times.
Sub-näs'cent, *a.* Growing underneath.
Sub-ör'di-na-cy, *n.* State of being subordinate.
Sub-ör'di-nate, *a.* Inferior in order or rank; subject. — *n.* An inferior.
Sub-ör'di-näte, *v. t.* To make subordinate or inferior.
Sub-ör'di-nä'tion, *n.* Act of subordinating; subjection.
Sub-örn', *v. t.* To procure to take a false oath.
Süb'or-nä'tion, *n.* Act or crime of suborning.
Sub-pö'sná, *n.* A writ commanding the attendance of a witness. — *v. t.* To summon by subpoena.
Sub-scribe', *v. t.* To write underneath; to sign; to attest. [subscribes].
Sub-scrib'er, *n.* One who subscribes.
Sub-scrip'tion, *n.* The signing of a name; amount subscribed; attestation.
Süb'se-quence, *n.* State of being subsequent, or of coming after something.
Süb'se-quent, *a.* Following in time or order of place.
Süb'se-quent-ly, *adv.* Later; afterward.
Sub-sérve', *v. t.* To serve in subordination; to promote.
Sub-sérv'i-enge, *n.* Use.
Sub-sérv'i-en-cy, *n.* or operation that promotes some purpose.
Sub-sérv'i-ent, *n.* Fitted to subserve; subordinate.
Sub-side', *v. t.* To sink or fall to the bottom.
Sub-sid'enge, *n.* Act of subsidizing, or sinking.
Sub-sid'i-a-ry, *a.* Serving to help; auxiliary.
Süb'si-dize (31), *v. t.* To pay a subsidy to.
Süb'si-dy, *n.* Aid in money.
Sub-sist', *v. t.* To have existence; to be supported. — *v. t.* To maintain.
Sub-sist'enge, *n.* Real being;

means of support; provisions, or means of procuring them.
Sub-sist'ent, *a.* Having being; existing; inhering.
Süb'soil, *n.* Soil under the surface soil.
Süb'stance, *n.* Substratum; essential part; nature; body; matter; estate; property.
Sub-stän'tial, *a.* Real; solid.
Sub-stän'tial-ly, *adv.* Really; truly; essentially.
Sub-stän'tials, *n. pl.* Essential parts.
Sub-stän'ti-äte (-stän'sh-ät), *v. t.* To prove; to verify; to make good.
Süb'stan-tive, *n.* A noun. — *a.* Betokening or expressing existence.
Süb'stan-tive-ly, *adv.* In substance; essentially as a substantive or noun.
Süb'sti-tüte, *n.* One person or thing put in place of another. — *v. t.* To put in the place of another. — *SYN.* To exchange; interchange.
Süb'sti-tüt'ion, *n.* Act of substituting; thing substituted.
Sub-strä'tum, *n. (pl. Sub-strä'tä).* A stratum or layer under something; subsoil; substance.
Sub-strü'e'tion, *n.* An under-building; foundation.
Sub-tënd', *v. t.* To extend under or be opposite to.
Sub-tense', *n.* The chord which subtends an arc.
Süb'ter-füge, *n.* An evasion.
Süb'ter-rä'ne-an, *a.* Being sub'ter-rä'ne-ous, under the surface of the earth.
Süb'tile, *a.* Fine; thin; rare.
Süb'til-ty, *n.* Quality of being subtle; fineness.
Süb'til-i-zä'tion, *n.* Act of making subtle; refinement.
Süb'til-ize, *v. t.* To make thin or fine; to refine.
Süb'tle (süt'l), *a.* Sly; artful.
Süb'tle-ty (süt'l-ty), *n.* Cunning; craftiness; shrewdness. [fully].
Süb'tly (süt'ly), *adv.* Artfully.
Sub-trä'et, *v. t.* To withdraw or take from the rest; to deduct.

Sub-trăct'er, *n.* One who subtracts.

Sub-trăc'tion, *n.* The taking of a lesser sum from a greater; deduction; withdrawal.

Sub-trăct'ive, *a.* Tending, or having power, to subtract; having the negative sign.

Sûb'tra-hënd', *n.* A sum or number to be subtracted from another.

Sub-ûrb'an, *a.* Pertaining to, or being in, the suburbs.

Sûb'urb, *n. pl.* Region on the confines of a city.

Sub-vër'sion, *n.* Total overthrow; ruin.

Sub-vër'sive, *a.* Tending to overthrow; to destroy; to ruin.

Sub-vër't'er, *n.* One who subverts.

Sue-ced', *v. i. or t.* To follow in order; to come after; to be prosperous.

Sue-cess', *n.* Prosperous issue; success; prosperity.

Sue-cess'ful-ly, *adv.* Prosperously; favorably.

Sue-cess'sion (-sesh'un), *n.* Act of succeeding; a series of persons or things; order of events; lineage.

Sue-cess'sive, *a.* Following in order.

Sue-cess'sive-ly, *adv.* In regular order.

Sue-cess'sor, *n.* One who succeeds another.

Sue-cinct', *a.* Compressed into a narrow compass. — *SYN.* Short; concise; brief; compendious; summary.

Sue-cinct'ly, *adv.* Briefly.

Sûe'cor (8), *v. t.* To relieve in distress; to aid. — *n.* Assistance in distress.

Sûe'co-tâsh, *n.* Boiled maize and beans mixed together.

Sûe'eu-lence, *n.* Juiciness.

Sûe'eu-lent, *a.* Juicy.

Sue-cumb' (-kumb') (8), *n. i.* To yield; to submit; to sink unresistingly.

Sue-cus'sion (-kush'un), *n.* Act of shaking; a jolt.

Sûch, *a.* Of the like kind; like; the same that (with *as*).

Sûck, *v. t.* To draw in with the mouth; to imbibe.

Sûck'er, *n.* One who sucks; a shoot; a fish.

Sûck'le (sûk'li), *v. t.* To nurse at the breast. [at the breast.]

Sûck'ling, *n.* A child nursed.

Sûe'tion, *n.* Act of sucking.

Sue-tô'ri-al, *a.* Adapted for, or living by, sucking.

Sû'da-to-ry, *n.* A sweating or vapor bath.

Sûd'den, *a.* Coming without previous notice; abrupt; hasty; rapid.

Sûd'den-ly, *adv.* Unexpected.

Sûd'den-ness, *n.* A coming or happening unexpectedly.

Sû'dor-if'ic, *a.* Causing sweat; producing perspiration.

Sûds, *n. sing.* Water impregnated with soap.

Sûe, *v. t.* To prosecute in law.

Sû'et, *n.* Hard fat about the kidneys and loins.

Sû'e't-y, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, suet.

Sûf'fer, *v. t.* To bear with pain; to undergo; to permit. — *v. i.* To endure pain.

Sûf'fer-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being suffered or endured.

Sûf'fer-ance, *n.* Pain endured; permission; endurance.

Sûf'fer-er, *n.* One who suffers.

Sûf'fer-ing, *n.* Pain endured.

Suf-ric'e' (suf-rix'), *v. t.* To satisfy. — *v. i.* To be enough.

Suf-fl'ien-cy (-flah'en-), *n.* A full supply; competence.

Suf-fl'ient (-flah'ent), *a.* Adequate to wants; enough.

Suf-fl'ient-ly (-flah'ent-ly), *adv.* So as to satisfy, or to answer the purpose; enough.

Sûf'fix, *n.* A letter or syllable added to the end of a word.

Suf-fix', *v. t.* To add to the end of a word, as a letter or a syllable.

Sûf'fo-câte, *v. t.* To choke by excluding air; to stifle; to smother.

Sûf'fo-cât'ion, *n.* The act of suffocating or smothering.

Sûf'fo-cât'ive, *a.* Tending to suffocate or choke.

Sûf'fra-gan, *n.* A bishop, considered as an assistant.

— *n.* Assisting.

Sûf'frage, *n.* A vote; a voice.

Suf-fûge', *v. t.* To overspread.

Suf-fû'gion, *n.* Act of suffusing.

Sug'ar (shug'ar), *n.* A sweet crystalline substance obtained from the sugar-cane, maple, beet, &c. — *v. t.* To sweeten with sugar.

Sug'ar-câne (shug'ar-), *n.* A plant whose juice produces sugar.

Sug'ar-15af (shug'ar-), *n.* A cone or mass of refined sugar.

Sug'ar-plûm (shug'ar-), *n.* A kind of candy in the form of a ball.

Sug'ar-y (shug'ar-), *a.* Sweet; saccharine.

Sug-gest' (or sug-gest'), *v. t.* To hint; to intimate.

Sug-gest'ion (sug-gest'yun or sug-gest'yun), *n.* Hint; intimation; insinuation.

Sug-gest'ive (sug- or sug-), *a.* Containing a suggestion, or hint.

Sûl'cidal, *a.* Of the nature of self-murder; a self-murderer; a false-dealer.

Sûit, *n.* A set; retinue; petition; courtship; legal process; prosecution. — *v. t. or i.* To fit or be fitted.

Sûit'a-ble, *a.* Fit; proper; fitting.

Sûit'a-bie-ness, *n.* Fitness.

Sûit'a-bly, *adv.* Fitly; properly; appropriately.

Suite (sweet), *n.* A retinue; a train; a set; a series.

Sûit'or, *n.* One who sues; a petitioner; a wooer.

Sûit'ed-ed, *a.* Furrowed; grooved.

Sûit'ly, *adv.* Suavely; modestly; morose.

Sûit'ness (18), *n.* Suaveness; moroseness.

Sûit'y, *a.* Sober; morose. — *n.* A carriage for one person.

Sûit'en, *a.* Ill-natured; cross and silent; morose.

Sûit'y, *v. t. or i.* To soil; to spot; to tarnish; to stain.

Sûit'phate, *n.* A salt composed of sulphuric acid and a base.

Sûit'phur, *n.* An inflammable yellow mineral; brimstone.

Sûit'phu-râte, *v. t.* To combine with sulphur.



SULPHUREOUS

Sul-phū're-ōs, } *a.* Having
Sul-phur-ōs, } the qual-
 ities of sulphur.

Sul-phu-ret, *n.* A combina-
 tion of sulphur with another
 element.

Sul-phū'rie, *a.* Pertaining to,
 or obtained from, sulphur.

Sul-phur-y, *a.* Partaking of,
 or resembling, sulphur.

Sul'tan, *n.* Turkish emperor.

Sul-tā'nā, or **Sul-tā'nā**, } *n.*
Sul'ta-ness, }

The wife of a Sultan.

Sul'tri-ness, *n.* The state of
 being sultry.

Sul'try, *a.* Hot, close, stag-
 nant, and oppressive, as air.

Sūm, *n.* The whole amount ;
 a quantity ; a problem in
 arithmetic. — *v. t.* To collect
 into a total ; to compute.

Sū'māc { (shū'mak), *n.* A
Sū'māch { shrub used in
 medicine, dyeing, &c.

Sūm'ma-ri-ly, *adv.* Briefly.

Sūm'ma-ry, *a.* Brief ; short ;
 concise. — *n.* An abridged
 account ; an abstract.

Sum-mā'tiōn, *n.* Act of
 summing ; an aggregate.

Sūm'mer, *n.* Warmest season
 of the year. — *v. t.* or *i.* To
 pass or cause to pass the
 summer.

Sūm'mer-set, *n.* A leap heels
 over head. [top]

Sūm'mit, *n.* Highest point ;

Sūm'mōn, *v. t.* To call by
 authority ; to convoke ; to
 bid ; to cite ; to notify.

Sūm'mōng, *n. sing.* A call or
 summons to appear at a
 certain place and time.

Stūmp'ter, *n.* A pack-horse.

Stūmp'tu-a-ry, *a.* Regulating
 expenses of living.

Stūmp'tu-ōs, *a.* Character-
 ized by expense and mag-
 nificence. — *SYN.* Costly ;
 magnificent ; princely.

Stūmp'tu-ōs-ly, *adv.* In a
 sumptuous manner.

Sūn, *n.* The luminary that
 enlightens and warms the
 earth and other planets ;
 sunshine. — *v. t.* To expose
 to the sun. [sun]

Sūn'-bēam, *n.* A ray of the
Sūn'brnt, *a.* Burnt or
 scorched by the sun.

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Sūn'day, *n.* First day of the
 week ; Christian Sabbath.

Sūn'der, *v. t.* To separate ; to
 disunite ; to sever.

Sūn'-dī'al, *n.* An instrument
 to show the time by means
 of the shadow of a style.

Sūn'drieg, *n. pl.* Many differ-
 ent or small things.

Sūn'dry, *a.* More than one or
 two. — *SYN.* Divers ; several.

Sūn'flow-er, *n.* A plant with
 large yellow flowers.

Sūng, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Sing*.

Sūnk, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Sink*.

Sūnk'en, *p. a.* from *Sink*.

Sūn'less, *a.* Destitute of the
 sun or its rays. [the sun]

Sūn'light (-līt), *n.* Light of

Sūn'ny, *a.* Exposed to,
 or resembling, the sun ; bright.

Sūn'rise, *n.* First appearance
 of the sun in the morning.

Sūn'set, *n.* Disappearance of
 the sun at night. [sun]

Sūn'shine, *n.* Light of the
Sūn'shīn, *a.* Bright with
 the sun's rays.

Sūn'-strī'ke, *n.* Sudden pro-
 stration of the bodily powers
 occasioned by exposure to
 excessive heat of the sun.

Sūp, *v. t.* or *i.* To eat sup-
 per. — *n.* A small draught.

Sūp'er-a-ble, *a.* Capable of
 being overcome.

Sūp'er-a-bound, *v. i.* To be
 very abundant.

Sūp'er-a-būnd'ance, *n.* More
 than is sufficient ; excessive
 abundance ; exuberance.

Sūp'er-a-būnd'ant, *a.* More
 than is sufficient.

Sūp'er-ā'd, *v. t.* To add over
 and above.

Sūp'er-an-gē'līc, *a.* Superior
 in nature or rank to the
 angels.

Sūp'er-ān'nu-āte, *v. t.* To
 impair or disqualify by old
 age and infirmity.

Sūp'er-ān'nu-ā'ted, *a.* Dis-
 qualified by old age.

Su-pērb, *a.* Grand ; magnif-
 icent ; elegant.

Su-pērb'ly, *adv.* Grandly.

Sūp'er-eār'go, *n.* One who
 has the care of a cargo, and
 manages the sale of it.

Sūp'er-ēl'ī-ōs, *a.* Haughty ;
 dictatorial ; overbearing.

SUPERNUMEROUS

Sūp'er-ēl'ī-ōs-ly, *adv.*
 haughtily ; dogmatically.

Sūp'er-ēm'i-nence, *n.* Emi-
 nence superior to what is
 common.

Sūp'er-ēm'i-nent, *a.* Emi-
 nent in a superior degree.

Sūp'er-ēr'o-gā'tiōn, *n.* A
 doing more than duty or ne-
 cessity requires.

Sūp'er-e-rōg'a-to-ry, *a.* Ex-
 ceeding the call of duty.

Sūp'er-ex'cel-lent, *a.* Very
 excellent.

Sūp'er-fī'cial (-fīsh'al), *a.*
 lying on the surface ; shal-
 low ; not deep.

Sūp'er-fī'cial-ly (-fīsh'al-
ly), *adv.* On the surface only.

Sūp'er-fī'ciēs (-fīsh'z), *n.*
 Surface ; exterior part or
 face of a thing.

Sūp'er-fīc'ly, *a.* Very fine.

Sūp'er-fū'l-ty, *n.* Something
 beyond what is needed ; re-
 dundancy.

Su-p'r'fu-ōs, *a.* More than
 is wanted ; useless.

Sūp'er-hū'mān, *a.* Above or
 beyond what is human.

Sūp'er-in-ēxm'bent, *a.* Ly-
 ing on something else.

Sūp'er-in-ēūge, *v. t.* To
 bring in or upon as an addi-
 tion to something.

Sūp'er-in-tēnd, *v. t.* To
 oversee. [cf. overseeing]

Sūp'er-in-tēnd'crce, *n.* Act

Sūp'er-in-tēnd'ent, *n.* A
 manager ; an overseer. — *a.*
 Directing ; overseeing.

Su-p'r'i-cr, *a.* Higher ; great-
 er ; more exalted ; preferable.

— *n.* One higher or more
 excellent ; a chief.

Sūp'ri-ōr'ty, *n.* State of
 being superior ; pre-emi-
 nence ; predominance.

Su-p'r'i-tive, *a.* Expressing
 the highest degree ; most
 excellent ; supreme.

Su-p'r'nal, *a.* Relating to
 things above ; celestial.

Sūp'er-nā'tant, *a.* Swimming
 or floating on the surface.

Sūp'er-nāt'u-ral, *a.* Exceed-
 ing the powers or laws of
 nature.

Sūp'er-nāt'u-ral-ly, *adv.* Be-
 yond the laws of nature.

Sūp'er-nū'mer-a-ry, *a.* Ex-


ceeding the number necessary.—*n.* A person or thing beyond the number stated, or beyond what is necessary or usual.
Sûper-scribe, *v. t.* To write on the outside of; to address.
Sûper-scrip'tion, *n.* A writing on the outside.
Sûper-sède, *v. t.* To take the place of.—*SYN.* To overrule; succeed; displace.
Sûper-sti'tion (-stish'un), *n.* Excessive exactness or rigor in religion; belief in omens and prognostics.
Sûper-sti'tious (-stish'us), *a.* Addicted to, or proceeding from, superstition.
Sûper-sti'tious-ly (-stish'us), *adv.* In a superstitious manner.
Sûper-strûctûre, *n.* Any thing built on a foundation or basis.
Sûper-vène, *v. i.* To come upon as something extraneous; to take place; to happen.
Sûper-vên'ient, *a.* Added; additional; extraneous.
Sûper-vi'gal, }
Sûper-vi'gion, (-vîzh'un), }
n. Inspection; an overseeing; superintendence.
Sûper-vig'e (31), *v. t.* To oversee, for direction; to superintend; to inspect. [see.]
Sûper-vi'gor, *n.* An over-
Sûpi-nâ'tion, *n.* A lying with the face upward.
Sûpine, *n.* A verbal noun.
Su-pine, *a.* Lying on the back; indolent; careless
Su-pine'ly, *adv.* Carelessly; heedlessly; indolently.
Su-pine'ness, *n.* State of being supine. [mean.]
Sûpper, *n.* The evening
Sûpper-less, *a.* Being without supper.
Sûp-plânt', *v. t.* To remove or displace by stratagem.
Sûp-plânt'er, *n.* One who supplants.
Sûpple, *a.* Pliant; flexible; yielding; soft. [tion.]
Sûpple-ment, *n.* An addition.
Sûpple-ment'al, }
Sûpple-ment'a-ry, } Added to supply what is wanted.

Sûp-ple-ness, *n.* Pliancy; flexibility; facility.
Sûp-pli-ant, *a.* Entreating.
Sûp-pli-ant, }
Sûp-pli-cant, } petitioner.
Sûp-pli-cate, *v. t.* To entreat for; to beseech.—*v. i.* To offer supplication.
Sûp-pli-câ'tion, *n.* Humble petition; entreaty.
Sûp-pli-ca-to-ry, *a.* Containing supplication. [supplies.]
Sûp-plî'er (13), *n.* One who
Sûp-plî'y, *v. t.* To fill up; to furnish; to provide.—*n.* Sufficiency for wants; (*pl.*) things supplied.
Sûp-pôrt', *n.* A prop; maintenance.—*v. t.* To prop; to sustain; to uphold; to favor; to maintain.
Sûp-pôrt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being supported.
Sûp-pôg'a-ble (11), *a.* Capable of being supposed.
Sûp-pôge', *v. t.* To admit without proof; to assume to be true; to imply; to think; to imagine.
Sûp-po-si'tion (-zish'un), *n.* Something supposed; an hypothesis.
Sûp-pôg'i-ti'tious (-tish'us), *a.* Not genuine; counterfeit; illegitimate.
Sûp-prêss', *v. t.* To overpower and crush; to conceal.
Sûp-prêss'ion (-prêsh'un), *n.* Act of suppressing.
Sûp-prêss'or, *n.* One who suppresses. [generate pus.]
Sûp-pu-râte, *v. i.* or *t.* To
Sûp-pu-râ'tion, *n.* Act or process of suppurating.
Sûp-pu-râ'tive, *a.* Promoting suppurating; tending to suppurate. [the world.]
Sûpra-mûn'dâne, *a.* Above
Su-prîm'a-gy, *n.* Highest power or authority.
Su-prême, *a.* Highest; greatest; most powerful; chief.—*n.* The highest and greatest Being; God.
Su-prême'ly, *adv.* In the highest degree.
Sûr-charge', *v. t.* To overcharge; to overload.—*n.* Excessive charge or load.
Sûr'cin-gle, *n.* A girl's passing over a saddle or blanket.

Sûr'cele, *n.* A little shoot.
Sûrd, *n.* A quantity whose root can not be exactly expressed in numbers.—*a.* Incapable of being expressed exactly by an integral number or by a vulgar fraction; whispered without tone.
Sûre (shûr), *a.* Certainly knowing; not liable to fail.—*SYN.* Certain; stable; firm; confident; secure. [ly.]
Sûre'ly (shûr'), *adv.* Certainly.
Sûre'ty (shûr'), *n.* Certainty; security against loss; a bondman; a bail.
Sûre'ty-ship (13), *n.* State of being surety for another.
Sûrf, *n.* Continual swell of the sea upon the shore.
Sûr'face, *n.* The outside; superficies.
Sûr'feit, *n.* Fullness occasioned by excess.—*v. t.* or *i.* To feed to excess.
Sûr'ge, *n.* A large wave or billow.—*v. t.* To swell to rise high and roll, as waves.
Sûr'geon (-jun), *n.* One who practices surgery.
Sûr'ger-y, *n.* Art of healing external injuries of the body by manual operations.
Sûr'gic-al, *a.* Pertaining to surgery.
Sûr'il-ness, *n.* Crabbedness.
Sûr'loin, *n.* A loin of beef, or the upper part of it. [sour.]
Sûr'ly, *a.* Morose; crabbed;
Sûr-mîge' (31), *v. t.* To imagine; to conjecture.—*n.* Speculation; conjecture.
Sûr-mount', *v. t.* To overcome; to surpass; to exceed.
Sûr-mount'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being surmounted, or overcome.
Sûr-nâme, *n.* A name added to the baptismal name; a family name. [family name.]
Sûr-nâme, *v. t.* To call by.
Sûr-pâse', *v. t.* To go beyond; to exceed; to excel; to outdo.
Sûr-pâse'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being surpassed.
Sûr-pâse'ing, *p. pr.* or *a.* Exceeding others; excellent in an eminent degree.
Sûr'plîce, *n.* A white garment worn by clergyman.

'plus, } n. Excess be-
 plus-age, } yond what
 necessary; overplus.
 'prig'al, n. Act of sur-
 rising; state of surprise.
 'prige', n. A moderate
 gree of wonder suddenly
 cited.—c. t. (31) To come
 full upon unexpectedly;
 excite wonder in.
 'prig'ing, a. Exciting
 uprise; wonderful.
 're-but'ter, n. A reply to
 defendant's rebutter.
 'ren'der, c. t. To yield; to
 siver up.—n. Act of yield-
 ing or giving up to another.
 'rep-ti'tious (-tish-us), a.
 one by stealth or fraud.
 'rep-ti'tious-ly (-tish-
 -ly), adv. By stealth; fraud-
 ulently.
 'ro-gate, n. A deputy; a
 delegate; one who presides
 over the probate of wills, and
 is settlement of estates.
 'round', c. t. To inclose
 all sides; to encompass.
 'tout' (-tōt), n. A close-
 ing overcoat.
 'vey' (14), c. t. To view
 tentatively; to measure and
 delineate, as land.
 'vey, n. A general or a
 rticular view; examina-
 on; mensuration; a plan
 : draft.
 'vey'ing, n. Act or art
 measuring land, and de-
 neating it on paper.
 'vey'or, n. One who
 asures land; an inspec-
 or of goods, highways, &c.
 'vival, n. A living longer
 an another.
 'vive', c. t. To live long-
 than; to outlive.
 'viv'or, n. One who out-
 res another. [survivor.
 'viv'or-ship, n. State of a
 'cēp'ti-bil'i-ty, n. Qual-
 y of receiving impressions;
 nsibility.
 'cēp'ti-ble, } a. Capable
 'cēp'tive, } of receiving
 impressions.
 'pēt', c. t. To imagine
 exist; to mistrust; to
 outb; to have suspicion of.
 'pēt'-a-ble, a. Capable of
 eing suspected.

Sus-pēnd', c. t. To attach
 to something above; to
 cause to cease for a time.—
 SYN. To hang; intermit;
 interrupt; delay; hinder.
 Sus-pēnd'er, n. One who
 suspends; (pl.) braces.
 Sus-pēse', n. State of un-
 certainty; cessation for a
 time; indecision.
 Sus-pēn'sion, n. Act of sus-
 pending; temporary or con-
 ditional interruption or de-
 lay. [suspend.
 Sus-pēn'so-ry, a. Serving to
 Sus-pi'cion (-pish-un), n.
 Mistrust; doubt; jealousy.
 Sus-pi'cious (-pish-us), a.
 Apt or inclined to suspect.
 Sus-pi'cious-ly (-pish-us-
 -ly), adv. So as to excite suspi-
 cion. [hole; a vent.
 Sus-pir'al, n. A breathing
 Sūs-pi-rā'tion, n. Act of
 sighing; a sigh.
 Sus-pire', c. t. To sigh.
 Sus-tāin', c. t. To bear; to
 support; to uphold; to en-
 dure; to maintain.
 Sus-tāin'-a-ble, a. Capable of
 being sustained.
 Sūs-te-nance, n. Food that
 sustains; support; main-
 tenance; provisions.
 Sūs-ten-tā'tion, n. Support.
 Sūt'ler, n. One who follows
 an army and sells provisions
 and liquors to the troops.
 Sut-tee' (18), n. A Hindoo
 widow who immolates her-
 self on the funeral pile of
 her husband.
 Sut-tee'ism, n. Self-immola-
 tion of widows in Hindoostan.
 Sūt'ure, n. A seam; joint of
 the bones of the skull.
 Swab (swōb), n. A mop for
 cleaning floors, &c.; a
 sponge for cleaning the
 mouth.—c. t. To wipe
 with a mop or swab.
 Swad'dle (swōd-dl), c. t. To
 swathe.—n. Clothes bound
 tight around the body.
 Swāg, c. t. To sink down by
 its weight.
 Swāg'ger, c. t. To boast;
 to brag; to bluster.—n.
 Insolence of manner.
 Swāg'ger-er, n. One who
 swaggers, or blusters.

Swāg'gy, a. Hanging down
 by its own weight.
 Swāin, n. A rustic; a coun-
 try gallant or lover.
 Swāie, n. A tract of low
 land.—c. t. To melt and
 run down, as a candle.
 Swā'low, n. A small migra-
 tory bird; the throat.—c.
 t. To take into the stomach;
 to absorb; to engross; to
 ingulf; to consume.
 Swām, imp. of Swim.
 Swamp (swōmp), n. Low,
 wet, soft, spongy ground;
 a marsh; a fen; a bog.
 Swamp'y, a. Low, wet and
 spongy, as land.
 Swan, n. A bird
 like the goose,
 but handsom-
 er and more
 graceful. 
 Swap (swōp), c. t. Swan.
 t. To exchange; to barter.
 —n. An exchange; barter.
 Sward, n. Grassy surface of
 land; compact turf.
 Swarm, n. A multitude,
 especially of bees; a crowd.
 —c. t. To leave a hive in a
 body, as bees.
 Swarth'i-ly, adv. With a
 tawny hue; duskiy.
 Swarth'y, a. Of a dark hue.
 Swath, n. A line of grass,
 &c., cut down in mowing;
 whole sweep of a scythe.
 Swāthe, n. A band or fillet;
 a bandage.—c. t. To bind
 with bands or bandages.
 Swāy (14), c. t. or t. To
 wield; to govern; to move
 or wave.—n. Rule; com-
 mand; power; influence.
 Swēal, c. t. To melt; to swale.
 Swēar, c. t. [imp. SWORE;
 p. p. SWORN.] To affirm
 with a solemn appeal to God
 for the truth of what is af-
 firmed; to use profane lan-
 guage.—c. t. To cause to
 take an oath.
 Swēar'er, n. One who swears.
 Swēar'ing, n. Act of one who
 swears; profanity.
 Swēat, n. The moisture which
 issues through the pores of
 an animal; perspiration.—
 c. t. or t. To excrete moisture
 from the skin; to perspire.

ōr, dg, wōlf, tōb, tōbk; ūrn, rye, pull; ē, ē, soft; e, ē, hard; ag; exist; u as ng; this.

Sweat'y, *a.* Moist with sweat; covered with sweat.
Sweep, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SWEEP.] To clean with a broom or brush; to pass along. — *v. i.* To pass with swiftness and violence. — *n.* Act of sweeping; compass; range; a large oar; one who sweeps.

Sweep'ings, *n. pl.* Things collected in sweeping.

Sweep'stakes, *n. pl.* The whole money won at a race; one who wins all.

Sweet, *a.* Grateful to the taste, or to any sense; not sour; fresh; soft and gentle.

Sweet'-bread, *n.* The pancreas of an animal.

Sweet'-bri-ar, *n.* A fragrant shrub of the rose kind.

Sweet'en, *v. t. or i.* To make or become sweet.

Sweet'en-ing, *n.* Something which sweetens.

Sweet'-fern, *n.* A small aromatic North American shrub. [*mistress.*]

Sweet'heart, *n.* A lover; a Sweet'ing, *n.* A sweet apple.

Sweet'ish, *a.* Rather sweet.

Sweet'ly, *adv.* With sweetness; gratefully; agreeably.

Sweet'meat, *n.* Fruit preserved with sugar.

Sweet'ness, *n.* Gratefulness to the taste or other sense.

Swell, *v. t.* To dilate or extend; to increase the size of.

— *v. i.* To be inflated; to grow larger. — *n.* Extension of bulk. [*a tumor.*]

Swelling, *n.* Protuberance;

Swelt'er, *v. t. or i.* To oppress or to be overcome and faint with heat.

Swelt'ry, *a.* Sultry.

Swépt, *imp. & p. p.* of Sweep. [*wander.*]

Swérve, *v. i.* To deviate; to

Swift, *a.* Moving with celerity. — *SYN.* Rapid; speedy; ready; fleet; quick; nimble. — *n.* A small bird resembling the swallow; a species of lizard.

Swift'ly, *adv.* Rapidly; with celerity or velocity.

Swift'ness, *n.* Rapidity; celerity; speed.

Swig, *v. i. or t.* To drink in large draughts.

Swill, *v. t.* To drink largely. — *n.* Wash for swine.

Swim, *v. i.* [*imp. SWAM; p. p. SWUM.*] To float or move in water; to glide along; to be dippy.

Swim'mer, *n.* One who swims. [*who swims.*]

Swim'ming, *n.* Act of one **Swim'ming-ly**, *adv.* Without obstruction; very successfully; prosperously.

Swin'dle, *v. t.* To cheat or defraud grossly, or with deliberate artifice.

Swin'dler, *n.* A cheat; a sharper; a rogue. [*hog.*]

Swine, *n. sing. and pl.* A **Swine'-herd**, *n.* A keeper of swine.

Swing, *v. i. or t.* [*imp. & p. p. SWUNG.*] To move to and fro, as a body suspended; to vibrate. — *n.* A waving motion; apparatus for swinging; free course.

Swinge (11), *v. t.* To beat soundly; to punish.

Swing'er, *n.* One who swings.


Swing'le, *v. t.* To clean, as flax, by beating. — *n.* An instrument of wood like a knife, for cleaning flax.

Swin'ish (11), *a.* Like swine; gross; bestial; sensual.

Swipe, *n.* The movable beam by which the water in a well is raised.

Swiss, *n. sing. & pl.* A native of Switzerland; the people of Switzerland.

Switch, *n.* A flexible twig; a movable pair of rails.

Swiv'el (swiv'l), *n.* A ring, link, or staple, turn-
 Swivel.


ing on a pin or neck; a small gun that may be turned on a pivot. [*Swell.*]

Swollen (swôln), *p. p.* of **Swôon**, *v. i.* To faint. — *n.* A fainting fit.

Swôop, *v. t. or i.* To fall on and seize with a sweeping motion. — *n.* A pouncing on and seizing, as a bird of prey.

Swôp, *n. & v.* See **Swap**.

Sword (sôrd), *n.* A weapon for cutting or thrusting.

Sword'-fish (sôrd'-), *n.* A large fish, having the
 Sword-fish.

upper jaw elongated into a sword-shaped process. It is allied to the mackerel.

Swôre, *imp. of Swear.*

Swôrn, *p. p. or p. a. from Swear.*

Swum, *imp. & p. p. of Swim.*

Swing, *imp. & p. p. of Swing.*

Sye'a-môre, *n.* A large tree allied to the common fig; in England, a large maple; in America, the plane-tree, or but-
 Sye-a-môre.

Sye'o-phang-y, *n.* Mean or obsequious flattery; servility.

Sye'o-phant, *n.* An obsequious flatterer of princes and great men; a base parasite.

Sye'o-phânt'le, *n.* Servile flattery; parasite.

Sye'-nîte, *n.* A crystalline rock closely resembling granite. [*syllable.*]

Syl-lâb'le (5), *a.* Relating to **Syl-lâb'i-câ'tion**, *n.* The formation of syllables.

Syl'la-bile, *n.* A letter or combination of letters uttered together, or by one impulse of the voice.

Syl'la-bûb, *n.* A drink made of wine and milk.

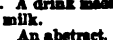
Syl'la-bus, *n.* An abstract.

Syl'lo-gism, *n.* A regular argument consisting of three propositions.

Syl'lo-gist'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, a syllogism. [*habiting the air.*]

Sylph, *n.* A kind of fairy in **Syl'van**, *n.* A faded dye of the wood; a Shan.—*a.* Forest-like; woody; rural; rustic.

Sym'bol, *n.* A type, emblem, sign, or representation.

Sym-bô'lic, *a.* Express-
 ing by means of symbols or signs.

Sym-bô'lic-al-ly, *adv.* By signs; typically.

Sym'bôl-ize (31), *v. t. or i.*

ive resemblance; to
met by a symbol.
Sÿn'tic-al, *a.* Proportional in its parts.
Sÿn'tic-al-ly, *adv.* Due proportions.
Sÿn'ty, *n.* Adaptation to each other or to whole; due proportion.
Sÿn'thétic, *a.* Having, deduced by sympathy.
Sÿn'thétic, *v. t.* To feel other.
Sÿn'thét'er, *n.* One who sympathizes.
Sÿn'thétic, *n.* Fellow-feel-om-miseration; pity.
Sÿn'thét-ous, *a.* Agree-sound; harmonious.
Sÿn'thét-ic, *n.* Harmony of s; an elaborate musi-mposition for instru-om, *n.* A sign or in-on, as of disease; tok-art; note.
Sÿn'thét-ic, *a.* Indi-the existence of some-eise.
Sÿn'thét-ic, *a.* Contraction of a by drawing two vowels into one syllable.
Sÿn'thét-ic, *n.* A 1 assembly or place of ship.
Sÿn'thét-ic, *a.* Hap-rón'tic-al, *a.* penning at ro-nous, *a.* the same simultaneous.
Sÿn'thét-ic, *n.* Concur-of two or more events a.

Sÿn'thét-ic, *v. t.* To agree in time; to be simultaneous.
Sÿn'thét-ic, *v. t.* To contract by syncope.
Sÿn'thét-ic, *n.* Contraction of a word by taking a letter or letters from the middle.
Sÿn'thét-ic, *n.* Retrenchment of one or more letters from the middle of a word; a fainting fit.
Sÿn'thét-ic, *n.* A magistrate invested with different powers in different places.
Sÿn'thét-ic, *n.* A figure of rhetoric by which the whole is put for a part, or a part for the whole.
Sÿn'thét-ic, *n.* An ecclesiastical council; a convention.
Sÿn'thét-ic, *a.* Done by, Sÿn'thét-ic-al, or pertaining to, a synod.
Sÿn'thét-ic, *n.* A word which has the same or very nearly the same meaning as another word.
Sÿn'thét-ic, *v. t.* To express in different words of the same meaning.
Sÿn'thét-ic, *a.* Having the same meaning; pertaining to, or containing, synonyms. [the same sense].
Sÿn'thét-ic, *adv.* In Sÿn'thét-ic, *n.* Quality of expressing the same meaning in different words.
Sÿn'thét-ic, *n.* (pl. Sÿn'thét-ic) A general view; an abstract; an epitome.
Sÿn'thét-ic, *v.* Affording a Sÿn'thét-ic-al, *a.* general view.

Sÿn'thét-ic, *a.* Pertaining to Sÿn'thét-ic-al, *ing* to syn-tax.
Sÿn'thét-ic, *n.* The arrangement or construction of words in sentences.
Sÿn'thét-ic, *a.* Composition, or the putting of two or more things together.
Sÿn'thét-ic, *a.* Pertaining to Sÿn'thét-ic-al, *ing* to, or consisting in, synthesis.
Sÿn'thét-ic-al-ly, *adv.* By synthesis; by composition.
Sÿn'thét-ic, *n.* An infectious venereal disease.
Sÿn'thét-ic, *a.* Pertaining to Syria, or its language. — *n.* The language of Syria.
Sÿn'thét-ic, *n.* The blue; also, the mock orange.
Sÿn'thét-ic, *n.* A kind of pipe for injecting liquids. — *v. t.* To inject or cleanse by means of a syringe.
Sÿn'thét-ic, *n.* Connected assemblage of parts or things; a whole connected scheme; regular order or method.
Sÿn'thét-ic, *a.* Pertaining, or proceeding according, to system; methodical; connected.
Sÿn'thét-ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a systematic manner.
Sÿn'thét-ic-al-ly, *v. t.* To reduce to system or regular method; to methodize.
Sÿn'thét-ic-al-ly, *n.* One who systematizes, or reduces things to a system.
Sÿn'thét-ic, *n.* The shortening of a syllable; contraction of the heart and arteries.

T.

n. A border of lace the inner front edge of a coat.
n. A sort of tunic worn over armor.
n. Wavy; watered; ed. — *n.* A wavy or ed silk; a brindled cat.

Táb'er-na-cle, *n.* A tent; a temporary and portable temple of the Jews; place for keeping some holy or precious thing. — *v. t.* To reside for a time.
Táb'id, *a.* Wasted by disease.
Táb'la-türe, *n.* A painting on a wall and ceiling.

Tá'ble (18), *n.* An article of furniture with a flat surface; a board; fare; a synopsis or schedule. — *v. t.* To lay on the table; to postpone; to form into a table.
Táb'leau (táb'lo), *n.* (pl. Táb'leaux, -loz, 25.) A picture-like representation

of some scene by means of persons grouped together; a still pantomime.

Tǎ'ble-land, *n.* Elevated flat land; a plateau.

Tǎ'b'let, *n.* A little table; a flat surface; a memorandum-book.

Ta-bōō, *n.* A religious interdiction; a prohibition. — *v. t.* To forbid approach to or use of; to hold sacred.

Tǎ'bor, *n.* A small drum.

Tǎ'b'o-ret, } *n.* A small shal-

Tǎ'b'ret, } low drum; a small tabor.

Tǎ'b'u-lar, *n.* Having the form of, or pertaining to, a table.

Tǎe'a-ma-hǎe, *n.* A North American tree.

Tǎc't, *a.* Silent; implied.

Tǎc't-ly, *adv.* Without words; by implication.

Tǎc't-turn, *a.* Habitually silent; reserved; reticent.

Tǎc't-tūr-ni-ty, *n.* Habitual silence; reserve; reticence.

Tǎck (5), *n.* A sort of small nail; a rope; course of a ship as to the position of her sails. — *v. t.* To fasten slightly. — *v. i.* To change the course of a ship by means of her sails.

Tǎck'le (tǎk'/l), *n.* A machine for raising heavy weights; rigging and apparatus. — *v. t.* To harness; to seize.

Tǎck'ling, *n.* Rigging of a ship; harness.

Tǎet, *n.* Nice perception or skill. [*tactics*]

Tǎe'tie-al, *a.* Pertaining to Tǎe'ti'cian (-tish'an) *n.* One versed in tactics.

Tǎe'ties, *n. sing.* Science and art of disposing military or naval forces in order for battle.

Tǎe'tile, *a.* Capable of being touched. [*touch*]

Tǎet'u-al, *a.* Pertaining to Tǎd'pōle, *n.* The young of a frog in its first state.

Tǎf'rail, *n.* Upper part of a ship's stern.

Tǎf'fe-tǎ, } *n.* A fine glossy

Tǎf'fe-ty, } silk stuff

Tǎg, *n.* A metallic point at the end of a string; a label.

— *v. t.* To fit with a point or points.

Tǎil (4), *n.* Appendage of an animal behind; back, lower, or inferior part.

Tǎi'lor, *n.* One who makes men's clothes.

Tǎi'lor-ess, *n.* A woman who makes men's or boys' clothes.

Tǎint, *v. t.* To infect; to contaminate; to corrupt. — *n.* Infection; corruption.

Take, *v. t.* [*imp.* TOOK; *p.* TAKEN.] To receive; to seize; to catch; to hold; to assume; to convey. — *v. i.* To have the natural effect; to gain reception; to go.

Tǎk'ing, *a.* Alluring; attracting.

Tǎle (5), *n.* A soft greenish or grayish mineral of a soapy feel.

Tǎle, *n.* A story; a narrative; a number or enumeration.

Tǎle'-beār'er, *n.* An officious informer; a tell-tale.

Tǎl'ent, *n.* An ancient weight and coin; intellectual ability; faculty.

Tǎl'ent-ed, *a.* Possessing talents or abilities.

Tǎl'ig-man (21), *n.* A magical character; a charm.

Tǎl'ig-mǎn'le, *a.* Affording magical protection.

Tǎlk (tawk), *n.* Familiar conversation; rumor. — *v. t.* To converse familiarly; to speak, as in familiar discourse.

Tǎlk'a-tive (tawk'-), *a.* Given to much talking. — *SYN.* Loquacious; garrulous. [*talks*]

Tǎlk'er (tawk'-), *n.* One who talks.

Tǎll (1), *a.* High in stature; lofty. [*ness*]

Tǎll'ness, *n.* Height; loftiness.

Tǎl'lōw, *n.* Hard fat of an animal, especially of the sheep and the ox. — *v. t.* To snear with tallow.

Tǎl'lōw-chǎn'dler, *n.* One who makes tallow candles.

Tǎl'ly, *n.* A notched stick for keeping accounts; a match; a mate. — *v. t.* or *i.* To agree; to correspond.

Tǎl'ly-man (21), *n.* One who keeps tally.

Tǎl'mud, *n.* A book of Hebrew laws and traditions.

Tǎl'on, *n.* The claw of a bird of prey. [*being tamed*]

Tǎm'a-ble (11), *a.* Capable of Tǎm'a-rind, *n.* A tropical tree and its acid fruit.

Tǎm'a-risk, *a.* A tree or shrub of several species.

Tǎm'bour, *n.* A small flat drum; a circular frame for embroidery; a kind of embroidery.

Tǎm'bour-ine' (tām' boor-eeen'), *n.* A shallow drum with only one skin.



Tambourine.

Tǎme, *a.* Accustomed to man; gentle; mild. — *r. t.* To reclaim from wildness; to subdue; to conquer.

Tǎme'ly, *adv.* With mean subordination; servileness.

Tǎme'ness (12), *n.* Gentleness; want of spirit. [*stuff*]

Tǎm'my, *n.* A glazed woolen Tǎmp, *v. t.* To fill up, as a hole in blasting.

Tǎm'per (8), *v. t.* To meddle.

Tǎm'pi-on, } *n.* The stopper

Tǎm'pi-on, } of a gun or cannon.

Tǎn (7), *v. t.* To convert into leather; to make brown. — *v. i.* To become brown. — *n.* Bark prepared for tanning; a yellowish-brown color, like that of tan.

Tǎn'dem, *adv.* One behind another; — said of horses.

Tǎng, *n.* A strong taste; relish; a kind of sea-weed.

Tǎn'gen-gy, *n.* A contact or touching.



Tǎn'gent, *n.* A right line which merely touches a curve.

Tǎn'gi-hil'ly, *c, c, c.* Tan's quality of gent.

being tangible.

Tǎn'gi-ble, *a.* Perceptible by the touch; palpable; readily apprehensible.

Tǎng'gle, *v. t.* or *i.* To unite together confusedly; to in-mare. — *n.* An intricate knot.

t, *n*. A large basin or urn.
tard, *n*. A large vessel
liquors, with a lid.
ner, *n*. One whose occupa-
tion is to tan hides.
ner-y, *n*. House and ap-
paratus for tanning.
nin (30), *n*. The astrin-
gent principle of the bark of
oak and other trees.
gy, *n*. A very bitter plant.
ta-lign, *n*. A teasing
in vain hopes.
ta-lize (31), *v. t.* To tease
in false hopes.
ta-mount, *a*. Equiva-
lent in value or signification.
-yard, *n*. A yard where
ring is carried on.
v. t. To touch or strike
to; to put a new sole or
on.—*n*. A gentle blow;
pile or pipe for drawing
or; a bar.
ts, *n*. A narrow fillet.
er, *n*. A small wax can-
der.—*a*. Decreasing regu-
larity toward the point.—
f. or i. To decrease
dually toward one end.
es-try, *n*. A kind of
ren hangings of wool and
; often embroidered.
worm (-worm), *n*. A
ad, flat, many-jointed
m, bred in the intestines.
ofea, *n*. A starch ob-
tained from the roots of a
asian plant.
-house, *n*. A house
ere liquors are retailed.
-root, *n*. The chief root.
ster, *n*. One who draws
sors.
n. A resinous substance
ained from pine trees; a
lor. [See *Tarpanlin*.]—
v. To smear with tar.
an'tu-là, *a* species
spider.
di-ly, *adv.*
th a slow
v. Tarantula.
di-ness (13), *n*. Slow-
ness of motion; lateness
dy, *a*. Moving with a
w pace or motion; dila-
y; late.
ts, *n*. A troublesome weed;



allowance in weight for the
cask or bag in which a com-
modity is contained.
Tär'get, *n*. A small shield; a
mark to shoot at.
Tär'iff, *n*. A table of duties
or customs on imports.
Tär'la-tan, *n*. A kind of
thin, transparent muslin.
Tärn, *n*. A small lake among
the mountains.
Tär'nish, *v. t.* To sully; to
lose brightness.
Tar-pau'lin, *n*. Canvas
tarred; a waterproof hat
worn by sailors; a sailor.
Tär'ry, *v. i.* To stay; to re-
main; to continue; to de-
lay; to abide.
Tär'ry, *a*. Covered with, or
like, tar.
Tärt, *a*. Acid; sharp; severe.
—*a*. A kind of small open
pie. [en cloth.
Tärt'an, *n*. A checkered wool-
Tärt'ar, *n*. An acid salt de-
posited from wine; concre-
tion on the teeth.
Tar-tä're-an, *a*. Pertaining
to Tartarus; hellish.
Tar-tä're-ous, *a*. Consist-
Tärt'ar-ous, *a*. Consist-
ing of, or
like, tartar.
Tar-tär'ie, *a*. Pertaining to,
or obtained from, tartar.
Tärt'ar-ize, *v. t.* To impreg-
nate with tartar.
Tärt'a-rus, *n*. In Greek and
Roman mythology, the in-
fernal regions.
Tärt'ish, *a*. Somewhat tart.
Tärt'ly, *adv.* Sharply; sour-
ly; acrimoniously.
Tärt'ness, *n*. Sharpness;
acidity; acrimony.
Tär'-wa'ter, *n*. A cold in-
fusion of tar.
Task, *n*. Business imposed;
burdensome employment.—
v. t. To impose a task on; to
oppress with burdens.
Task-mäs'ter, *n*. One who
imposes tasks.
Täs'sel, *n*. A kind of pendant
ornament ending in a fringe.
—*v. t.* (8) To adorn with
tassels.
Täst'a-ble, *a*. Capable of
being tasted.
Täste, *v. t.* To perceive by
the palate; to eat a little

of; to experience; to relish.
—*n*. Act or sense of tast-
ing; intellectual relish or
discernment; style; a kind
of narrow ribbon.
Täste'ful, *a*. Having a high
relish; exhibiting good
taste.
Täste'ful-ly, *adv.* With good
taste.
Täste'less, *a*. Having no
taste; insipid. [taste.
Täst'i-ly, *adv.* With good
taste.
Täst'y, *a*. Having good taste;
according to taste; elegant.
Tät'ter, *v. t.* To rend into
rags.—*n*. A piece torn and
hanging; a rag.
Tät'ter-de-mäl'ion (-mäl'-
yun), *n*. A shabby fellow.
Tät'tle, *v. i.* To tell tales or
secrets.—*n*. Idle, trifling
talk or chat; prate.
Tät'tler, *n*. An idle talker.
Tat-töb, *n*. A beat of drum
at night; figures stained on
the skin.—*v. t.* (15) To
stain indelibly, as the skin,
by pricking in dye-stuffs.
Taught (tawt), *imp. & p. p.*
of *Teach*.—*a*. See *Taunt*.
Täunt (tänt), *v. t.* To insult
with reproachful words.—
SVN. To deride; mock; re-
vile; insult; upbraid.—*n*. A
gibe; scoff. [in the zodiac.
Tau'rus, *n*. The Bull, a sign
of the zodiac.
Taut, *a*. Tight; stretched.
Tau-tög, *n*. A fish found on
the coast of New England.
Tau-to-lög'le-al, *a*. Repeat-
ing the same meaning.
Tau-töl'o-gist, *n*. One who
uses tautology.
Tau-töl'o-gy, *n*. Repetition of
the same meaning in differ-
ent words.
Täv'ern, *n*. A public house
kept for the entertainment
and accommodation of trav-
elers and other guests.
Täv'ern-keep'er, *n*. One
who keeps a tavern.
Täw, *v. t.* To dress and pre-
pare in white leather.
Täw'dri-ly, *adv.* With excess
of finery.
Täw'dri-ness, *n*. State of
being tawdry; excessive
finery.
Täw'dry, *a*. Gaudy in dress;
showy without taste.

ör, dg, wöl, wö, töök; örn, rje, pyll; ç, è, soft; e, è, hard; æ; ejat; u as ng; thla.

Sub-tráct'er, *n.* One who subtracts.

Sub-tráct'ion, *n.* The taking of a lesser sum from a greater; deduction; withdrawal.

Sub-tráct'ive, *a.* Tending, or having power, to subtract; having the negative sign.

Súb'tra-hénd', *n.* A sum or number to be subtracted from another.

Sub-úr'b'an, *a.* Pertaining to, or being in, the suburbs.

Súb'urb, *n. pl.* Region on the confines of a city.

Sub-vér'sion, *n.* Total overthrow; ruin.

Sub-vér'sive, *a.* Tending to overthrow; to ruin.

Sub-vért'er, *n.* One who subverts.

Sue-ced', *v. i. or t.* To follow in order; to come after; to be prosperous. [*sue*]

Sue-cess', *n.* Prosperous issue; success; prosperity.

Sue-cess'ful-ly, *adv.* Prosperously; favorably.

Sue-cess'sion (-sh'un), *n.* Act of succeeding; a series of persons or things; order of events; lineage.

Sue-cess'sive, *a.* Following in order. [*ular order*]

Sue-cess'sive-ly, *adv.* In regular order.

Sue-cin'et', *a.* Compressed into a narrow compass. — *SYN.* Short; concise; brief; compendious; summary.

Sue-cin'et-ly, *adv.* Briefly.

Sue'cor (8), *v. t.* To relieve in distress; to aid. — *n.* Assistance in distress.

Sue'co-tash, *n.* Boiled maize and beans mixed together.

Sue'eu-lence, *n.* Juiciness.

Sue'eu-lent, *a.* Juicy.

Sue-eumb' (-kumb') (8), *v. i.* To yield; to submit; to sink unresistingly.

Sue-eus'sion (-ksh'un), *n.* Act of shaking; a jolt.

Súch, *a.* Of the like kind; like; the same that (with *as*).

Súck, *v. t.* To draw in with the mouth; to imbibe.

Súck'er, *n.* One who sucks; a shoot; a fish.

Súck'le (súk'l), *v. t.* To nurse at the breast. [*at the breast*]

Súck'ling, *n.* A child nursed.

Súct'ion, *n.* Act of sucking.

Sue-tó'ri-al, *a.* Adapted for, or living by, sucking.

Sú'da-to-ry, *n.* A sweating or vapor bath.

Sú'd'en, *a.* Coming without previous notice; abrupt; hasty; rapid.

Sú'd'en-ly, *adv.* Unexpected.

Sú'd'en-ness, *n.* A coming or happening unexpectedly.

Sú'dor-if'ic, *a.* Causing sweat; producing perspiration.

Súds, *n. sing.* Water impregnated with soap. [*law*]

Súe, *v. t.* To prosecute in law.

Sú'et, *n.* Hard fat about the kidneys and loins.

Sú'et-y, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, suet.

Sú'ffer, *v. t.* To bear with pain; to undergo; to permit. — *v. i.* To endure pain.

Sú'ffer-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being suffered or endured.

Sú'ffer-ance, *n.* Pain endured; permission; endurance. [*fers*]

Sú'ffer-er, *n.* One who suffers.

Sú'ffer-ing, *n.* Pain endured.

Suf-fice' (suf-flx'), *v. t.* To satisfy. — *v. i.* To be enough.

Suf-fl'iclen-cy (-flsh'en-), *n.* A full supply; competence.

Suf-fl'icent (-flsh'ent), *a.* Adequate to wants; enough.

Suf-fl'icent-ly (-flsh'ent-ly), *adv.* So as to satisfy, or to answer the purpose; enough.

Sú'ffix, *n.* A letter or syllable added to the end of a word.

Suf-flx', *v. t.* To add to the end of a word, as a letter or a syllable.

Sú'fo-cáte, *v. t.* To choke by excluding air; to stifle; to smother.

Sú'fo-cá'tion, *n.* The act of suffocating or smothering.

Sú'fo-cá'tive, *a.* Tending to suffocate or choke.

Sú'fra-gan, *n.* A bishop, considered as an assistant. — *a.* Assisting.

Sú'frage, *n.* A vote; a voice.

Suf-fúge', *v. t.* To overspread.

Suf-fú'gion, *n.* Act of sufficing.

Sug'ar (shug'ar), *n.* A sweet crystalline substance obtained from the sugar-cane, maple, beet, &c. — *v. t.* To sweeten with sugar.

Sug'ar-cá-ne (shug'ar-), *n.* A plant whose juice produces sugar.

Sug'ar-lóaf (shug'ar-), *n.* A cone or mass of refined sugar.

Sug'ar-plúm (shug'ar-), *n.* A kind of candy in the form of a ball.

Sug'ar-y (shug'ar-), *a.* Sweet; saccharine.

Sug-gést' (or sug-jest'), *v. t.* To hint; to intimate.

Sug-gést'ion (sug-jest'yun or sug-jest'yun), *n.* Hint; intimation; insinuation.

Sug-gést'ive (sug- or sud-), *a.* Containing a suggestion, or hint. [*of suicide*]

Sú'i-cídal, *a.* Of the nature of suicide.

Sú'i-cíde, *n.* Self-murder; a self-murderer; a *felo-de-se*.

Sú'it, *n.* A set; retinue; petition; courtship; legal process; prosecution. — *v. t. or i.* To fit or be fitted. [*meet*]

Sú'it-a-ble, *a.* Fit; proper; suitable.

Sú'it-a-ble-ness, *n.* Fitness.

Sú'it-a-bly, *adv.* Fitly; properly; appropriately.

Suíte (sweet), *n.* A retinue; a train; a set; a series.

Sú'itor, *n.* One who sues; a petitioner; a wooer.

Sú'it-ed, *a.* Furrowed; grooved. [*rows*]

Sú'it-ly, *adv.* Sullenly; morosely.

Sú'it-ness (18), *n.* Sullenness; moroseness.

Sú'it-y, *a.* Sullen; morose. — *n.* A carriage for one person.

Sú'it-en, *a.* Ill-natured; cross and silent; morose.

Sú'it-y, *v. t. or i.* To soil; to spot; to tarnish; to stain.

Sú'it-phate, *n.* A salt composed of sulphuric acid and a base.

Sú'it-phur, *n.* An inflammable yellow mineral; brimstone.

Sú'it-phu-ráte, *v. t.* To combine with sulphur.



Sul-phū're-ōūs, { *a.* Having
Sūl'phur-ōūs, } the qualities
 of sulphur.

Sūl'phur-ret, *n.* A combination
 of sulphur with another
 element.

Sul-phū'rie, *a.* Pertaining to,
 or obtained from, sulphur.

Sūl'phur-y, *a.* Partaking of,
 or resembling, sulphur.

Sūl'tān, *n.* Turkish emperor.

Sul-tā'nā, or **Sul-tā'nā**, { *n.*
Sūl'ta-ness, }

The wife of a Sultan.

Sūl'tri-ness, *n.* The state of
 being sultry.

Sūl'try, *a.* Hot, close, stag-
 nant, and oppressive, as air.

Sūn, *n.* The whole amount;
 a quantity; a problem in
 arithmetic. — *v. t.* To collect
 into a total; to compute.

Sū'mae { (*shō'mak*), *n.* A
Sū'māch } shrub used in
 medicine, dyeing, &c.

Sū'mma ri-ly, *adv.* Briefly.

Sū'mma-ry, *a.* Brief; short;
 concise. — *n.* An abridged
 account; an abstract.

Sum-mā'tion, *n.* Act of
 summing; an aggregate.

Sūm'mer, *n.* Warmest season
 of the year. — *v. t.* or *i.* To
 pass or cause to pass the
 summer.

Sūm'mer-set, *n.* A leap heels
 over head. [top.]

Sūm'mit, *n.* Highest point;

Sūm'mon, *v. t.* To call by
 authority; to convoke; to
 bid; to cite; to notify.

Sūm'mong, *n. sing.* A call or
 command to appear at a
 certain place and time.

Sūmpt'er, *n.* A pack-horse.

Sūmpt'u-ary, *a.* Regulating
 expenses of living.

Sūmpt'u-ōūs, *a.* Character-
 ized by expense and mag-
 nificence. — *SYN.* Costly;
 magnificent; princely.

Sūmpt'u-ōūs-ly, *adv.* In a
 sumptuous manner.

Sūn, *n.* The luminary that
 enlightens and warms the
 earth and other planets;
 sunshine. — *v. t.* To expose
 to the sun. [sun.]

Sūn'-beam, *n.* A ray of the
 Sūn.

Sūn'būrn, *a.* Burnt or
 scorched by the sun.

Sūn'day, *n.* First day of the
 week; Christian Sabbath.

Sūn'der, *v. t.* To separate; to
 disunite; to sever.

Sūn'-dī'al, *n.* An instrument
 to show the time by means
 of the shadow of a style.

Sūn'drie, *n. pl.* Many differ-
 ent or small things.

Sūn'dry, *a.* More than one or
 two. — *SYN.* Divers; several.

Sūn'flow-er, *n.* A plant with
 large yellow flowers.

Sūng, *imp. & p. p.* of *Sing*.

Sūnk, *imp. & p. p.* of *Sink*.

Sūn'ken, *p. a.* from *Sink*.

Sūn'less, *a.* Destitute of the
 sun or its rays. [the sun.]

Sūn'tight (-tīt), *n.* Light of
 Sūn'y.

Sūn'y, *a.* Exposed to, or
 resembling, the sun; bright.

Sūn'rise, *n.* First appearance
 of the sun in the morning.

Sūn'set, *n.* Disappearance of
 the sun at night. [sun.]

Sūn'shine, *n.* Light of the
 Sūn.

Sūn'shin-y, *a.* Bright with
 the sun's rays.

Sūn'strike, *n.* Sudden pros-
 tration of the bodily powers
 occasioned by exposure to
 excessive heat of the sun.

Sūp, *v. t.* or *i.* To eat sup-
 per. — *n.* A small draught.

Sūp'er-a-ble, *a.* Capable of
 being overcome.

Sūp'er-a-bound', *v. i.* To be
 very abundant.

Sūp'er-a-būnd'ance, *n.* More
 than is sufficient; excessive
 abundance; exuberance.

Sūp'er-a-būnd'ant, *a.* More
 than is sufficient.

Sūp'er-āc'd, *v. t.* To add over
 and above.

Sūp'er-an-gē'l'ic, *a.* Superior
 in nature or rank to the
 angels.

Sūp'er-ān'nu-āte, *v. t.* To
 impair or disqualify by old
 age and infirmity.

Sūp'er-ān'nu-ā'ted, *a.* Dis-
 qualified by old age.

Su-pērb', *a.* Grand; magni-
 ficent; elegant.

Su-pērb'ly, *adv.* Grandly.

Sūp'er-cār'go, *n.* One who
 has the care of a cargo, and
 manages the sale of it.

Sūp'er-clī'l'ōūs, *a.* Haughty;
 dictatorial; overbearing.

Sūp'er-clī'l'ōūs-ly, *adv.*
 Haughtily; dogmatically.

Sūp'er-ēm'i-nence, *n.* Emi-
 nence superior to what is
 common.

Sūp'er-ēm'i-nent, *a.* Emi-
 nent in a superior degree.

Sūp'er-ēr-o-gā'ticn, *n.* A
 doing more than duty or ne-
 cessity requires.

Sūp'er-e-rōg'a-to-ry, *a.* Ex-
 ceeding the calls of duty.

Sūp'er-ex-cel-lent, *a.* Very
 excellent.

Sūp'er-fī'cial (-fīsh'al), *a.*
 Lying on the surface; shal-
 low; not deep.

Sūp'er-fī'cial-ly (-fīsh'al-
ly), *adv.* On the surface only.

Sūp'er-fī'cīg (-fīsh'z), *n.*
 Surface; exterior part or
 face of a thing.

Sūp'er-fī'ce', *a.* Very fine.

Sūp'er-fū'l't-y, *n.* Something
 beyond what is needed; re-
 dundancy.

Su-p'r'fū-ōūs, *a.* More than
 is wanted; useless.

Sūp'er-hū'man, *a.* Above or
 beyond what is human.

Sūp'er-in-ē'm'bcnt, *a.* Lying
 on something else.

Sūp'er-in-ē'g'e', *v. t.* To
 bring in or upon as an addi-
 tion to something.

Sūp'er-in-tēnd', *v. t.* To
 oversee. [cf. overceed.]

Sūp'er-in-tēnd'cr'g, *n.* Act
 of overseeing.

Sūp'er-in-tēnd'cr't, *n.* A
 manager; an overseer. — *a.*
 Directing; overreaching.

Su-p'r'i-cr, *a.* Higher; great-
 er; more exalted; preferable.
 — *n.* One higher or more
 excellent; a chief.

Su-p'r'i-ōr'i-ty, *n.* State of
 being superior; pre-e-mi-
 nence; predominance.

Su-p'r'i-ā-tive, *a.* Expressing
 the highest degree; most
 excellent; supreme.

Su-p'r'al, *a.* Relating to
 things above; celestial.

Sūp'er-nā'tant, *a.* Swimming
 or floating on the surface.

Sūp'er-nā't-u-ral, *a.* Exceed-
 ing the powers or laws of
 nature.

Sūp'er-nā't-u-ral-ly, *adv.* Be-
 yond the laws of nature.

Sūp'er-nū'mer-a-ry, *a.* Ex-

SUPERSCRIBE

ceeding the number necessary: — *n.* A person or thing beyond the number stated, or beyond what is necessary or usual.
Sū'per-scribe', v. t. To write on the outside of; to address.
Sū'per-scrip'tion, n. A writing on the outside.
Sū'per-sede', v. t. To take the place of — *SYN.* To overrule; succeed; displace.
Sū'per-sti'tion (-stish'un), n. Excessive exactness or rigor in religion; belief in omens and prognostics.
Sū'per-sti'tious (-stish'us), a. Added to, or proceeding from, superstition.
Sū'per-sti'tious-ly (-stish'us), adv. In a superstitious manner.
Sū'per-struct'ure, n. Any thing built on a foundation or basis.
Sū'per-vene', v. i. To come upon as something extraneous; to take place; to happen.
Sū'per-ven'ient, a. Added; additional; extraneous.
*Sū'per-vi'gal, }
Sū'per-vi'sion, (-vish'un), }*
n. Inspection; an overseeing; superintendence.
Sū'per-vise' (31), v. t. To oversee, for direction; to superintend; to inspect. [seer.
Sū'per-vi'sor, n. An overseer.
Sū'pi-nā'tion, n. A lying with the face upward.
Sū'pine, n. A verbal noun.
Sū'pine', a. Lying on the back; indolent; careless.
Sū'pine'ly, adv. Carelessly; heedlessly; indolently.
Sū'pine'ness, n. State of being supine. [meal.
Sū'p'per, n. The evening.
Sū'p'per-less, a. Being without supper.
Sū'p'plant', v. t. To remove or displace by stratagem.
Sū'p'plant'er, n. One who supplants.
Sū'p'ple, a. Pliant; flexible; yielding; soft. [tion.
Sū'p'ple-ment, n. An addition.
*Sū'p'ple-ment'al, }
Sū'p'ple-ment'a-ry, }* Added to supply what is wanted.

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Sū'p'ple-ness, n. Pliancy; flexibility; facility.
Sū'p'pli-ant, a. Entreating.
*Sū'p'pli-ant, }
Sū'p'pli-eant, }* *n.* A humble petitioner.
Sū'p'pli-eate, v. t. To entreat for; to beseech. — *v. i.* To offer supplication.
Sū'p'pli-eation, n. Humble petition; entreaty.
Sū'p'pli-ea-to-ry, a. Containing supplication. [supplies.
Sū'p'pli'er (13), n. One who
Sū'p'ply', v. t. To fill up; to furnish; to provide. — *n.* Sufficiency for wants; (*pl.*) things supplied.
Sū'p'port', n. A prop; maintenance. — *v. t.* To prop; to sustain; to uphold; to favor; to maintain.
Sū'p'port'a-ble, a. Capable of being supported.
Sū'p'pō'a-ble (11), a. Capable of being supposed.
Sū'p'pō'e', v. t. To admit without proof; to assume to be true; to imply; to think; to imagine.
Sū'p'po-si'tion (-zish'un), n. Something supposed; an hypothesis.
Sū'p'pō-si'tious (-tish'us), a. Not genuine; counterfeit; illegitimate.
Sū'p'press', v. t. To overpower and crush; to conceal.
Sū'p'pres'sion (-prēsh'un), n. Act of suppressing.
Sū'p'press'or, n. One who suppresses. [generate pus.
Sū'p'pu-rāte, v. i. or t. To
Sū'p'pu-rā'tion, n. Act or process of suppurating.
Sū'p'pu-rā'tive, a. Promoting suppurating; tending to suppurate. [the world.
Sū'pra-mūn'dāne, a. Above
Sū'prēm'a-cy, n. Highest power or authority.
Sū'prēme', a. Highest; greatest; most powerful; chief. — *n.* The highest and greatest Being; God.
Sū'prēme'ly, adv. In the highest degree.
Sū'r-charge', v. t. To overcharge; to overload. — *n.* Excessive charge or load.
Sū'r-čin-gle, n. A girl's passing over a saddle or blanket.


SURPLICE

Sū'r-ele, n. A little shoot.
Sū'rd, n. A quantity whose root can not be exactly expressed in numbers. — *a.* Incapable of being expressed exactly by an integral number or by a vulgar fraction; whispered without tones.
Sure (shūr), a. Certainly knowing; not liable to fail. — *SYN.* Certain; stable; firm; confident; secure. [ly.
Sure'ly (shūr'), adv. Certainly.
Sure'ty (shūr'-), n. Certainty; security against loss; a bondman; a bail.
Sure'ty-ship (13), n. State of being surety for another.
Sū'rf, n. Continual swell of the sea upon the shore.
Sū'r-face, n. The outside; superficies.
Sū'rfeit, n. Fullness occasioned by excess. — *v. t. or i.* To feed to excess.
Sū'rge, n. A large wave or billow — *v. i.* To swell; to rise high and roll, as waves.
Sū'r-geon (-jun), n. One who practices surgery.
Sū'r-ger-y, n. Art of healing external injuries of the body by manual operations.
Sū'r-gi-e-al, a. Pertaining to surgery.
Sū'r'i-ness, n. Crabbedness.
Sū'r-loin, n. A loin of beef, or the upper part of it. [sour.
Sū'r'ly, a. Morose; crabbed;
Sū'r-mise' (31), v. t. To imagine; to conjecture. — *n.* Suspicion; conjecture.
Sū'r-mount, v. t. To overcome; to surpass; to exceed.
Sū'r-mount'a-ble, a. Capable of being surmounted, or overcome.
Sū'r-nāme, n. A name added to the baptismal name; a family name. [family name.
Sū'r-nāme', v. t. To call by a
Sū'r-pass', v. t. To go beyond; to exceed; to excel; to outdo.
Sū'r-pass'a-ble, a. Capable of being surpassed.
Sū'r-pass'ing, p. pr. or a. Exceeding others; excellent in an eminent degree.
Sū'r-pi'ce, n. A white garment worn by clergyman.

a, ē, i, o, ū, y, long; ä, ë, i, ö, ü, y, short; cäre, cür, äsk, all, what; céro, vell, tērm; p'que, firm;

Sûr-plus, } *n.* Excess be-
Sûr-plus-âge, } yond what
 is necessary; overplus.
Sur-pris'al, *n.* Act of sur-
 prising; state of surprise.
Sur-prise', *n.* A moderate
 degree of wonder suddenly
 excited. — *v. t.* (31) To come
 or fall upon unexpectedly;
 to excite wonder in.
Sur-pris'ing, *a.* Exciting
 surprise; wonderful.
Sûr-re-bû't'er, *n.* A reply to
 a defendant's rebutter.
Sur-rân'd'er, *v. t.* To yield;
 to deliver up. — *n.* Act of yield-
 ing or giving up to another.
Sûr-rep-ti'tious (-tish'us), *a.*
 Done by stealth or fraud.
Sûr-rep-ti'tious-ly (-tish'-
 us-), *adv.* By stealth; fraud-
 ulently.
Sûr-ro-gâ'te, *n.* A deputy; a
 delegate; one who presides
 over the probate of wills, and
 the settlement of estates.
Sur-round', *v. t.* To inclose
 on all sides; to encompass.
Sur-tout' (-tôût'), *n.* A close-
 fitting overcoat.
Sur-vey' (14), *v. t.* To view
 attentively; to measure and
 delineate, as land.
Sûr'vey, *n.* A general or a
 particular view; examina-
 tion; mensuration; a plan
 or draft.
Sur-vey'ing, *n.* Act or art
 of measuring land, and de-
 lineating it on paper.
Sur-vey'or, *n.* One who
 measures land; an inspec-
 tor of goods, highways, &c.
Sur-vi'val, *n.* A living longer
 than another.
Sur-vive', *v. t.* To live long-
 er than; to outlive.
Sur-viv'or, *n.* One who out-
 lives another. [survivor.
Sur-viv'or-ship, *n.* State of a
 Sur-cép'ti-bil'i-ty, *n.* Qual-
 ity of receiving impressions;
 sensibility.
Sus-cép-ti-bile, *a.* Capable
 of receiving impressions.
Sus-cép-tive, } of receiving
 impressions.
Sus-pet', *v. t.* To imagine
 to exist; to mistrust; to
 doubt; to have suspicion of.
Sus-pet'a-ble, *a.* Capable of
 being suspected.

Sus-pend', *v. t.* To attach
 to something above; to
 cause to cease for a time. —
SYN. To hang; intermit;
 interrupt; delay; hinder.
Sus-pend'er, *n.* One who
 suspends; (pl.) braces.
Sus-pense', *n.* State of uncer-
 tainty; cessation for a
 time; indecision.
Sus-pen'sion, *n.* Act of sus-
 pending; temporary or con-
 ditional interruption or de-
 lay. [suspend.
Sus-pen'so-ry, *a.* Serving to
 Sus-pi'cion (-pish'un), *n.*
 Mistrust; doubt; jealousy.
Sus-pi'cious (-pish'us), *a.*
 Apt or inclined to suspect.
Sus-pi'cious-ly (-pish'us-),
adv. So as to excite suspi-
 cion. [hole; a vent.
Sus-pir'al, *n.* A breathing
Sûs-pi-râ'tion, *n.* Act of
 sighing; a sigh.
Sus-pire', *v. t.* To sigh.
Sus-tain', *v. t.* To bear;
 to support; to uphold; to en-
 dure; to maintain.
Sus-tain'a-ble, *a.* Capable of
 being sustained.
Sûs'te-nance, *n.* Food that
 sustains; support; main-
 tenance; provisions.
Sûs'ten-tâ'tion, *n.* Support.
Sût'ler, *n.* One who follows
 an army and sells provisions
 and liquors to the troops.
Sut-tee' (18), *n.* A Hindoo
 widow who immolates her-
 self on the funeral pile of
 her husband.
Sut-tee'ism, *n.* Self-immola-
 tion of widows in Hindoostan.
Sût'ure, *n.* A seam; joint of
 the bones of the skull.
Swab (swôb), *n.* A mop for
 cleaning floors, &c.; a
 sponge for cleaning the
 mouth. — *v. t.* To wipe
 with a mop or swab.
Swad'dle (swôd'dl), *v. t.* To
 swathe. — *n.* Clothes bound
 tight around the body.
Swâg, *v. t.* To sink down by
 its weight.
Swâg'ger, *v. i.* To boast;
 to brag; to bluster. — *n.*
 Insolence of manner.
Swâg'ger-er, *n.* One who
 swaggers, or blusters.

Swâg'gy, *a.* Hanging down
 by its own weight.
Swâin, *n.* A rustic; a coun-
 try gallant or lover.
Swâle, *n.* A tract of low
 land. — *v. t.* To melt and
 run down, as a candle.
Swâl'low, *n.* A small migra-
 tory bird; the throat. — *v. t.*
 To take into the stomach;
 to absorb; to engross; to
 ingulf; to consume.
Swâm, *imp. of Swim.*
Swamp (swômp), *n.* Low,
 wet, soft, spongy ground; a
 marsh; a fen; a bog.
Swamp'y, *a.* Low, wet and
 spongy, as land.
Swan, *n.* A bird
 like the goose,
 but handsom-
 er and more
 graceful. 
Swap (swôp), *v.* Swan.
t. To exchange; to barter.
 — *n.* An exchange; barter.
Sward, *n.* Grassy surface of
 land; compact turf.
Swarm, *n.* A multitude,
 especially of bees; a crowd.
 — *v. i.* To leave a hive in a
 body, as bees.
Swarth'i-ly, *adv.* With a
 tawny hue; duskily.
Swarth'y, *a.* Of a dark hue.
Swath, *n.* A line of grass,
 &c., cut down in mowing;
 whole sweep of a scythe.
Swâthe, *n.* A band or fillet;
 a bandage. — *v. t.* To bind
 with bands or bandages.
Swây (14), *v. t.* or *i.* To
 wield; to govern; to move
 or wave. — *n.* Rule; com-
 mand; power; influence.
Swêal, *v. t.* To melt; to swale.
Swêar, *v. i.* [imp. SWORE;
p. p. SWORN.] To affirm
 with a solemn appeal to God
 for the truth of what is af-
 firmed; to use profane lan-
 guage. — *v. t.* To cause to
 take an oath.
Swêar'er, *n.* One who swears.
Swêar'ing, *n.* Act of one who
 swears; profanity.
Swêat, *n.* The moisture which
 issues through the pores of
 an animal; perspiration. —
v. t. or *i.* To excrete moisture
 from the skin; to perspire.

sôn, ôr, dq, wolf, tôd, tôbk; ûrn, rye, pull; ç, ê, soft; e, ü, hard; ag; exist; u as ng; this.

To have resemblance; to represent by a symbol.

Sym-métrie-al, *a.* Proportional in its parts.

Sym-métrie-al-ly, *adv.* With due proportions.

Sym-mé-try, *n.* Adaptation of parts to each other or to the whole; due proportion of parts.

Sym-pa-thét'ic, *a.* Having, or produced by, sympathy.

Sym-pa-thize, *v. i.* To feel for another.

Sym-pa-thiz'er, *n.* One who sympathizes.

Sym-pa-thy, *n.* Fellow-feeling; commiseration; pity.

Sym-phó-ni-óus, *a.* Agreeing in sound; harmonious.

Sym-pho-ny, *n.* Harmony of sounds; an elaborate musical composition for instruments.

Symp'tom, *n.* A sign or indication, as of disease; token; mark; note.

Symp'tom-át'ic, *a.* Indicating the existence of something else.

Syn-ér-gis, *n.* Contraction of a word by drawing two vowels together into one syllable.

Syn-a-gogue (-góg), *n.* A Jewish assembly or place of worship.

Syn'chro-nal, *a.* Happening at the same time; simultaneous.

Syn-é-ron-ís, *a.* Happening at the same time; simultaneous.

Syn-é-ron-óus, *a.* Happening at the same time; simultaneous.

Syn'chro-nism, *n.* Concurrence of two or more events in time.

Syn'chro-nize, *v. i.* To agree in time; to be simultaneous.

Syn'eo-pá-te, *v. t.* To contract by syncope.

Syn'eo-pá-tion, *n.* Contraction of a word by taking a letter or letters from the middle.

Syn'eo-pe, *n.* Retrenchment of one or more letters from the middle of a word; a fainting fit.

Syn'dic, *n.* A magistrate invested with different powers in different places.

Syn-é-eh'do-é-eh, *n.* A figure of rhetoric by which the whole is put for a part, or a part for the whole.

Syn'od, *n.* An ecclesiastical council; a convention.

Syn-ód'ic, *a.* Done by, or pertaining to, a synod.

Syn-ód'ic-al, *a.* Done by, or pertaining to, a synod.

Syn'o-ním, *n.* A word which has the same or very nearly the same meaning as another word.

Syn-ón'y-mize, *v. t.* To express in different words of the same meaning.

Syn-ón'y-móus, *a.* Having the same meaning; pertaining to, or containing, synonyms.

Syn-ón'y-móus-ly, *adv.* In the same sense.

Syn-ón'y-my, *n.* Quality of expressing the same meaning in different words.

Syn-óp'sis, *n.* (*pl.* **Syn-óp'sés**). A general view; an abstract; an epitome.

Syn-óp'tic, *a.* Affording a general view.

Syn-óp'tic-al, *a.* Affording a general view.

Syn-thét'ic, *a.* Pertaining to synthesis.

Syn-thét'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to synthesis.

Syn'tax, *n.* The arrangement or construction of words in sentences.

Syn-thé-sis, *n.* Composition, or the putting of two or more things together.

Syn-thét'ic, *a.* Pertaining to synthesis.

Syn-thét'ic-al-ly, *adv.* By synthesis; by composition.

Syph'i-lis, *n.* An infectious venereal disease.

Syri-ác, *a.* Pertaining to Syria, or its language. — *n.* The language of Syria.

Sy-rin'ga, *n.* The lilac; also, the mock orange.

Syr'inge, *n.* A kind of pipe for injecting fluids. — *v. t.* To inject or cleanse by means of a syringe.

Sys'tem, *n.* Connected assemblage of parts or things; a whole connected scheme; regular order or method.

Sys'tem-át'ic, *a.* Pertaining, or proceeding according, to system; methodical; connected.

Sys'tem-át'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a systematic manner.

Sys'tem-a-tize, *v. t.* To reduce to system or regular method; to methodize.

Sys'tem-a-tiz'er, *n.* One who systematizes, or reduces things to a system.

Sys'to-le, *n.* The shortening of a syllable: contraction of the heart and arteries.

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T.

TAB, *n.* A border of lace on the inner front edge of a bonnet.

Táb'ard, *n.* A sort of tunic formerly worn over armor.

Táb'by, *a.* Wavy; watered; brindled. — *n.* A wavy or watered silk; a brindled variety of cat.

Táb'er-na-cle, *n.* A tent; a temporary and portable temple of the Jews; place for keeping some holy or precious thing. — *v. i.* To reside for a time.

Táb'id, *a.* Wasted by disease.

Táb'la-túre, *n.* A painting on a wall and ceiling.

Tá'ble (18), *n.* An article of furniture with a flat surface; a board; fare; a synopsis or schedule. — *v. t.* To lay on the table; to postpone; to form into a table.

Táb'leau (táb'lo), *n.* (*pl.* **Táb'leaux**, -lòz, 25.) A picture-like representation

of some scene by means of persons grouped together; a still pantomime.

Tā'ble-land, *n.* Elevated flat land; a plateau.

Tāb'let, *n.* A little table; a flat surface; a memorandum-book.

Ta-bōō, *n.* A religious interdiction; a prohibition. — *v. t.* To forbid approach to or use of; to hold sacred.

Tā'bor, *n.* A small drum.

Tāb'o-ret, } *n.* A small shal-

Tāb'ret, } low drum; a small tabor.

Tāb'u-lar, *a.* Having the form of, or pertaining to, a table.

Tāe'a-ma-hāe, *n.* A North American tree.

Tāc't, *a.* Silent; implied.

Tāc't-ly, *adv.* Without words; by implication.

Tāc't-turn, *a.* Habitually silent; reserved; reticent.

Tāc't-tūr-ni-ty, *n.* Habitual silence; reserve; reticence.

Tāck (5), *n.* A sort of small nail; a rope; course of a ship as to the position of her sails. — *v. t.* To fasten slightly. — *v. i.* To change the course of a ship by means of her sails.

Tāck'le (tāk'l), *n.* A machine for raising heavy weights; rigging and apparatus. — *v. t.* To harness; to seize.

Tāck'ling, *n.* Rigging of a ship; harness.

Tāet, *n.* Nice perception or skill. [tactics.]

Tāe'tie-al, *a.* Pertaining to Tāe'ti'cian (-tish'an) *n.* One versed in tactics.

Tāe'ties, *n. sing.* Science and art of disposing military or naval forces in order for battle.

Tāe'tile, *a.* Capable of being touched. [touch.]

Tāet'u-al, *a.* Pertaining to Tāet'p'le

Tāet'p'le, *n.* The young of a frog in its first state.

Tāet'rail, *n.* Upper part of a ship's stern.

Tāf'fo-tā, } *n.* A fine glossy

Tāf'fo-ty, } silk stuff.

Tāg, *n.* A metallic point at the end of a string; a label.

— *v. t.* To fit with a point or points.

Tāil (4), *n.* Appendage of an animal behind; back, lower, or inferior part.

Tāil'or, *n.* One who makes men's clothes.

Tāil'or-ess, *n.* A woman who makes men's or boys' clothes.

Tāint, *v. t.* To infect; to contaminate; to corrupt. — *n.* Infection; corruption.

Tāke, *v. t.* [*imp.* TOOK; *p.* TAKEN.] To receive; to seize; to catch; to hold; to assume; to convey. — *v. i.* To have the natural effect; to gain reception; to go.

Tā'king, *a.* Alluring; attracting.

Tāle (5), *n.* A soft greenish or grayish mineral of a soapy feel.

Tāle, *n.* A story; a narrative; a number or enumeration.

Tāle'-bea'er, *n.* An officious informer; a tell-tale.

Tāl'ent, *n.* An ancient weight and coin; intellectual ability; faculty.

Tāl'ent-ed, *a.* Possessing talents or abilities.

Tā'ig-man (21), *n.* A magical character; a charm.

Tāl'ig-mān'ie, *a.* Affording magical protection.

Tālk (tawk), *n.* Familiar conversation; rumor. — *v. i.* To converse familiarly; to speak, as in familiar discourse.

Tālk'a-tive (tawk'-), *a.* Given to much talking. — *SYN.* Loquacious; garrulous. [talks.]

Tālk'er (tawk'-), *n.* One who talks.

Tāll (1), *a.* High in stature; lofty. [tallness.]

Tāll'ness, *n.* Height; loftiness.

Tāll'ow, *n.* Hard fat of an animal, especially of the sheep and the ox. — *v. t.* To smear with tallow.

Tāll'ow-chān'dler, *n.* One who makes tallow candles.

Tāll'y, *n.* A notched stick for keeping accounts; a match; a mate. — *v. t.* or *i.* To agree; to correspond.

Tāll'y-man (21), *n.* One who keeps tally.

Tāl'mud, *n.* A book of Hebrew laws and traditions.


Tāl'on, *n.* The claw of a bird of prey. [being tamed.]

Tām'a-ble (11), *a.* Capable of Tām'a-rind, *n.* A tropical tree and its acid fruit.

Tām'a-risk, *n.* A tree or shrub of several species.

Tām'baur, *n.* A small flat drum; a circular frame for embroidery; a kind of embroidery.

Tām'baur-ine (tām'boor-eeen'), *n.* A shallow drum with only one skin.

Tām'baurine, 

Tāme, *a.* Accustomed to man; gentle; mild. — *v. t.* To reclaim from wildness; to subdue; to conquer.

Tāme'ly, *adv.* With mean sublimation; servileness.

Tāme'ness (12), *n.* Gentleness; want of spirit. [stuff.]

Tām'my, *n.* A glazed wooden

Tāmp, *v. t.* To fill up, as a hole in blasting.

Tām'per (3), *v. i.* To meddle.

Tām'pi-on, } *n.* The stopper


Tām'pi-on, } of a gun or cannon.

Tān (7), *v. t.* To convert into leather; to make brown. — *v. i.* To become brown. — *n.* Bark prepared for tanning; a yellowish-brown color, like that of tan.

Tān'dem, *adv.* One behind another; — said of horses.

Tāng, *n.* A strong taste; relish; a kind of sea-weed.


Tān'gen-gy, *n.* A contact or touching.

Tān'gent,  *n.* A right line which merely touches a curve.

Tān'gi-bil'i-ty, *c, c, c.* Tan-
a. Quality of
being tangible.

Tān'gi-ble, *a.* Perceptible by the touch; palpable; readily apprehensible.

Tān'gle, *v. t.* or *i.* To unite together confusedly; to in-
snare. — *n.* An intricate knot.

t., *n.* A large basin or urn.
t-ard, *n.* A large vessel of liquors, with a lid.
ter, *n.* One whose occupation is to tan hides.
ner-y, *n.* House and apparatus for tanning.
min (30), *n.* The astrin- gent principle of the bark of oak and other trees.
gy, *n.* A very bitter plant.
ta-lign, *n.* A teasing and vain hopes.
ta-lize (31), *v. t.* To tease and false hopes.
ta-mount, *a.* Equiva- lent in value or signification.
-yard, *n.* A yard where ning is carried on.
v. t. To touch or strike; to put a new sole or on.—*n.* A gentle blow; pile or pipe for drawing or; a bar.
n. A narrow fillet.
er, *n.* A small wax can- —*a.* Decreasing regu- ly toward the point.—*t. or i.* To decrease dually toward one end.
es-try, *n.* A kind of ren hangings of wool and; often embroidered.
worm (-würm), *n.* A ad, flat, many-jointed m, bred in the intestines.
ofea, *n.* A starch ob- tained from the roots of a willian plant.
-house, *n.* A house er liquors are retailed.
-root, *n.* The chief root.
ster, *n.* One who draws ors.
n. A resinous substance ained from pine trees; a or. [See *Tar-paulin*.]—*t.* To smear with tar.
in-tu-lä, *a.* species spider.
il-y, *adv.* 
th a slow e. Tarantula.
il-ness (13), *n.* Slow- s of motion; lateness.
iy, *a.* Moving with a pace or motion; dila- y; late.
n. A troublesome weed;

allowance in weight for the cask or bag in which a com- modity is contained.
Tär'get, *n.* A small shield; a mark to shoot at.
Tär'iff, *n.* A table of duties or customs on imports.
Tär'la-tan, *n.* A kind of thin, transparent muslin.
Tärn, *n.* A small lake among the mountains.
Tär'nish, *v. t.* To sully; to lose brightness.
Tar-pau'lin, *n.* Canvas tarred; a waterproof hat worn by sailors; a sailor.
Tär'ry, *v. i.* To stay; to re- main; to continue; to de- lay; to abide.
Tär'ry, *a.* Covered with, or like, tar.
Tärt, *a.* Acid; sharp; severe.—*n.* A kind of small open pie. [en cloth.
Tärt'an, *n.* A checkered wool-
Tärt'ar, *n.* An acid salt de- posited from wine; concre- tion on the teeth.
Tar-tä're-an, *a.* Pertaining to Tartarus; hellish.
Tar-tä're-ös, *a.* Consist-
Tärt'ar-ös, } ing of, or like, tartar.
Tar-tä'rie, *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, tartar.
Tärt'ar-ize, *v. t.* To impreg- nate with tartar.
Tärt'a-rus, *n.* In Greek and Roman mythology, the in- fernal regions.
Tärt'ish, *a.* Somewhat tart.
Tärt'ly, *adv.* Sharply; sour- ly; acrimoniously.
Tärt'ness, *n.* Sharpness; acidity; acrimony.
Tär'-wa'ter, *n.* A cold in- fusion of tar.
Task, *n.* Business imposed; burdensome employment.—*v. t.* To impose a task on; to oppress with burdens.
Task-mäs'ter, *n.* One who imposes tasks.
Täs'sel, *n.* A kind of pendant ornament ending in a fringe.—*v. t.* (8) To adorn with tassels.
Täst'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being tasted.
Täste, *v. t.* To perceive by the palate; to eat a little

of; to experience; to relish.—*n.* Act or sense of tast- ing; intellectual relish or discernment; style; a kind of narrow ribbon.
Täste'ful, *a.* Having a high relish; exhibiting good taste.
Täste'ful-ly, *adv.* With good taste.
Täste'less, *a.* Having no taste; insipid. [taste.
Täst'ly, *adv.* With good taste; according to taste; elegant.
Tät'ter, *v. t.* To rend into rags.—*n.* A piece torn and hanging; a rag.
Tät'ter-de-mäl'lön (-mäl'-yun), *n.* A shabby fellow.
Tät'tle, *v. i.* To tell tales or secrets.—*n.* Idle, trifling talk or chat; prate.
Tät'tler, *n.* An idle talker.
Tat'-loo', *n.* A beat of drum at night; figures stained on the skin.—*v. t.* (16) To stain indelibly, as the skin, by pricking in dye-stuffs.
Taught (tawt), *imp. & p. p. of Teach*.—*a.* See *Taunt*.
Täunt (tänt), *v. t.* To insult with reproachful words.—*SYN.* To deride; mock; re- vile; insult; upbraid.—*n.* A gibe; scoff. [in the zodiac.
Tau'rus, *n.* The Bull, a sign of the zodiac.
Taut, *a.* Tight; stretched.
Tau-tög', *n.* A fish found on the coast of New England.
Tau-to-lög'ic-al, *a.* Repeat- ing the same meaning.
Tau-töl'o-gist, *n.* One who uses tautology.
Tau-töl'o-gy, *n.* Repetition of the same meaning in differ- ent words.
Täv'ern, *n.* A public house kept for the entertainment and accommodation of trav- elers and other guests.
Täv'ern-keep'er, *n.* One who keeps a tavern.
Taw, *v. t.* To dress and pre- pare in white leather.
Taw'dri-ly, *adv.* With excess of finery.
Taw'dri-ness, *n.* State of being tawdry; excessive finery.
Taw'dry, *a.* Gaudy in dress; showy without taste.

br, dg, wöf, tWö, tWök; ürn, rye, pull; ç, ç, soft; e, ü, hard; ag; exist; u as ng; thia.

Taw'ny, *a.* Of a dull yellowish brown color, like tan.

Tax, *n.* A rate assessed on a person for some public use; task exacted. — *v. t.* To subject to pay a tax; to accuse; to charge.

Tax'a-ble, *a.* Liable to be taxed.

Tax-tion, *n.* Act of imposing taxes; impost.

Tax'i-dër'my, *n.* Art of preparing the skins of animals, so as to represent their natural appearance.

Tëa, *n.* A plant, or a decoction of its dried leaves.

Tëach, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TAUGHT.] To instruct; to inculcate; to show; to tell.

Tëach'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being taught; docile.

Tëach'a-ble-ness, *n.* Aptness to learn; docility. [*tutor.*]

Tëach'er, *n.* An instructor; a **Tëa'-cup**, *n.* A small cup to drink tea from.

Tëak, *n.* An East India tree, and its timber.

Tëa-kët'tle, *n.* A kettle to boil water in for making tea. [*fowl.*]

Tëal, *n.* A web-footed water-

Tëam, *n.* Two or more horses or oxen harnessed together.

Tëam'ster, *n.* One who drives a team.

Tëa'-pôt, *n.* A vessel in which tea is made.

Tëar, *n.* A drop of water or brine from the eyes.

Tëar, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* TORE; *p. p.* TORN.] To pull asunder; to rend; to lacerate.

Tëar'ful, *a.* Shedding tears; weeping. [*tears.*]

Tëar'less, *a.* Shedding no

Tëage, *v. t.* To comb or card; to harass; to vex.

Tëa'gel (të'zil), *n.* A burr, or other thing used for raising a nap on woolen cloth.

Tëa'-spôn, *n.* A small spoon, used in drinking tea.

Tëat, *n.* The nipple. [*&c.*]

Tëch'nie-al, *a.* Pertaining to any art, science or business.

Tëch'nie-al-ly, *adv.* In a technical manner.

Tëch'ni-cäl'ty, *n.* Quality

of being technical; that which is technical.

Tëch'nics, *n. sing.* Such branches of learning as respect the arts.

Tëch'no-lô'g'ie-al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, technology.

Tëch-nô'lô-gy, *n.* A treatise on the arts.

Tëch'y, *a.* Peevish; fretful.

Tëe-tôn'ie, *a.* Pertaining to building or construction.

Tëd'dër, *n.* A tether.

Të Dë'um, *n.* An ancient Christian hymn of thanksgiving.

Të'di-ous (or **tëd'yus**), *a.* Tiresome, from continuance or slowness. — *SYN.* Wearisome; irksome; fatiguing; sluggish.

Të'di-um, *n.* Irksomeness.

Teem, *v. i.* To bring forth, as an animal; to be prolific. — *v. t.* To bring forth; to produce.

Teens, *n. pl.* Years between twelve and twenty.

Tëe'tër, *v. t.* To ride on the end of a balanced board.

Teeth (Zl), *n. pl.* of **Tooth**.

Teeth, *v. i.* To breed teeth.

Tëe-tô'tal, *a.* Entire; total.

Tëe-tô'tal-igm, *n.* Principle of strict temperance.

Tëe-tô'tum, *n.* A kind of top.

Tëg'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, tiles.

Tëg'u-ment, *n.* A covering.

Tël'e-grâm, *a.* A telegraphic message or despatch.

Tël'e-grâph, *n.* An apparatus for communicating information rapidly between distant places by signals.

Tël'e-grâph'ie, *a.* Pertaining to a telegraph.

Tël'e-scope, *n.* An optical instrument for viewing distant objects.

Tël'e-scop'ie, } *a.* Per-

Tël'e-scop'ie-al, } taining to a telescope.

Tëll, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TOLD.] To count; to number; to relate; to inform. — *v. i.* To produce a marked effect.

Tëll'er, *n.* One who tells: an officer of a bank who counts over money received, and pays it out on checks.

Tëll-tële, *n.* An officious informer. — *a.* Telling tales.

To-më'r-i-ty, *n.* Rash boldness; foolhardiness.

Tëm'per, *n.* Constitution of mind; due mixture; propensity to anger; state of a metal as to hardness. — *v. t.* (8) To mix in due proportion; to qualify; to soften; to bring to a proper degree of hardness.

Tëm'per-a-ment, *n.* Internal constitution; peculiar physical and mental character.

Tëm'per-ance, *n.* Moderate indulgence of the appetites; abstemiousness.

Tëm'per-ate, *a.* Moderate; abstemious; sober.

Tëm'per-ate-ly, *adv.* With moderation; without excess.

Tëm'per-a-türe, *n.* State with regard to heat or cold.

Tëm'pest, *n.* A violent storm; commotion; tumult.

Tem-pëst'u-ous, *a.* Stormy; violent; turbulent.

Tem-pëst'u-ous-ly, *adv.* With great violence; turbulently; violently.

Tëm'plar, *n.* A student of law. [*Eng.*]

Tëm'ple, *n.* An edifice erected to some deity; a church; flat part of the head between the forehead and ear.

Tëm'plet, *n.* A place of timber used in building.

Tëm'po-ral, *a.* Pertaining to a temple; pertaining to this life; secular; not spiritual.

Tëm'po-räl'ty, *n.* Reverence of an ecclesiastic, derived from lands, tithes, &c.

Tëm'po-räl-ly, *adv.* With regard to this life.

Tëm'po-ra-ri-ly (18), *adv.* For a time only.

Tëm'po-ra-ry, *a.* Continuing for a time only; transitory.

Tëm'po-rize (31), *v. t.* To comply with the time or occasion.

Tëm'po-riz'er, *n.* One who temporizes; a time-server.

Tëmpt, *v. t.* To entice to what is wrong; to lead into evil; to venture on. — *SYN.* To allure; seduce; solicit.

Temp-tä'tion, *n.* Act of

tempting; that which tempts; trial.
Tēmp'ter, *n.* One who tempts, or entices to evil.
Tēn, *a.* Twice five; nine and one; a decade.
Tēn'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being held.
Te-nā'ciōus, *a.* Holding fast; retentive; adhesive; stubborn. [adhesively.]
Te-nā'ciōus-ly, *adv.* Firmly;
Te-nā'ci-ty, *n.* The quality of being tenacious.
Tēn'an-cy, *n.* A holding or temporary possession of what belongs to another.
Tēn'ant, *n.* One who holds lands or tenements of another. — *v. t.* To hold or possess as a tenant.
Tēn'ant-a-ble, *a.* Fit to be rented. [tenants.]
Tēn'ant-ry, *n.* A body of
Tēnd, *v. t.* To watch; to guard; to move in a certain direction; to aim at; to wait on. — *v. i.* To move; to aim; to incline.
Tēnd'en-cy, *n.* Drift; direction; inclination; course.
Tēnd'er, *n.* A small vessel that attends a larger; an offer. — *v. t.* To offer.
Tēn'der, *a.* Easily impressed or injured; easily moved to pity, forgiveness, or favor. — *SYN.* Delicate; soft; mild; humane.
Tēn'der-ly, *adv.* Gently; kindly; softly; mildly.
Tēn'der-loin, *n.* A tender part of flesh in the hind quarter of beef.
Tēn'der-ness, *n.* Quality of being tender; softness; delicacy; kindness.
Tēn'di-mōs, *a.* Full of tendons; sinewy.
Tēn'don, *n.* A hard insensable cord by which a muscle is attached to a bone.
Tēn'dril, *n.* A spiral shoot or clasper of a vine.
Tēn'e-ment, *n.* A house or part of a house for the use of one family; an apartment; any permanent property that can be held.
Tēn'et, *n.* Opinion; principle; dogma; doctrine.

Tēn'fōld, *a.* Ten times as many or much.
Tēn'nis, *n.* A play with racket and ball.
Tēn'on, *n.* That part of a piece of wood which is cut to enter a mortise.
Tēn'or (83), *n.* General course; purport; higher kind of male voice.
Tēnse, *a.* Strained tight. — *n.* Form or variation of a verb to express time.
Tēnse'ness, *n.* State of being tense; stiffness.
Tēn'sion, *n.* Act or degree of stretching; stiffness; elastic power.
Tēnt, *n.* A pavilion or portable lodge or canvas; a roll of lint or linen for surgical use. — *v. t.* To lodge in a tent; to cover with tents; to probe.
Tēnt'a-cle, *n.* An organ of certain insects for feeling or motion. [al.]
Tēnt'a-tive, *a.* Experiment.
Tēnt'ed, *a.* Covered or furnished with tents.
Tēnt'er, *n.* A frame with hooks for stretching cloth. — *v. t.* To stretch on hooks.
Tēnth, *a.* The ordinal of ten. — *n.* One part in ten; a tithe. [place.]
Tēnth'ly, *adv.* In the tenth
Te-nū'i-ty, *n.* Thinness; slenderness; subtilty.
Tēn'u-ōus, *a.* Thin; slender; small; rare; subtle.
Tēn'ūre, *n.* Act, right, or manner, of holding.
Tēp'e-fāct'ion, *n.* Act of warming.
Tēp'ld, *a.* Moderately warm.
Tē'por, *n.* Gentle heat.
Tēr'a-phīm, *n. pl.* Household deities.
Tēr'e-bīnth, *n.* The turpentine tree.
Tēr'gi-ver-sā'tion (tēr'ji-), *n.* A shifting; subterfuge; fickleness.
Tēr'm, *n.* A boundary; limited time; word; condition; time of session. — *v. t.* To call; to name.
Tēr'ma-gan-cy, *n.* Turbulence.
Tēr'ma-gant, *n.* A brawl-

ing, turbulent woman. — *a.* Quarrelsome; shrewish.
Tēr'mi-na-ble, *a.* Capable of being bounded or ended.
Tēr'mi-nal, *a.* Ending; forming the end.
Tēr'mi-nāte, *v. t.* To set the limit to; to put an end to. — *SYN.* To limit; complete, finish; bound. — *v. i.* To end; to close.
Tēr'mi-nā'tion, *n.* Limit; bound; end; result.
Tēr'mi-nā'tion-al, *a.* Relating to, or forming, a termination.
Tēr'mi-nō'o-gy, *n.* A treatise on terms; terms used; nomenclature.
Tēr'mi-nus, *n. (pl. Tēr'mi-ni, 25.)* A boundary; a boundary-stone; either end of a railroad. [ant.]
Tēr'mite (18), *n.* The white
Tēr'mi-na-ry, *a.* Proceeding by threes. — *n.* Three.
Tēr'race (18), *n.* A raised bank of earth; a flat roof.
Tēr'rā Cōt'tā, *a.* A kind of pottery made from fine clay.
Tēr'rā-pln, *n.* A large kind of turtle or tortoise.
Ter-rā'que-ōus, *a.* Composed of land and water.
Ter-rēne, *a.* Pertaining to the earth; terrestrial; earthly.
Ter-rēs'tri-al, *a.* Belonging to the earth; earthly; sub-lunary.
Tēr'ti-ble, *a.* Fitted to excite terror. — *SYN.* Fearful; frightful; formidable; awful; shocking.
Tēr'ti-bly, *adv.* Frightfully.
Tēr'ti-er, *n.* A dog that pursues game into holes.
Ter-rif'ic, *a.* Adapted to excite terror; dreadful.
Tēr'ti-fy, *v. t.* To frighten.
Tēr'ti-tō'r'i-al, *a.* Pertaining to territory.
Tēr'ti-to-ry, *n.* A tract of land; a district of country.
Tēr'ror, *n.* Great fear; dread.
Tēr'ror-ign, *n.* A state impressing terror.
Tēr'se, *a.* Elegantly concise.
Tēr'se'ly, *adv.* Neatly and concisely.
Tēr'se'ness, *n.* Smoothness and compactness.

sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōu, tōok; ūrn, rye, pull; c, ġ, soft; c, ġ, hard; ag; exist; u as ng; this.

Tër'tian (tër'shan), *n.* Happening every third day.

Tër'ti-a-ry (tër'shi-a-ry), *a.* Third; of the third formation, rank, or order.

Tës'sel-äte, *v. t.* To form into, or lay with, checkered work.

Tës'sel-ä'tion, *n.* Mosaic work, or the making of it.

Tëst, *n.* A cupelet to try metals; critical examination or trial; standard. — *v. t.* To try by a fixed standard; to put to proof.

Tes-tä'cean, *n.* A shell-fish, especially mollusks.

Tes-tä'ceous, *a.* Having a hard, continuous shell, as the oyster or clam.

Tëst'a-ment, *n.* A will; one of the two general divisions of the Scriptures.

Tëst'a-mënt'a-ry, *a.* Relating to, or bequeathed by, a will or testament.

Tëst'ate, *a.* Having made and left a will.

Tes-tä'tor, *n.* One who leaves a will. [tator.]

Tes-tä'trix, *n.* A female test-ter, *n.* Top covering of a bed.

Tës'ti-ele, *n.* A gland that secretes seminal fluid.

Tës'ti-fy, *v. t.* To give testimony; to bear witness.

Tës'ti-ly, *adv.* Peevishly.

Tës'ti-mö'n-i-al, *n.* A certificate of good character or conduct.

Tës'ti-mo-ny, *n.* Affirmation in proof of some fact. — *SYN.* Evidence; proof.

Tës'ti-ness, *n.* Peevishness.

Tës'ty, *a.* Peevish; fretful.

Tëst'a-nus, *n.* The locked-jaw.

Tëte-ä-tëte (tät-ä-tät'), *n.* Lit., head to head; hence, private conversation; a form of sofa for two persons.

Tëth'er, *v. t.* To confine with a rope, as a horse. — *n.* A rope or chain to confine a beast in a field.

Tët'tra-gon, *n.* A figure with four angles; a quadrangle. Tetragons.

Tët'tra-hë'dron, *n.* A solid figure inclosed by four equal triangles.

Te-träm'e-ter, *n.* A verse consisting of four measures.

Tët'träreh, *n.* A drona.

Tët'träreh-äte, *n.* Roman governor of the fourth part of a province.

Te-träreh-y, *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a tetrarch. [four verses.]

Te-träse'tieh, *n.* A poem of four syllables.

Tët'ter, *n.* A cutaneous disease, causing a troublesome itching.

Teu-tön'ie, *a.* Relating to the Teutons, or ancient Germans.

Tew'el, *n.* An iron pipe in forges to receive the pipe of the bellows.

Tëxt, *n.* A passage of Scripture selected as the subject of discourse; composition on which a note is written.

Tëxt'-book, *n.* A manual of instruction; a school-book.

Tëxt'-händ, *n.* A large kind of writing. [by weaving.]

Tëxt'tile, *a.* Woven; formed.

Tëxt'u-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or contained in, the text.

Tëxt'u-al-ist, *n.* One versed in Scripture.

Tëxt'u-a-ry, *n.* in Scripture.

Tëxt'üre, *n.* Manner of weaving; fabric formed by weaving.

Thän, *conj.* A particle expressing comparison.

Thäne, *n.* An Anglo-Saxon baron or dignitary.

Thänk, *v. t.* To express gratitude to for a favor.

Thänk'ful (17), *a.* Full of gratitude.

Thänk'ful-ly, *adv.* In a thankful manner; gratefully. [tude.]

Thänk'ful-ness, *n.* Gratitude.

Thänk'less, *a.* Unthankful; ungrateful.

Thänks, *n. pl.* Expression of gratitude.

Thänks'gïv-ing, *n.* Act of giving thanks; a day for publicly expressing gratitude to God.



Thänk'-wor'thy (-wör'thy), *a.* Deserving thanks; meritorious.

Thät, *pron.* referring to something before mentioned or understood, or to something more remote; the other; the former; who; which. — *conj.* introducing a cause or consequence.

Thätch, *n.* Straw for covering a roof. — *v. t.* To cover with straw, reeds, or the like.

Thaw, *v. t. or i. t.* To melt as ice or snow. — *n.* The melting of ice or snow.

The, *definite article, or definite a.* denoting a particular person or thing.

Thë'a-ter (29), *n.* A play-house; a place for dramatic exhibitions, &c.; region of operations of an army.

Thë-ä'tric, *a.* Pertaining to, or suiting, a theater.

Thë-ä'tric-al-ly, *adv.* In a manner suiting the stage.

Thee, *pron.* objective case singular of *Thou*.

Thëft, *n.* A felonious taking of property; act of stealing; thing stolen.

Thëir (thär), *a. pron.* Belonging to them.

Thëirg, *a. pron.* Of them.

Thë'igm, *n.* Belief in a personal God.

Thë'ist, *n.* One who believes in a personal God.

Thë-ist'ic, *a.* Pertaining to theism.

Thëm, *pron.* objective case of *They*.

Thëme, *n.* Subject or topic; essay; a radical verb.

Thëm-sëlvëz, *pron.*; *pl. of himself, herself, or itself.*

Thën, *adv.* At that time; afterward; therefore. — *conj.* In that case. [or then.]

Thënce, *adv.* From that place.

Thënce'fö'rd, *adv.* From that time onward.

Thë-ö-ra-cy, *n.* A government immediately directed by God.

Thë-ö-crät'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to theocracy.

The-ôd'o-lîte, *n.* An instrument used in surveying.

Thê-o-lô'gî-an, *n.* One versed in theology; a divine.

Thê-o-lô'gî-e, *a.* Pertaining to theology.

Thê-o-lô'gy, *n.* The science of God and divine things.

The-ôr'bo, *n.* A musical instrument like a large lute.

Thê-o-rem, *n.* A statement of a principle to be demonstrated.

Thê-o-rê'tî-e, *a.* Pertaining to, *ing* to, or depending on, theory; speculative; not practical.

Thê-o-rê'tî-e-al-ly, *adv.* In theory. [theorizing.]

Thê-o-rîst, *n.* One given to theories; to speculate.

Thê-o-rîze, *v. i.* To form theories; to speculate.

Thê-o-ry (19), *n.* Speculation; scheme; science as distinct from art.

Thê-a-peû'tî-e, *a.* Pertaining to the healing art; curative. [place.]

Thêre (thâr), *adv.* In that place or number.

Thêre-a-bout, *adv.* Near that place or number.

Thêre-âft'er, *adv.* After that.

Thêre-â't, *adv.* At that place; on that account.

Thêre-bý, *adv.* By that; for that cause.

Thêr'fôre (thêr'fôr or thâr'fôr), *adv.* For this or that reason; consequently.

Thêr-in, *adv.* In that or this.

Thêrê-ô' (-ôff' or -ôv'), *adv.* Of that or this. [this.]

Thêrê-on, *adv.* On that or there-up-on.

Thêrê-up-on, *adv.* Upon that or this.

Thêrê-with (-with' or -wîth'), *adv.* With that or this.

Thêr'mal, *a.* Warm; tepid.

Thêr-môm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring temperature.

Thêr-mo-mê't'rî-e-al, *a.* Pertaining to a thermometer.

Thê-sû'rûs, *n.* A treasury; a storehouse of information.

Thêse, *pron. pl.* of *This*.

Thê'sis, *n.* (*pl.* Thê'sê's, 26), A theme; an essay.

Thê-sur-gy, *n.* Art of doing supernatural things; magic.

Thêy, *pron. pl.* Plural of *he*, *she*, or *it*.

Thîck, *a.* Not thin; dense; close; gross. — *adv.* Closely; in quick succession. — *n.* The thickest part.

Thîck'en (thîk'n), *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become thick.

Thîck'et, *n.* A collection of trees or shrubs closely set.

Thîck'ly, *adv.* Closely; densely; deeply.

Thîck'ness, *n.* The state of being thick; denseness.

Thîck'-sê't, *a.* Close planted; having a short, thick body.

Thîê't (20), *n.* One who steals.

Thîêve, *v. i.* To steal or practice theft; to pilfer.

Thîêv'er-y, *n.* The practice of stealing; theft.

Thîêv'ish, *a.* Given to theft.

Thîgh (thî), *n.* Part of the leg above the knee.

Thîlls, *n. pl.* Shafts of a wagon or other carriage.

Thîm'ble, *n.* A metal cap for the finger in sewing.

Thîn, *a.* Not thick; lean; slender. — *v. t.* To make thin or thinner; to dilute; to attenuate; to rarefy.

Thîne, *a.* Belonging to thee.

Thîng, *n.* An inanimate object; whatever exists; event or action.

Thînk, *v. i.* or *t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **THOUGHT**.] To have ideas; to reflect; to imagine; to judge.

Thîn'ly, *adv.* In a thin or scattered manner.

Thîn'ness, *n.* State of being thin; slenderness; tenuity.

Thîrd, *a.* Next after the second. — *n.* A third part; an interval of three tones in music; (*pl.* the third part of an estate to which a widow is entitled by law. [place.]

Thîrd'ly, *adv.* In the third

Thîrst, *n.* Desire of drink. — *v. i.* To feel a want of drink; to long.

Thîrst'i-ness, *n.* State of being thirsty.

Thîrst'y, *a.* Suffering from the want of drink; dry; parched.

Thîr'teen, *a.* Ten and three.

Thîr'teenth, *a.* Ordinal of thirteen; third after tenth.

Thîr'tî-eth, *a.* Next after the 29th; being one of 30 equal parts of a thing.

Thîr'ty, *a.* Thrice ten.

Thîs, *pron.* (*pl.* Thêse.) Denoting something present or near in place or time.

Thîs'tîle (thîs'tî), *n.* A prickly plant of several genera.

Thîth'er, *adv.* To that place, point, or result.

Thîth'er-ward, *adv.* Toward that place.

Thîle, *n.* A pin in the gunwale of a boat, to keep the oar in place.

Thîng, *n.* A strap of leather for fastening anything.

Thîr'rax, *n.* Cavity of the chest.

Thîrn, *n.* A prickly tree or shrub; a spine; a prickle.

Thîrn'y, *a.* Full of thorns.

Thîr'ough (thîr'û), *a.* Passing through; complete.

Thîr'ough-fâre (thîr'û-o), *n.* A passage.

Thîr'ough-ly (thîr'û-o), *adv.* Completely.

Thîr'ough-wort (thîr'û-wûrt), *n.* A medicinal plant; bone-set.

Thîze, *pron.*; *pl.* of *That*.

Thîou, *pron.* denoting the person addressed.

Thîough (tho), *adv. & conj.* Granting; admitting; allowing; however.

Thîought (thawt), *imp. & p. p.* of *Think*. — *n.* That which the mind thinks; idea; conception; reflection; notion.

Thîought'ful (thawt'-), *a.* Given to thought; contemplative; meditative.

Thîought'ful-ly (thawt'-), *adv.* With contemplation.

Thîought'less (thawt'-), *a.* Heedless; careless.

Thîought'less-ly (thawt'-), *adv.* Without thought; heedlessly; stupidly.

Thîought'less-ness (thawt'-), *n.* Want of thought; heedlessness. [dred.]

Thîou'gand, *a.* or *n.* Ten hundred.

Thîou'gandth, *a.* Ordinal of thousand.

Thralldóm (9), *n.* Slavery; bondage; servitude.

Thrásh, *v. t.* To beat out grain from; to beat soundly; to drub.

Thrásh'er, *n.* One who thrashes grain; a large species of shark.

Thráð, *n.* A small twist of silk, cotton, flax, &c.; a filament. — *v. t.* To put a thread in; to pass through.

Thráð'bære, *a.* Worn out; common; trite; stale.

Thrátt, *n.* Denunciation of ill; menace. [menace.]

Thrátt'en (thrétt'n), *v. t.* To thrátt'en-ing, *a.* Indicating a threat or some danger; imminent; impending.

Three, *a.* Two and one.

Three'fold, *a.* Thrice repeated; consisting of three.

Three'pence (thrip'ens), *n.* A coin worth three pennies.

Three'seöre, *a.* Thrice twenty; sixty.

Thrásh, *v. t.* To thrash.

Thrásh'öld, *n.* The door sill; entrance; gate.

Threw (thru), *imp. of Throw.*

Thrice, *adv.* Three times.

Thrid, *v. t.* To slide or pass through; to thread.

Thrift, *n.* Wise management; economy; prosperity.

Thrift'ly, *adv.* With wise or successful economy.

Thrift'ness, *n.* Frugality; good husbandry.

Thrift'less, *a.* Extravagant; prodigal; profuse.

Thrift'y, *a.* Thriving by industry. — *SYN.* Frugal; careful; economical.

Thrill, *v. t.* To pierce. — *v. i.* To feel a sharp tingling sensation. — *n.* A warbling; a shivering or sharp tingling sensation.

Thrive, *v. i.* [imp. THRIVED; *p. p.* THRIVED, T'HRIVEN.] To prosper by industry.

Thriving (11), *a.* Flourishing; prosperous.

Throat, *n.* Fore part of the neck; something resembling the fore part of the neck.

Thrób, *v. t.* To beat forcibly; to palpitate. — *n.* A strong pulsation.

Thróe, *n.* Extreme pain; anguish; agony.

Thróne, *n.* A royal seat.

Thróng, *n.* A crowd of people; a multitude. — *v. t.* or *i.* To crowd together.

Thrótt'le, *n.* The windpipe. — *v. t.* or *i.* To choke.

Through (thru), *prep.* From end to end of; by means of. — *adv.* From one end or side to the other; to the end; to the ultimate purpose.

Through-out' (thru-out'), *prep.* Quite through. — *adv.* In every part.

Thróve, *imp. of Thrive.*

Thrów, *v. t.* [imp. THREW; *p. p.* THROWN.] To fling; to cast; to toss; to hurl; to send; to turn; to twist. — *n.* A cast; a fall.

Thrów'ster, *n.* One who throws or twists silk.

Thrúm, *n.* End of a weaver's thread. — *v. t.* To insert tufts in. — *v. i.* To play coarsely or rudely.

Thrush, *n.* A singing bird; ulcers in the mouth.

Thrust, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* THRUST.] To push or drive with force; to urge; to stab. — *n.* A violent push.

Thüg, *n.* One of a religious association of robbers and assassins in India.

Thumb (thüm), *n.* The short thick finger. — *v. t.* To handle awkwardly; to soil or wear with the thumb or the fingers.

Thump, *v. t.* or *i.* To strike or beat with something thick or heavy. — *n.* A heavy, dull blow.

Thün'dér, *n.* The sound which follows lightning. — *v. t.* To discharge electrical fluid with noise.

Thün'dér-bólt, *n.* A shaft of lightning.

Thün'dér-show'er, *n.* A shower accompanied with thunder.

Thün'dér-strück, *a.* Astonished; amazed.

Thürs'day, *n.* The fifth day of the week.

Thús (2), *adv.* So; in this Thwáck, *v. t.* To beat; to

bang. — *n.* A heavy blow; a thump.

Thwart, *v. t.* To cross; to oppose. — *a.* Being across.

Thý, *a.* Belonging to thee.

Thýme (tím), *n.* A plant.

Thý'sélf, *pron.* An emphasised form of *Thou*.

Ti-s'rá (18), *n.* A head-dress or diadem; the pope's triple crown.

Tick, *n.* Credit; an insect; a slight noise; a case for feathers. — *v. i.* To run upon credit.

Tick'en, *n.* Cloth for bed-ticking; ticks.

Tick'et, *n.* A piece of paper entitling to some right or privilege. — *v. t.* To mark or distinguish by a ticket.

Tick'le, *v. t.* To excite a peculiar thrilling sensation by the touch; to please.

Tick'lish, *a.* Easily tickled; liable to totter and fall at the slightest touch.

Tid'al, *a.* Relating to tides.

Tid'bit, *n.* A delicate piece of any thing eatable; a dainty.

Tide, *n.* The ebb or flow of the waters of the ocean.

Tides'man (21), *n.* An officer who watches the landing of goods, to secure the payment of duties.

Ti'di-ly, *adv.* With neatness and simplicity.

Ti'di-ness (13), *n.* Neatness and simplicity.

Ti'dings, *n. pl.* News; intelligence; information.

Ti'dy, *a.* Neat and simple. — *n.* A pinafore; a cover for the back of a chair, &c.

Tie (12), *v. t.* To bind; to fasten. — *n.* A knot; an obligation; bond; equality, as of votes.

Tiër, *n.* One of two or more rows, one above another.

Tiërge (or t'ër), *n.* A cask or measure holding thirty-two wine gallons.

Tiff, *n.* A small draught of liquor; a fit of anger.

Tiff'a-ný, *n.* A kind of very thin silk.



Tiger, *n.* An Asiatic beast of prey.



Tight (*tít*), *a.* Compact; close; tense. *Tiger.*

Tight'en (*tít'n*), *v. t.* To make tight or more tight.

Tight'ly (*tít'-ly*), *adv.* Closely; compactly.

Tight'ness (*tít'-ness*), *n.* Quality of being tight; compactness.

Tygress, *n.* A female tiger.

Tike, *n.* A clown; a dog.

Til'bu-ry, *n.* A kind of gig without a top.

Tile, *n.* A thin piece of baked clay for covering buildings, for floors, &c. — *v. t.* To cover with tiles.

Till, *n.* A money box in a shop. — *prep.* Up to the time of; until. — *v. t.* To plow and dress, as land; to cultivate.

Till'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being tilled.

Till'age, *n.* Culture of land.

Till'er, *n.* Handle of a rudder; a husbandman; sprout from a root or stump. — *v. i.* To put forth sprouts from the root or stump.

Tilt, *n.* A tent or awning; a thrust; a military exercise; a large hammer. — *v. t.* To incline; to thrust, as a lance; to hammer or forge. — *v. i.* To thrust with a lance; to fight; to lean or fall.

Tilt'-häm'mer, *n.* A heavy hammer in iron works.

Tim'ber, *n.* Wood for building, for tools, furniture, &c.; a beam. — *v. t.* To furnish with timber.

Tim'brel, *n.* A kind of drum.

Time, *n.* A particular part of duration; season; age; period; the present life; repetition; measure of sound. — *v. t.* To adapt to the occasion; to mark the time of.

Time'-keeper, *n.* A clock or watch; a time-piece.

Time'less, *a.* Untimely.

Time'ly, *a.* In good time; seasonable. — *adv.* Early; in good time.

Time'-piece, *n.* A clock or watch; a time-keeper.

Time'-serv'er, *n.* One who complies with the times; a temporizer; a trimmer.

Time'-serv'ing, *a.* Obsequiously complying with prevailing opinions; temporizing.

Time'-wörn, *a.* Worn by long use.

Tim'id, *a.* Wanting courage. — *SYN.* Fearful; timorous; cowardly; pusillanimous.

Tim'id'-ty, (*n.* Want of Tim'id'-ness,) *n.* Want of courage.

Tim'id'-ly, *adv.* In a timid manner; without courage.

Tim'ö'e-ra-cy, *n.* Government by men of property.

Tim'o-roüs, *a.* Fearful; timid.

Tim'o-roüs-ly, *adv.* Fearfully.

Tin, *n.* A soft white metal; a thin plate of iron covered with tin. — *v. t.* To cover with tin.

Tine'al, *n.* Crude borax.

Tin'et'üre, *n.* Spirituous solution of a substance; tinge or shade of color. — *v. t.* To tinge; to imbue.

Tin'd'er, *n.* Something very inflammable, for kindling fire from a spark.

Tin'd'er-böx, *n.* A box for tinder.

Tine, *n.* A tooth or prong.

Tin'-föll, *n.* Tin reduced to a thin leaf.

Ting, *v. i.* To sound, as a bell; to tinkle.

Tinge, *n.* A color; dye; tincture; slight taste. — *v. t.* To color; to dye; to stain; to imbue.

Tin'gle (*tíng'gl*), *v. i.* To feel a sharp thrilling or pricking sensation.

Tink'er, *n.* One who mends vessels of metal. — *v. t.* To mend, as metal wares.

Tink'le, *v. i.* To make small, quick, sharp sounds, as by striking on metal.

Tink'ling, *n.* A small, quick, sharp metallic sound.

Tin'man, } *n.* One who deals

Tin'ner, } in tin.

Tin'ny, *a.* Relating to, or like, tin.

Tin'sel, *n.* A shining material, more gay than valuable.

Tinsel, *a.* Gaudy; showy to excess. — *v. t.* (8) To adorn with tinsel.

Tint, *n.* A slight coloring. — *v. t.* To give a slight coloring to; to tinge.

Tin'y, *a.* Very small; minute.

Tip, *n.* The end; the point. — *v. t.* To form a point upon; to lower one end of, as of a cart.

Tip'pet, *n.* A covering of fur for the neck.

Tip'ple, *v. i.* To drink strong liquors habitually.

Tip'pler, *n.* An habitual drinker of strong liquors.

Tip'staff, *n.* A constable.

Tip'sy, *a.* Partially intoxicated; half drunk.

Tip'töe, *n.* The tip or end of the toe.

Tir'ride', *n.* A strain or flight of violent invective or declamation.

Tire, *n.* A row or rank; a band of iron for a wheel. — *v. t.* or *i.* To weary or become weary.

Tired, *a.* Fatigued; weary.

Tire'söme, *a.* Tedious; fatiguing; wearisome.

Tire'söme-ness, *n.* Tediousness.

Tis'sue (*tish'shp*), *n.* Cloth interwoven with gold or silver; union or texture of anatomical elements; a connected series.

Tit, *n.* A small horse; a titmouse.

Tit'bit, *n.* See *Tid'bit*.

Tith'a-ble, *a.* Subject to the payment of tithes.

Tithe, *n.* Tenth of any thing. — *v. t.* To tax to the amount of a tenth.

Tith'ing-män (21), *n.* A parish officer; a kind of constable.

Tit'til-läte, *v. t.* To tickle.

Tit'til-lä'tion, *n.* Act of tickling; any slight pleasure.

Tittle, *n.* An inscription; right; appellation of honor. — *v. t.* To name; to call; to entitle.

Tit'mouse (21), *n.* A small perching bird.

Tit'ter, *v. i.* To laugh with the tongue against the upper teeth, or with restraint.

Tit'ter, } *n.* A restrained
Tit'ter-ing, } laugh.

Tit'tle, *n.* A minute part; a point; a dot; a jot.

Tit'tle-tāt'tle, *n.* Idle, trifling talk; an idle talker.

Tit'tu-lar, *a.* Existing in name only; nominal.

Tit'tu-lar-ly, *adv.* Nominally.

Tit'tu-la-ry, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, a title; nominal.

Tp, *prep.* Indicating approach and arrival, or motion, course, or tendency. [reptile.

Toad, *n.* A small well-known

Toad'stoöl, *n.* A fungus plant; a mushroom.

Toast, *v. t.* To dry and scorch at the fire; to drink to the health or in honor of. — *n.* Bread dried and scorched; a name or sentiment, &c., honored by drinking.

To-bāc'eo, *n.* A plant used for smoking and chewing.

To-bāc'eo-nist, *n.* A dealer in, or a manufacturer of, tobacco.

Tōe'sin, *n.* An alarm-bell.

Tōd, *n.* Twenty-eight pounds.

To-day, *n.* This present day. — *adv.* On this day.

Tōd'dle, *v. i.* To walk with short steps, as a child.

Tōd'dy, *n.* A mixture of spirit and water sweetened.

Tōe (18), *n.* One of the extremities of the foot. — *v. t.* (11) To touch with the toes.

To-gēth'er, *adv.* In the same place or time; in company.

Tō'gle-joint, *n.* An elbow or knee joint.

Toil, *v. t.* To work hard. — *n.* (4) Hard labor; a net or snare.

Toi'tet, *n.* A dressing table; dress; attire. **Tōg'le-**

Toil'some, *a.* Laborious; tedious; wearisome.

To-kā'y, *n.* Wine made at Tokay, in Hungary.

Tō'ken (tō'kn), *n.* Something intended to represent another thing. — *Syn.* Sign; note; symbol; badge.

Tōld, *imp. & p. p. of Tell.*

Tōle, *v. t.* To allure by bait.

Tōl'er-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being endured; passable.

Tōl'er-a-bly, *adv.* Moderately well; passably.

Tōl'er-ance, *n.* Act of enduring; toleration.

Tōl'er-ant, *a.* Inclined to tolerate; indulgent.

Tōl'er-āte, *v. t.* To allow by not hindering; to suffer.

Tōl'er-ā-tion, *n.* Act of tolerating; sufferance.

Tōll (1), *n.* A tax for some liberty or privilege; a miller's portion of grain for grinding; sound of a bell rung slowly. — *v. i.* or *t.* To ring with slow and uniform strokes.

Tōll'-bridge, *n.* A bridge where toll is paid for passing.

Tōll'-gāte, *n.* A gate where toll is paid. [takes toll.

Tōll'-gāth'er-er, *n.* One who

Tōll'-house, *n.* A house where toll is taken.

Tōm'a-hawk, *n.* An Indian war-hatchet. — *v. t.* To cut or kill with a tomahawk.

To-mā'to, or **To-mā'to** (*pl.* To-mā'tōeg, -mā'- or -mā'-, 18), *n.* A garden-plant and its fruit.

Tomb (tōm), *n.* A grave; a vault for the dead.

Tōm'boy, *n.* A romping girl.

Tōmb'stone (tōm'stōn), *n.* A stone at a grave. [ume.

Tōme, *n.* A ponderous vol-

To-mōr'rōw, *n.* Day after the present. — *adv.* On the day after this.

Tōm'tit, *n.* The titmouse.

Tōn, *n.* Prevailing fashion.

Tōn (tūn), *n.* Weight of 2000

gross, or 2240 pounds; 40 cubic feet.

Tōne, *n.* Sound or character of a sound; inflection; whine; strength; vigor; spirit. — *v. t.* To utter with a kind of whine; to tune.

Tōngg, *n. pl.* Instrument to handle fire or heated metals, and for other purposes.

Tōngue (tūng), *n.* The organ of taste and speech, or something resembling it; a language; speech.

Tōngue'-tied, *a.* Unable to speak freely.

Tōn'te, *a.* Increasing strength. — *n.* A medicine that increases the strength.

To-night (-nīt), *n.* This very night.

Tōn'nage (tūn'ej), *n.* Amount of tons; duty by the ton.

Tōn'sil, *n.* One of two glands in the throat.

Tōn'sure (-shyr), *n.* Act of shaving the crown of the head; state of being shorn.

Ton-tine (-teen'), *n.* An annuity or survivorship.

Tōb, *adv.* Over; more than enough; also.

Tōbk, *imp. of Tuke.*

Tōol, *n.* An instrument; a hireling. [har sound.

Tōot, *v. t.* To make a pecu-

Tōoth (21), *n.* A small bone attached to the jaw for chewing; a tine or prong. — *v. t.* To indent; to furnish with teeth.

Tōoth'sehe (-šik), *n.* A pain in the teeth.

Tōoth'less, *a.* Wanting teeth.

Tōoth'-pick, *n.* An instrument for cleaning the teeth.

Tōoth'some, *a.* Pleasing to the taste; palatable.

Tōp, *n.* The highest part; platform round the head of the lower mast; a toy. — *v. t.* To tip; to cap; to rise above or aloft; to excel.

Tō'pāz, *n.* A precious stone of a yellowish color.

Tōpe, *v. i.* To drink to excess.

Tōper, *n.* One who drinks to excess; a drunkard; a sot.

Tō'phet, *n.* Hell.

Tōple, *n.* Subject of discourse; a matter treated of.

Tōple-al, *a.* Pertaining to a place; limited; local.

Tōple-al-ly, *adv.* In a topical manner.

Tōp'-knōt (-nōt), *n.* An ornamental bow worn by women on the head.

Tōp'māst, *n.* The mast next above the lower mast.



Tóp'mōst, *a.* Uppermost; highest.

To-pōg'ra-pher, *n.* A writer on topography.

Tōp'o-grāph'ic, } *a.* De-
Tōp'o-grāph'ic-al, } scrip-
tive of a place.

To-pōg'ra-phy, *n.* Minute delineation and description of any place or region.

Tōp'ple, *v. i.* To fall or pitch forward; to tumble down.

Tōrch, *n.* A light made of some combustible substance; a flambeau.

Tōrch-light (-lit), *n.* Light of a torch, or of torches.

Tōre, *imp.* from *Tear*.

Tōr'ment, *n.* Extreme pain.

Tōr'mēnt, *v. t.* To put to extreme pain, or anguish.

Tōr'mēnt'er, } *n.* One who
Tōr'mēnt'or, } torments.

Tōrn, *p. p.* of *Tear*.

Tōr-nā'do, *n.* A violent gust of wind; a hurricane.

Tōr-pē'do, *n.* A fish having electric power; an engine for blowing up ships; a small explosive firework.

Tōr'pid, *a.* Having lost motion or the power of feeling. — **SYN.** Numb; dull; sluggish; inactive.

Tōr'pid'i-ty, } *n.* Numb-
Tōr'pid-ness, } ness; in-
sensitivity; dullness; slug-
gishness; inactivity.

Tōr'por, *n.* Numbness; dullness; sluggishness.

Tōr're-fac'tion, *n.* The act of roasting or scorching.

Tōr're-fy, *v. t.* To parch; to roast; to scorch.

Tōr'rent, *n.* A violent stream. [parched.]

Tōr'rid, *a.* Burning; hot;

Tōr'sion, *n.* Act of twisting; force with which a thing untwists.

Tōrt, *n.* Wrong; injury done.

Tōrt'ious (tōr'shu), *a.* Done by wrong; injurious.

Tōrt'oise

(tōrt'in), *n.*

A reptile

inclosed in

a hard

scaly case.



Tortoise.

Tōrt'u-ōus, *a.* Twisted;

wreathed; winding; de-
fectful.

Tōrt'ure, *n.* Extreme pain; anguish; torment. — *v. t.*

To inflict extreme pain upon; to torment.

Tō'try, *n.* An advocate for royal power; a conservative.

Tō'try-ism, *n.* The principles of Tories.

Tōss, *v. t.* To throw with the hand; to throw upward, or with a jerk. — *v. i.* To roll and tumble; to writhe.

— *n.* Act of tossing.

Tō'tal, *a.* Whole; com-
plete; entire. — *n.* The whole sum or amount.

To-tāl'i-ty, *n.* The whole sum, quantity, or amount.

Tō'tal-ly, *adv.* Wholly; com-
pletely; entirely.

Tō'tter, *v. i.* To vacillate.

Tō'ttle, *v. i.* To tottle.

Tō'uch, *v. t.* To come in con-
tact with; to reach to; to feel; to affect. — *n.* Con-
tact; sense of feeling; feature.

Tō'uch'i-ness, *n.* Peevishness.

Tō'uch'ing, *a.* Adapted to affect the feelings.

Tō'uch'-me-nō't, *a.* A plant.

Tō'uch'-stōne, *n.* A criterion or test.

Tō'uch'-wood, *n.* Decayed wood that easily takes fire.

Tō'uch'y, *a.* Peevish; irri-
table; irascible.

Tō'ugh (tūf), *a.* Flexible but not brittle; firm; strong; stiff; severe; violent.

Tō'ugh'en (tūf'n), *v. t.* To make tough. — *v. i.* To grow tough or tougher.

Tō'ugh'ly (tūf'), *adv.* In a tough manner.

Tō'ugh'ness (tūf'), *n.* Flex-
ibility with firmness of co-
hesion; tenacity.

Tou-pee', *n.* A small wig.

Tour (tōr), *n.* A journey in a circuit; turn of duty. — **SYN.** Circuit; excursion; jaunt; journey.

Tour'ist (tōr'ist), *n.* One who makes a tour.

Tour'na-ment (tūr'), *n.* A mock-fight or martial sport on horseback.

Tōur'ni-quēt (-kēt), *n.* A

surgical bandage which is tightened by a screw.

Touge, *v. t.* To pull and haul.

Tōw, *n.* Coarse and broken part of flax or hemp. — *v. t.*

To draw through the water by a rope.

Tōw'age, *n.* Act of towing; price for towing.

Tō'ward (tō'ard), } *prep.*
Tō'ward (tō'ards), } In the direction of; with respect to; near by.

Tō'ward, *a.* Ready to do or learn; apt; docile; teach-
able; tractable. [learn.]

Tō'ward-ly, *a.* Ready to

Tow'el, *n.* A cloth for wiping the hands, and for other purposes.

Tow'er, *n.* A high edifice; a citadel. — *v. i.* To be lofty; to soar aloft.

Tow'er-ing, *a.* Very high; elevated; soaring.

Tōw'-line, *n.* A rope for tow-
ing a ship, &c.

Town, *n.* A large collection of houses; the inhabitants.

Town'ship, *n.* Territory or district of a town.

Town'sman (21), *n.* One of the same town.

Town'-talk (-tawk), *n.* Com-
mon talk of a place.

Tōx'i-eō'i'o-gy, *n.* The sci-
ence which treats of poisons.

Tōy, *n.* A plaything; a trifle; folly; sport. — *v. t.* To dally; to trifle.

Tōy'ish, *a.* Given to dallying.

Tōy'man (21), *n.* One who deals in toys.

Tōy'-shop, *n.* A shop where toys are sold.

Trāce, *n.* A footprint; a track; a vestige; mark; token; (*pl.*) the straps of a harness for drawing. — *v. t.*

To delineate by marks; to follow by footprints or some other mark. [being traced.]

Trāce'a-ble (11), *a.* Capable of

Trā'cer-y, *n.* Ornamental work in architecture.

Trā'che-ā, *n.* The windpipe.

Trāck (5), *n.* A footstep; path; road, as of a railway. — *v. t.* To follow by traces.

Trāck'less, *a.* Having no

track; untrdden.

són, ór, *dq*, wólf, tōb, tōrk; ūrn, rye, pull; *g*, *g*, soft; *e*, *ē*, hard; *ex*; exist; *u* as *ug*; this.

Træct, *n.* Region of indefinite extent; a short treatise, esp. one on practical religion.

Træct'a-ble, *a.* Easily managed; docile.

Træct'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* State of being manageable.

Træct'a-bly, *adv.* With ready compliance.

Træct'ate, *n.* A treatise.

Træct'ile, *a.* Capable of being drawn out in length.

Træct'il'i-ty, *n.* Capacity of being drawn out in length.

Træct'ion, *n.* Act of drawing.

Træct'ive, *a.* Serving to draw; attracting.

Træde, *n.* Commerce; traffic; business; calling. — *v. i.* To buy or sell; to traffic; to deal. [trade.]

Træd'er, *n.* One engaged in Tradesman (21), *n.* A shopkeeper.

Træde'-wind, *n.* A periodical wind in or near the torrid zone.

Træ-dition (-dish'un), *n.* Delivery; oral account transmitted from father to son.

Træ-dition-al { (-dish'-

Træ-dition-a-ry } un-), *a.* Delivered or communicated by tradition.

Træ-dition-al-ly (-dish'un-), *adv.* By tradition.

Træ-duce', *v. t.* To defame; to slander; to vilify.

Træ-dū'ger, *n.* One who traduces; a calumniator.

Træff'ic, *n.* Dealing for purposes of any kind. — **SYN.** Commerce; trade; barter. — *v. i.* (6) To buy and sell; to barter; to trade.

Træff'ick-er (6), *n.* A trader.

Træ-g'e'di-an, *n.* An actor or a writer of tragedies.

Træ-g'e-dy, *n.* A dramatic poem representing some action having a fatal issue.

Træ-g'ie, *a.* Relating to Træ-g'ie-al, } tragedy; fatal; calamitous; mournful.

Træ-g'ie-al-ly, *adv.* With a fatal event; mournfully.

Træ-g'i côm'e-dy, *n.* A composition partaking of the nature both of tragedy and comedy.

Træll, *v. t. or i.* To draw along the ground. — *n.* Scent left on the ground; a track; any thing drawn.

Trælln, *v. t.* To draw along; to trail; to allure; to exercise; to discipline; to educate, or bring up. — *n.* Something drawn along; trail; tail; retinue; procession; line, as of cars; series; process.

Træll'n'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being trained.

Træll'n'-båndg, *n. pl.* Militia.

Træll'n'-oil, *n.* Oil obtained from the blubber or fat of whales by boiling.

Trælpse, *v. i.* To walk stultishly or carelessly.

Trælt, *n.* A stroke; a marked feature or peculiarity.

Trælt'or, *n.* One who violates his allegiance or his trust; one guilty of treason.

Trælt'or-ous, *a.* Treacherous; guilty of treason; faithless; disloyal.

Trælt'ress, *n.* A female traitor. [cast through]

Træ-j'ect', *v. t.* To throw or Tra-j'ec't'ion, *n.* A throwing or casting through or across.

Træ-j'ect'o-ry, *n.* A curve which a moving body describes in space.

Træm, *n.* A coal-wagon, or one of the rails on which it runs.

Træm'mel, *n.* A shackle; a hook. — *v. t.* (8) To catch; to shackle; to confine; to hamper.

Træ-môn'tane, or **Træm'on-tāne**, *a.* Lying or being beyond the mountain; foreign; barbarous.

Træmp, *v. t. or i.* To tread; to travel. — *n.* A foot-traveler; a tramp.

Træmp'er, *n.* One who tramps; a vagrant. [foot.]

Træm'ple, *v. t.* To tread under Trance, *n.* A state of insensibility; catalepsy; ecstasy.

Træn'quil (trænk'wil), *a.* Quiet; calm; peaceful; undisturbed.

Træn'quil-ize { (7), *v. t.* To Træn'quil-lize } quiet; to render calm; to allay.

Træn-qui'lli-ty (7), *n.* Quietness; a calm state.

Træn'quill-ly, *adv.* Peacefully; quietly; calmly.

Træn-s'et', *v. t.* To do; to perform; to conduct.

Træn-s'et'ion, *n.* Performance; management; act or affair. [transact.]

Træn-s'et/or, *n.* One who Træn-s'al'pine, *a.* Being beyond the Alps in regard to Rome.

Træn-s'at-lānt'ic, *a.* Being beyond, or on the other side of, the Atlantic.

Træn-s'cend', *v. t.* To go beyond; to surpass; to exceed; to outdo; to excel.

Træn-s'cend'ence, *n.* State of being transcendent; supereminence.

Træn-s'cend'ent, *a.* Surpassing; pre-eminent.

Træn'scend'ent'al, *a.* Supereminent; surpassing others; vague and illusive.

Træn-s'cend'ent-ly, *adv.* Supereminently; most excellently.

Træn-scribe', *v. t.* To copy; to write over again, or in the same words.

Træn-scrib'er, *n.* One who transcribes or copies.

Træn'script, *n.* A copy from an original.

Træn-scription, *n.* Act of transcribing, or copying.

Træn'sept, *n.* Part of a church at right angles to the body.

Træn-s'fer', *v. t.* To convey from one place or person to another; to sell; to alienate.

Træn'sfer, *n.* Conveyance to another; removal.

Træn-s'fer'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being transferred.

Træn'sfer-ence, } *n.* Act of Træn'sfer-ence, } transferring; transfer.

Træn-s'fer-ri-ble, *a.* Capable of being transferred.

Træn-s'fig-u-rā'tion, *n.* A change of form or appearance.

Træn-s'fig-ure, *v. t.* To change the outward form or appearance of. [through.]

Træn-s'fix', *v. t.* To pierce

form', *v. t.* To change form or appearance of; metamorphose.

for-mā'tion, *n.* Metamorphosis; change of form. **fūge'**, *v. t.* To pour 'one into another.

fūgion, *n.* Act of going from one vessel into another.

grēss', *v. t.* To overstep as a rule; to break; late. — *v. i.* To sin.

grēss'ion (-grēsh'un), *n.* Violation of a law; sin. **grēss'or**, *n.* One who greases, or breaks a dinner.

lent (-shent), *a.* Passableness; not stationary. **lent-ly**, *adv.* For a time.

lt, *n.* A passing, as of through a country, a planet over the sun's a line of passage.

'tion (-sh'un or un), *n.* Passage from place or state to another; change.

'tion-al (-sh'un- or un-), *a.* Involving, or long transition.

i-tive, *a.* Expressing passing from an agent object.

i-to-ry, *a.* Continuous at a short time; fleet-transient.

lā't-a-ble, *a.* Capable of translated.

lā'te', *v. t.* To render into another age; to interpret; to in other words.

lā'tion, *n.* Act of eating; that which is ated; a version.

lā'tor, *n.* One who ates.

lū'gent, *a.* Transmitting rays of light, but not parent.

ma-bine' (-reen'), *a.* beyond the sea.

mi-grant, *a.* Migrating.

mi-grāte, *v. i.* To move from one country or to another; to migrate.

Trāns-mi-grā'tion, *n.* A passing from one country or body to another.

Trans-mis'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being transmitted.

Trans-mis'sion (-mish'un), *n.* Act of transmitting; state of being transmitted.

Trans-mis'sive, *a.* Capable of being transmitted.

Trans-mit', *v. t.* To send from one person or place to another. [*tion*]

Trans-mit'tal, *n.* Transmittal.

Trans-mū't-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being transmuted.

Trāns'mu-tā'tion, *n.* Change into another substance, nature, or form.

Trans-mū'te', *v. t.* To change into another substance, nature, or form; to transform.

Trān'som, *n.* A cross-beam; a lintel.

Trans-pār'en-cy, *n.* Quality of being transparent.

Trans-pār'ent, *a.* Transmitting rays of light, so that bodies can be distinctly seen; clear. [*through*]

Trans-piē're, *v. t.* To pierce.

Trān'spi-rā'tion, *n.* Act of passing through pores.

Trans-spī're', *v. t.* or *i.* To emit in vapor; to become publicly known.

Trans-plānt', *v. t.* To remove and plant in another place.

Trāns-plan-tā'tion, *n.* Act of planting in another place.

Trans-plānt'er, *n.* One who transplants.

Trāns'pōrt, *n.* A ship for transportation; passion; ecstasy; rapture.

Trans-pōrt', *v. t.* To convey; to remove; to carry into banishment; to ravish with pleasure.

Trans-pōrt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being transported.

Trāns'pōr-tā'tion, *n.* Act of transporting; banishment. [*transposing*]

Trans-pōg'al, *n.* Act of Trans-pōg'e', *v. t.* To put each in place of the other.

Trāns'po-si'tion (-sh'un), *n.* Mutual change of places.

Trans-ship', *v. t.* To transfer from one ship or conveyance to another.

fer from one ship or conveyance to another.

Trān'sub-stān'ti-ā'tion (-sh'i-ā'-), *n.* A supposed change of the bread and wine, in the eucharist, into the real body and blood of Christ.

Tran-sūde', *v. i.* To pass out through the pores, as sweat.

Trans-vēr'sal, *a.* Running or lying across.

Trāns'verse, *n.* The longer axis of an ellipse.

Trans-ver'se', *a.* Lying in a cross direction.

Trans-ver'se'ly, *adv.* In a cross direction.

Trāp, *n.* A contrivance for catching animals; a snare; a heavy igneous rock. — *v. t.* or *i.* To catch in a trap; to ensnare.

Tra-pān', *v. t.* To trap; to ensnare. — *n.* A snare.

Trāp'-dōor, *n.* A door in a floor or roof.

Tra-pē'zi-um, *n.* A plane figure contained under four right lines, of which no two Trapezium. are parallel.

Trāp'e-zoid, *n.* A plane, four-sided figure, having two of the op-Trapezoid. posite sides parallel to each other. [*ments*]

Trāp'pings, *n. pl.* Ornaments.

Trāsh, *n.* Any waste or worthless matter.

Trāsh'y, *a.* Waste; worthless.

Trāv'all, *v. i.* To toil; to suffer the pains of childbirth. — *n.* Toil; labor in childbirth.

Trāv'el (8), *v. i.* To make a journey or voyage; to go to pass. — *n.* A journey or voyage. [*travels*]

Trāv'el-er (8), *n.* One who Trāvers-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being traversed.

Trāv'erse, *a.* Lying across. — *v. t.* To cross; to deny. — *n.* A barrier or obstruction; a denial.

Trāv'es-ty, *n.* A parody. — *v. t.* To translate so as to turn to ridicule; to parody.



Trāy, *n.* A waiter or salver; a small trough.

Trēach'er-ōs, *a.* Faithless; false; perfidious. [*leashy*.]

Trēach'er-ōs-ly, *adv.* Faith-

Trēach'er-y, *n.* Violation of

faith; perfidy.

Trēa'ele, *n.* A thick stup

produced in refining sugar;

molasses.

Trēad, *v. i.* [*imp. TROD; p. p. TROD, TRODDEN.*] To

step; to set the foot; to

walk on; to trample. — *n.*

Manner of stepping.

Trēad'le, *n.* The part of

Trēd'dle, a loom, &c.,

which is moved by the foot.

Trēad'-mill, *n.* A mill worked

by persons treading on a

wide horizontal wheel.

Trēa'gon, *n.* Violation of

allegiance; disloyalty.

Trēa'gon-a-ble, *a.* Partak-

ing of treason; traitorous.

Trēag'ūre (trēzh'ūr), *n.*

Wealth accumulated; great

abundance; that which is

highly valued. — *v. i.* To

lay up; to hoard.

Trēag'ūr-er, *n.* An officer

who has charge of a treas-

ury or of treasure.

Trēag'ūr-y (trēzh'ūr-), *n.*

A place where public money

is kept; financial depart-

ment of a government.

Trēat, *v. i. or i.* To handle;

to use; to manage; to ne-

gotiate; to entertain. — *n.*

Entertainment given.

Trēat'ise (18), *n.* A written

discourse; a dissertation.

Trēat'ment, *n.* Manner of

treating; usage; manage-

ment.

Trēa'ty (19), *n.* A formal

agreement between two or

more independent states or

sovereigns. — *SYN.* Nego-

tiation; compact.

Trēb'le, *a.* Threefold; triple.

— *v. i. or i.* To make or

become threefold. — *n.* The

highest part in music; so-

prano.

Trēb'ly, *adv.* In a threefold

number or quantity.

Tree (18), *n.* The largest of

the vegetable kind; a per-

ennial plant consisting of a


trunk, roots, and branches.

Tree'nāil (*commonly from*

trūn'nel), *n.* A long wooden

pin to fasten the planks of a

ship.

Trē'foil, *n.* A  three-lobed

plant of many species; an

architectural ornament of

three cusps in a circle.

Trēil'lage, *n.* Railwork to

support trees, &c.

Trēl'lis, *n.* A frame of cross-

barred work, or lattice-work,

used for various purposes.

Trēm'ble, *v. i.* To shake or

quake; to quiver; to shud-

der; to quaver.

Tre-mēn'dōs, *a.* Terrible;

awful; frightful.

Tre-mēn'dōs'ly, *adv.* In

a manner to awaken terror.

Trēm'or, or **Trēm'or**, *n.* An

involuntary trembling.

Trēm'u-lōs, *a.* Trembling;

shaking; quivering.

Trēnch, *v. i.* To cut or dig,

as a ditch. — *v. t.* To en-

croach. — *n.* A ditch; a fosse.

Trēn'chant, *a.* Cutting;

sharp; severe; unsparring.

Trēnch'er, *n.* One who digs

a trench; a wooden plate.

Trēnch'er-man (21), *n.* A

great eater; a gourmandizer.

Trēnd, *v. i.* To run; to tend.

Tre-pān', *n.* A cylindrical

saw for perforating the

skull. — *v. i.* To cut with a

trepan, as the skull.

Tre-phine', or **Tre-phine'**,

n. A circular or cylindrical

saw for trepanning.

Trēp'i-dā'tion, *n.* A trem-

bling; a state of terror.

Trēs'pass, *v. i.* To intrude;

to transgress; to offend. —

n. Violation of another's

rights; transgression.

Trēs'pass-er, *n.* One who

trespasses; a sinner.

Trēs's, *n.* A braid, knot, or

curl of hair; a ringlet.

Trēs'tle (trēs'l), *n.* A frame

to support any thing.

Trēt, *n.* An allowance for

waste, after tare is deducted.

Trēv'et, *n.* A three-legged

stool. [*or dice.*]

Trēy, *n.* The three at cards

Tri'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being

tried.

Tri'ad, *n.* A union of three;

three things united.

Tri'al, *n.* Act of trying; exam-

ination; experiment; test.

Tri'an-gle, *n.* A figure of

three angles and three sides.



Triangles.

1, equilateral triangle; 2, isosceles

triangle; 3, right-angled triangle;

4, scalene triangle. 1, 2, and 3

are also acute-angled triangles.

Tri'ān-gu-lar, *a.* Having

three angles.

Tribe, *n.* A family or race;

a class or division.

Trib'let, *n.* A tool for making

rings. [*fictive.*]

Trib'u-tā'tion, *n.* A great af-

Tri-bū'nal, *n.* A court of

justice.

Trib'ūne, *n.* An ancient Ro-

man magistrate; a kind of

pulpit.

Trib'u-tar-y, *a.* Subject to

tribute; paying tribute;

contributing. — *n.* One who

pays tribute.

Trib'ūte, *n.* A periodical tax

paid as an acknowledgment

of submission. [*instant.*]

Trice, *n.* A short time; an

instant.

Trick, *n.* An artifice for the

purpose of deception. —

SYN. Stratagem; wile; im-

posture; cheat; fraud; juggle.

— *v. t.* To cheat; to

deceive; to decorate.

Trick'er-y, *n.* Artifice;

knavery; dressing up.

Trick'ish, *a.* Knowingly ar-

ful.

Triek'le, *v. i.* To flow in

small, slow drops. [*cheat.*]

Triek'ter, *n.* A deceiver; a

trickster.

Tri'col-ored, *a.* Composed

of three colors.

Tri-cū'pid, *a.* Having three

cusps, or points.

Tri'dent, *n.* A scepter

with three prongs.

Tri-dēnt'ate, *a.* Hav-

ing three prongs.

Tri-ēn'ni-al, *a.* Happ-

ening every third

year; lasting three Tri-

years. [*dent.*]

Tri-én-ni-al-ly, *adv.* Once in three years.
Tri'er, *n.* One who tries.
Tri'fid, *a.* Divided into three parts.
Tri'fle, *n.* A thing of little value or importance. — *v. t.* To act or talk with levity.
Tri'flier, *n.* One who trifles.
Tri'fing, *a.* Of little value or importance; trivial. — *n.* Employment in things of no importance.
Tri'fing-ly, *adv.* Without importance; with levity.
Tri-fó-li-ate, *a.* Having three leaves. [*form* or *shape*.]
Tri'fórm, *a.* Having a triple *Trif* (*T*). — *v. t.* To stop or fasten, as a wheel.
Tri'gger, *n.* Catch of a wheel, gun, or pistol.
Tri'glyph, *n.* An ornament in the frieze of Doric columns.
Tri'g'o-nal, *a.* Triangular.
Tri'g'o-no-mé'tric-al, *a.* Pertaining to trigonometry.
Tri'g'o-nóm'e't-ry, *n.* Art of measuring triangles.
Tri'gráph, *n.* Three letters used to express one sound.
Tri-hé'dral, *a.* Having three equal sides or faces.
Tri-hé'dron, *n.* A figure having three equal sides.
Tri-lát'er-al, *a.* Having three sides. [*three* letters].
Tri-lit'er-al, *a.* Consisting of *Trill* (*l*). — *n.* A shake or quaver of the voice in singing. — *v. t.* To quaver or shake; to flow in drops.
Trill'ion (trí'l'yún), *n.* In *Eng.*, a million raised to the third power; in *Amer.*, a thousand billions.
Trim, *a.* Nice; neat; compact; tight. — *v. t.* or *i.* To make trim; to dress; to prune; to balance, as a vessel. — *v. i.* To fluctuate intentionally between parties. — *n.* Dress; condition.
Trim'mer, *n.* One who trims; a time-server.
Trim'ming, *n.* Ornamental appendages, as of a garment.
Trim'ness, *n.* Neatness; snugness.
Tri'nal, *a.* Threefold.
Trine, *a.* Threefold. — *n.*

Distance of 120 degrees between planets.
Tri'ní-tá-ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Trinity. — *n.* One who believes in the Trinity.
Tri'ní-ty, *n.* The union of three persons (Father, Son, and Holy Spirit) in one Godhead.
Trink'et, *n.* A small ornament, as a jewel or ring.
Tri-nó-mi-al, *a.* A quantity consisting of three terms.
Tri'o, or **Tri'o** (18), *n.* A piece of music for three performers; three together.
Trip, *v. i.* To step lightly and quickly; to stumble; to err. — *v. t.* To cause to trip; to supplant. — *n.* Excursion; stumble; error.
Trip'ar-tite, or **Tri-párt'ite**, *a.* Divided into three parts.
Tripe, *n.* The large stomach of the ox, cow, &c., prepared for food. [*feet*.]
Trip'e-dal, *a.* Having three
Tri-pér'son-al, *a.* Consisting of three persons.
Tri-pét'al-ous, *a.* Having three petals.
Trip'hám'mer, *n.* A heavy hammer moved by projecting teeth on a revolving shaft.
Triph'thong (tríf-, or *trip'*), *n.* A union of three vowels in a syllable, as *teu* in *adieu*.
Triph-thón'gal (tríf- or *trip'*), *a.* Pertaining to a triphthong.
Trip'le (trip'l), *a.* Treble; threefold. — *v. t.* To make threefold; to treble.
Trip'let, *n.* Three verses that rhyme; three of a kind.
Trip'li-cate, *a.* Threefold.
Trip'li-cá'tion, *n.* Act of making threefold.
Tri-pli'c'i-ty, *n.* State of being threefold.
Tri'pod, *n.* A stool with three feet.
Tri-séct', *v. t.* To cut into three equal parts.
Tri-sé'ction, *n.* A division into three equal parts.
Tri'syl-láb'ic, *a.* Consisting of three syllables.
Tri-syl-la-ble, *n.* A word composed of three syllables.

Trite, *n.* Worn out; stale; hackneyed; common.
Trite'ly, *adv.* In a trite or hackneyed manner.
Trite'ness, *n.* State of being trite. [*three* Gods].
Tri'the-ism, *n.* A belief in Tri'the-ist, *n.* One who believes in three Gods.
Tri'the-ist'ic, *a.* Pertaining to tritheism.
Tri'tu-ra-ble, *a.* Capable of being triturated, or ground to a fine powder.
Tri'tu-rá'te, *v. t.* To reduce to a fine powder by pounding or grinding; to grind; to pound. [*uting*.]
Tri'tu-rá'tion, *n.* Act of triturating.
Tri'umph, *n.* Pomp or joy for victory or success; victory. — *v. t.* To rejoice at success; to obtain victory; to prevail.
Tri-úmp'h'al, } *a.* Celebrat-
Tri-úmp'h'ant, } ing victory.
Tri-úmp'h'ant-ly, *adv.* With triumph.
Tri-úmp'vir, *n.* One of three men united in office.
Tri-úni't-ate, *n.* Government by three men.
Tri'úne, *a.* Being three in one.
Tri-úni-ty, *n.* State of being triune. [*stool* or *table*.]
Tri'v'et, *n.* A three-legged
Tri'v'al, *a.* Trifling; light; worthless; inconsiderable.
Tró'ear, *n.* An instrument to tap tropical persons.
Tród, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Tread*.
Tród'den, *p. p.* of *Tread*.
Tróll, *v. t.* To roll; to turn; to utter volubly; to entice. — *v. i.* To fish by drawing the bait through the water.
Tró'lop, *n.* A slattern.
Trom-bóne, *n.* A deep-toned brass instrument of the trumpet kind.
Trómp, *n.* A blowing machine used in furnaces.
Tróop, *n.* A company, esp. of soldiers; an army. — *v. i.* To march in a body.
Tróop'er, *n.* A horse-soldier.
Trópe, *n.* Use of a word in a figurative sense. [*trophies*.]
Tróph'ed, *a.* Adorned with trophy (19), *n.* A memorial of victory in battle.

són, ór, dǒ, wǒlf, tǒb, tǒbk; árn, rye, pull; ǒ, ǒ, soft; ǒ, ǒ, hard; aǒ; exist; ǒ as ng; this.

Trop'ic, *n.* The line that bounds the sun's greatest declination from the equator, north or south.

Trop'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or being within, the tropics; figurative; metaphorical.

Trop'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a tropical manner.

Trôt, *v. i.* To move in a trot. — *n.* A peculiar pace of a horse, faster than a walk.

Trôth, *n.* Truth; veracity; faith; fidelity.

Trôt'ter, *n.* A beast that trots; foot, as of a sheep.

Troub'le, *v. t.* To disturb; to annoy. — *n.* Disturbance; annoyance.

Troub'le-sôme, *a.* Giving trouble. — *SYN.* Harassing; annoying; wearisome; vexatious.

Troub'loûs, *a.* Full of dis-
trough (trawf), *n.* A long
hollow vessel or receptacle.

Trounce, *v. t.* To beat or
punish severely.

Trow'gers, *n. pl.* Loose
Trow'gers, } pantaloons.

Trous-seau' (trô-sô'), *n.*
The outfit or lighter equip-
ments of a bride.

Trout (24), *n.* A fresh-water
fish of the salmon kind,
esteemed most delicate food.

Trô'ver, *n.* An action for
goods found and not deliv-
ered to the owner on de-
mand.

Trow, *v. i.* To suppose or
think; to believe.

Trow'el, *n.* A tool for laying
bricks and stones in mortar.

Troy'-weight (-wät), *n.* A
weight of 12 oz. to the
pound, for weighing gold,
silver, &c.

Tru'ant, *a.* Idle; wandering
from school. — *n.* An idler;
a boy who absents himself
from school without leave.

Truce, *n.* A temporary ces-
sation of hostilities for ne-
gotiation; brief quiet.

Trück, *v. t. or i.* To barter.
— *n.* Exchange of goods;
barter; a low cart; a small
solid wheel.

Trück'age, *n.* Practice of
Trück'le, *n.* A small wheel.

— *v. i.* To yield obsequi-
ously.

Trück'le-bêd, *n.* A low bed
that runs on little wheels.

Trück'man (21), *n.* One who
conveys goods on a truck.

Try'-eu-lenge, *n.* Savage fer-
ocity or cruelty.

Try'-eu-lent, *a.* Fierce;
cruel; of savage aspect.

Trûdge, *v. i.* To go on foot;
to jog along heavily.

True, *a.* Conformable to fact
or a pattern; exact; right;
genuine; real; faithful;
honest.

True'-heart'ed, *a.* Honest;
True'f'le (try'fl), *n.* A kind
of subterranean mushroom.

True'f'ism (11), *n.* An un-
doubted or self-evident
truth.

Trüll, *n.* A low, lewd woman.

Try'ly (10), *adv.* Certainly;
really; exactly.

Trûmp, *n.* A winning card;
a trumpet. — *v. t. or i.* To
win with a trump; to de-
vise; to fabricate.

Trûmp'er-y, *n.* Empty talk;
trifles; rubbish.

Trûmp'et, *n.* A wind-instru-
ment of music. — *v. t.* To
publish, by sound of trump-
et; to proclaim.

Trûmp'et-er, *n.* One who
sounds a trumpet.

Trûn'-eâte, *v. t.* To cut off;
to lop.

Trûn'-eât-ed, *a.* Cut or lopped
off short.

Trun'-cât'ion, *n.* Act of trun-
cating.

Trûn'-cheon (trûn'shun), *n.*
A short staff; a club.

Trûn'dle, *v. i.* To roll as on
little wheels, or as a hoop.
— *n.* A little wheel.

Trûn'dle-bêd, *n.* A low bed
moved on little wheels.

Trûnk, *n.* Stem or body of
a tree; body of an animal;
the proboscis of an ele-
phant; a box or chest for
containing clothes, &c.

Trûn'nion (trûn'yun), *n.* A
knob on each side of a can-
non, to support it.

Trûss (2), *n.* A bundle, as of
hay; a bandage for rup-
tures. — *v. t.* To pack or
bind close; to skewer.

Trust, *n.* Confidence; faith;
credit given. — *v. t.* To rely
on; to believe; to sell on
credit to. — *v. i.* To be con-
fident; to confide.

Trust-ee' (18), *n.* One to
whom property is legally
committed in trust.

Trûst'i-ly, *adv.* In a trusty
manner; faithfully; hon-
estly.

Trûst'i-ness, *n.* Fidelity;
trustworthiness.

Trûst'y, *a.* Worthy of trust.

Truth, *n.* Conformity to re-
ality or fact; fidelity; ve-
racity; honesty; an estab-
lished principle.

Truth'ful, *a.* Full of truth;
veracious; trustworthy.

Try, *v. t. or i.* To attempt;
to endeavor; to test.

T. b., *n.* An open wooden
vessel, used for various pur-
poses.

Tûbe, *n.* A long hollow cylin-
der.

Tûber, *n.* A fleshy rounded
stem or root.

Tûber-ele, *n.* A small swell-
ing; a pimple.

Tu-bér'-eu-lar, *a.* Full of
Tu-bér'-eu-lous, *a.* tubercles.

Tûbe'rôge, or **Tûber'-ôge**, *n.*
A flowering plant with a
tuberous root.

Tûber'-ous, *a.* Full of knots
or tubers.

Tû'bu-lar, *a.* Resembling, or
consisting of, a pipe.

Tû'bu-loûs, *a.* Hollow, like
a tube or pipe.

Tûck, *n.* A fold in a dress. —
v. t. To thrust in or to-
gether; to fold under.

Tûck'er, *n.* A small thin
piece of the dress for cover-
ing the breast.

Tûeg'day (tûs'dy), *n.* Third
day of the week.

Tûff (1), *a.* A soft, friable,
volcanic sand-rock.

Tûft, *n.* A bunch of grass,
hair, &c. — *v. t.* To adorn
with tufts.

Tûft'ed, *a.* Growing in tufts.

Tûft'y, *a.* Abounding with,
or growing in, tufts.

Tûg, *v. i.* To pull with great
effort. — *n.* A pulling with
great effort; trace of a har-
ness; a steam tow-bent.

Tu-i'tion (-ish'un), *n.* Guard-

ship; instruction; price structure.

stap, *n.* A plant and flower.

ste, *v. t.* To roll about own. — *v. t.* To turn or throw about care;

to disturb; to run — *n.* A tumbling or roller; a fall

steler, *n.* One who, or which, tumbles; a kind sinking glass.

strel, *n.* A ducking; a cart; a military

st; a kind of basket.

st-fac-tion, *n.* A swell-tumor.

st-fy, *v.* To swell.

st-d, *a.* Swelled; distend-pompous. [swelling.

st-r (83), *n.* A morbid

st-lar, *a.* Consisting

st-lous, *i* in a heap.

st-lt, *n.* Wild commo-; uproar. (ly.

st-lt-u-a-ry, *a.* Disorder-

st-lt-u-ous, *a.* Full of

st-lt; conducted with tu-; — *SYN.* Disorderly;

st-lt; noisy; lawless.

st-lt, *n.* A large cask; a

st-lt for liquids of four

st-lt heads. See *Ton*. — *v. t.*

st-lt in a cask.

st-lt, *a.* Capable of be-

st-lt out in tune.

st-lt, *n.* A series of musical

st-lt; order; harmony. —

st-lt To put in a proper

st-lt or other state.

st-lt, *a.* Harmonious.

st-lt, *n.* A Roman and East-

st-lt garment, worn by

st-lt; a membrane; seg-

st-lt ment.

st-lt, *n.* A natural cov-

st-lt; a long ecclesiastical

st-lt, *n.* A pipe for pour-

st-lt ing into vessels; a

st-lt; an artificial under-

st-lt passage for railroads,

st-lt, *v. t.* (8) To form like,

st-lt, *v. t.* To form like,

st-lt, *v. t.* To form like,

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st-lt, *v. t.* To form like,

st-lt, *v. t.* To form like,

to wrap closely round; to wind. — *n.* Strong twisted thread; a twist.
Twinge, *v. i.* To feel a short, sharp pain. — *n.* A quick, darting pain.
Twink'le, *v. i.* To blink; to wink; to sparkle. — *n.* A wink; time of a wink.
Twink'ling, *n.* A wink; a sparkling; an instant.
Twirl, *v. i.* To move or whirl round rapidly. — *n.* A rapid whirling or turning.
Twist, *v. i.* To wind, as one thread round another; to conolve. — *n.* A contortion; a thread or cord made by twisting.
Twit, *v. i.* To reproach; to taunt; to upbraid.
Twitch, *v. i.* To pull suddenly. — *n.* A pull with a jerk.
Twitter (7), *v. i.* To make a small, intermitted noise, as a swallow. — *n.* A small tremulous noise.
Two (tū), *a.* One and one.
Two'-edged (tū'), *a.* Having an edge on both sides.
Two'fold (tū'), *a.* Two of the kind; double.
Tym'bal, *n.* A kettle-drum.
Tym'pan, *n.* A frame for

holding sheets of paper for printing.
Tym'pa-num, *n.* Drum of **Type**, *n.* A mark; an emblem; a figure; a sign; a symbol; a letter or other character for printing from. — *The types which compose an ordinary book-font consist of Roman CAPITALS, SMALL CAPITALS, and lower-case letters, and Italic CAPITALS and lower-case letters. Besides the ordinary Roman and Italic, the most important varieties of face are*

Old English, or Black Letter.

German Text, Full-face, Antique, Script.

Old Style, GOTHIC.

Ty'phoid, *a.* Resembling typhus fever. — *n.* A fever resembling typhus.
Ty'phoon', *n.* A violent tornado in the Chinese seas.
Ty'phus, *n.* A fever characterized by great prostration and cerebral disturbance.

Ty'p'e-al, *a.* Embellished; figurative.
Ty'p'e-al-ly, *adv.* In a typical or figurative manner.
Ty'p'i-fy, *v. t.* To represent by a type, or emblem.
Ty-pô-graph-er (tî- or tî-), *n.* A printer.
Ty-pô-graph'ic-al, or **Ty-pô-graph'ic-al**, *a.* Relating to type or to printing.
Ty-pô-graphy (tî- or tî-), *n.* Art of printing.
Ty-ran'nie, *s.* Imperi-
Ty-ran'nic-al, *s.* ones; despotic; cruel.
Ty-ran'nic-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a tyrant.
Ty-ran'ni-ci-de, *n.* The killing, or the killing, of a tyrant. [a tyrant]
Ty-ran-nise, *v. t.* To act as
Ty-ran-nos, *a.* Cruel; arbitrary; despotic; unjustly severe; tyrannical.
Ty-ran-ny, *n.* Arbitrary exercise of power; despotism.
Ty-rant, *n.* An arbitrary ruler; a cruel master; an oppressor.
Tyro, *n.* (*pl.* Ty-rôg) A beginner; a novice.
Tyär (säur), *n.* See *Czer*.

U.

U (yoo). The fifth vowel in English. It has a close affinity to the consonant *c*, and these two letters were formerly confounded in writing and printing.
U-biq'ui-ta-ry (-bîk'wî-), *a.* Existing every where.
U-biq'ui-ty, *n.* Existence every where.
Ü'd'der, *n.* The bag with the teats of a cow, &c.
Üg'li-ness (18), *n.* Deformity; moral depravity; ill-nature.
Üg'ly, *a.* Not handsome; deformed; ill-natured.
Ül'ger, *n.* A sore that discharges pus.
Ül'ger-äte, *v. i.* To become ulcerous; to turn to an ulcer.

Ül'ger-ä'tion, *n.* Act of ulcerating.
Ül'ger-öts, *a.* Afflicted with ulcers; discharging purulent or other matters.
Ü'l'age, *n.* What a cask wants of being full.
Ü'l-tê-rî-or, *a.* Lying beyond; further; more remote.
Ü'ti-mate, *a.* Final; furthest.
Ü'ti-mate-ly, *adv.* Finally; at last; in the end.
Ü'ti-mä'tum, *n.* Final proposition; last offer.
Ü'l'tra, *a.* Radical; extreme.
Ü'l'tra-ma-rine' (-ma-reen'), *n.* A beautiful blue pigment.
Ü'l'tra-môn'tane, *a.* Being beyond the mountains or the Alps.

Ü'l'tra-mün'dane, *a.* Being beyond the world.
Üm'bel, *a.* A collection of small flowers in a head.
Üm'bel-lif-er-öts, *a.* Bearing umbels.
Üm'ber, *s.* A brownish ore of iron, used as a pigment.
Üm-bil'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to the navel. [*der.*]
Üm'bleg, *n.* Entrails of a **Üm'brage**, *n.* A shade; resentment; offense; affront.
Üm-brä'geotis, *a.* Shad'.
Üm-brél'l'a (18), *n.* A porta-



ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ê, i, ô, ü, y, short; cäre, cür, äsk, all, what; öre, vell, tärn; pigne, fime;

ble screen from the sun or
rain.

Ūm'pi-*rage*, *n.* The decision of an umpire; arbitrament; authority of an umpire.

Um'pîre, n. A third person to whose sole decision a controversy or question between parties is referred.

Un. A negative prefix, which may be attached as will to almost any Eng. adjective or participle used adjectively, while it is also attached to less numerous classes of nouns and verbs. As the former class of words is unlimited in extent, and such compounds may be formed by any writer or speaker from almost all the adjectives and participles in the language, very many of them will be omitted from this Dictionary, more especially such as are negations of the simple word, and are readily explained by prefixing a *not* to the letter; also, derivatives of these words in *ly*- and *ness*. A pretty full list of these words is subjoined.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Un-able, *a.* Not having ability or power: impotent.

Ūn/ae-çépt/a-ble, *a.* Not acceptable: disagreeable.

Un'ac-count'a-ble, *a.* Not to be accounted for; inexplicable. [acquainted.

Ūn'ae-quāint'ed, a. Not
Ūn'ad-vīs'a-ble, a. Not ad-

Un/ad-viſ-a-ble, *a.* Not ad-
visable; inexpedient.
Un/af-fect'ed *a.* Not af-

Unaltered, *a.* Not affected or moved; not artificial: simple: natural.

Un'al-loyed', a. Not alloyed;

Un-al'ter-a-ble, *a.* Not to be altered; changeless.

Un-al'ter-a-bly, *adv.* Un-
changeably.

Un-ā'mi-a-ble, *a.* Not ami-

able; repelling affection;
ill-natured.

U'na-nīm'i-ty, n. Agreement
in opinion or determination.

Ū-nān'i-mōūs, *a.* Being of
one mind; harmonious;

formed with the agreement
of all.

Ū-nân'i-moūs-ly, *adv.* With entire agreement.

Un-ān'swer-a-ble (-ān'ser-a-
bl), *a.* Not answerable; not
to be refuted.

Un-apt', *a.* Not apt or ready ;
dull : stupid.

Ūn'as-sūm'ing, *a.* Not assuming: humble: modest.

Ūn/a-vāil'ing, a. Of no avail: ineffectual: useless.

Un/a-void'a-ble, a. Not to be shunned: necessary:

inevitable.
 ȩn/a-void/a-bly *adv* In-

Un'a-vold'a-bly, *adv.* Inevitably; necessarily.
Un'a-wá-ne', *a.* Without

Un/a-ware', *a.* Without thought; inattentive; giving no heed.

Ūn'a-wāres', *adv.* Suddenly; unexpectedly.

Un-bär', *v. t.* To remove a bar

Un'be-com'ing, a. Not be-

coming; improper; unsuitable; indecorous.

Un'be-liéf', *n.* Incredulity;
skepticism; infidelity.

Un'be-liěv'er, n. An infidel; a skeptic.

Ūn/bē-liēv'ing, *a.* Incredulous; skeptical; infidel.

Un-bend', *v. t.* To relax or

són, ôr, dơ, wolf, tồ, tồk: firm, rue, pull: c, g, soft: e, ê, hard: as; exist; p as ng; this.

Títter, *v. i.* To laugh with the tongue against the upper teeth, or with restraint.
Títter, *n.* A restrained tittering; laugh.
Tít'tle, *n.* A minute part; a point; a dot; a jot.
Tít'tle-tát'tle, *n.* Idle, trifling talk; an idle talker.
Tít'u-lar, *a.* Existing in name only; nominal.
Tít'u-lar-ly, *adv.* Nominally.
Tít'u-la-ry, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, a title; nominal.
To, *prep.* Indicating approach and arrival, or motion, course, or tendency. [reptile.
Tóad, *n.* A small well-known toadstool, *n.* A fungous plant; a mushroom.
Toast, *v. t.* To dry and scorch at the fire; to drink to the health or in honor of. — *n.* Bread dried and scorched; a name or sentiment, &c., honored by drinking.
To-bá'e'eo, *n.* A plant used for smoking and chewing.
To-bá'e'eo-nist, *n.* A dealer in, or a manufacturer of, tobacco.
Tóe'sin, *n.* An alarm-bell.
Tód, *n.* Twenty-eight pounds.
To-dá'y, *n.* This present day. — *adv.* On this day.
Tód'dle, *v. i.* To walk with short steps, as a child.
Tód'dy, *n.* A mixture of spirit and water sweetened.
Tóe (18), *n.* One of the extremities of the foot. — *v. t.* (11) To touch with the toes.
To-géth'er, *adv.* In the same place or time; in company.
Tóg'gle-joint, *n.* An elbow or knee joint.
Toll, *v. t.* To work hard. — *n.* (4) Hard labor; a net or snare.
Tó'let, *n.* A dressing table; dress; attire. **Tóg'gle**
Tó'sóme, *a.* Laborious. Joint.
To-ká'y, *n.* Wine made at Tokay, in Hungary.
Tók'en (tók'n), *n.* Something intended to represent another thing. — *SVN.* Sign; note; symbol; badge.

Tóld, *imp. & p. p.* of Tell.
Tólc, *v. t.* To allure by bait.
Tól'er-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being endured; passable.
Tól'er-a-bly, *adv.* Moderately well; passably.
Tól'er-ance, *n.* Act of enduring; toleration.
Tól'er-ant, *a.* Inclined to tolerate; indulgent.
Tól'er-áte, *v. t.* To allow by not hindering; to suffer.
Tól'er-á'tion, *n.* Act of tolerating; sufferance.
Tóll (1), *n.* A tax for some liberty or privilege; a miller's portion of grain for grinding; sound of a bell rung slowly. — *v. i.* or *t.* To ring with slow and uniform strokes.
Tóll'-bridge, *n.* A bridge where toll is paid for passing.
Tóll'-gate, *n.* A gate where toll is paid. [takes toll.
Tóll'-gáth'er-er, *n.* One who tolls.
Tóll'-house, *n.* A house where toll is taken.
Tóm'a-háwk, *n.* An Indian war-hatchet. — *v. t.* To cut or kill with a tomahawk.
To-má'to, or **To-má'to** (*pl.* **To-má'toes**, -má'- or -má'-, 18), *n.* A garden-plant and its fruit.
Tómb (tóm), *n.* A grave; a vault for the dead.
Tóm'boy, *n.* A romping girl.
Tóm'b'stóné (tóm'stón), *n.* A stone at a grave. [ume.
Tóme, *n.* A ponderous volume.
To-mór-rów, *n.* Day after the present. — *adv.* On the day after this.
Tóm'tit, *n.* The titmouse.
Tón, *n.* Prevailing fashion.
Tón (tún), *n.* Weight of 2000 gross, or 2240 pounds; 40 cubic feet.
Tóne, *n.* Sound or character of a sound; inflection; whine; strength; vigor; spirit. — *v. t.* To utter with a kind of whine; to tune.
Tóngg, *n. pl.* Instrument to handle fire or heated metals, and for other purposes.
Tóngue (túng), *n.* The organ of taste and speech, or something resembling it; a language; speech.

Tóngue'-tied, *a.* Unable to speak freely.
Tón'is, *a.* Increasing strength. — *n.* A medicine that increases the strength.
To-night (-ní't), *n.* This very night.
Tón'náge (tún'ej), *n.* Amount of tons; duty by the ton.
Tón'gill, *n.* One of two glands in the throat.
Tón'sure (-shj'r), *n.* Act of shaving the crown of the head; state of being shorn.
Ton-tine' (-teen'), *n.* An annuity or survivorship.
Tób, *adv.* Over; more than enough; also.
Tób'k, *imp. of Take.*
Tóol, *n.* An instrument; a hireling. [lar sound.
Tóot, *v. i.* To make a peculiar sound.
Tóoth (21), *n.* A small bone attached to the jaw for chewing; a tine or prong. — *v. t.* To indent; to furnish with teeth.
Tóoth'áche (-ák), *n.* A pain in the teeth.
Tóoth'less, *a.* Wanting teeth.
Tóoth'-pick, *n.* An instrument for cleaning the teeth.
Tóoth'sóme, *a.* Pleasing to the taste; palatable.
Tóp, *n.* The highest part; platform round the head of the lower mast; a toy. — *v. i.* Top, or *t.* To tip; to cap; to rise above or aloft; to excel.
Tóp'páz, *n.* A precious stone of a yellowish color.
Tópe, *v. i.* To drink to excess.
Tó'per, *n.* One who drinks to excess; a drunkard; a sot.
Tó'phet, *n.* Hell.
Tóp'ie, *n.* Subject of discourse; a matter treated of.
Tóp'ie-al, *a.* Pertaining to a place; limited; local.
Tóp'ie-al-ly, *adv.* In a topical manner.
Tóp'-knót (-nót), *n.* An ornamental bow worn by women on the head.
Tóp'mást, *n.* The mast next above the lower mast.



Tóp'môst, *a.* Uppermost; highest.

To-pôg'ra-pher, *n.* A writer on topography.

Tôp'o-grâph'ic, } *a.* De-
Tôp'o-grâph'ic-al, } scrip-
tive of a place.

To-pôg'ra-phy, *n.* Minute delineation and description of any place or region.

Tôpp'le, *v. i.* To fall or pitch forward; to tumble down.

Tôr'ch, *n.* A light made of some combustible substance; a flambeau.

Tôr'ch-light (-lit), *n.* Light of a torch, or of torches.

Tôre, *imp.* from *Tear*.

Tôr'ment, *n.* Extreme pain.

Tôr'mént, *v. t.* To put to extreme pain, or anguish.

Tôr'mént'er, } *n.* One who
Tôr'mént'or, } torments.

Törn, *p. p.* of *Tear*.

Tôr-nâ'do, *n.* A violent gust of wind; a hurricane.

Tôr-pê'do, *n.* A fish having electric power; an engine for blowing up ships; a small explosive firework.

Tôr'pid, *a.* Having lost motion or the power of feeling. — **SYN.** Numb; dull; sluggish; inactive.

Tôr-pid'ly, } *n.* Numb-
Tôr-pid-ness, } ness; in-
sensitivity; dullness; slug-
gishness; inactivity.

Tôr'por, *n.* Numbness; dullness; sluggishness.

Tôr're-fâction, *n.* The act of roasting or scorching.

Tôr're-fy, *v. t.* To parch; to roast; to scorch.

Tôr'rent, *n.* A violent stream. [parched.]

Tôr'rid, *a.* Burning; hot;

Tôr'sion, *n.* Act of twisting; force with which a thing untwists.

Tôr't, *n.* Wrong; injury done.

Tôr'tious (tôr'shus), *a.* Done by wrong; injurious.

Tôr'toise

(tôr'tis), *n.*

A reptile

inclosed in

a hard

scaly case.

Tôr't-u-ous, *a.* Twisted;



Tortoise.

wreathed; winding; de-
ceitful.

Tôr't'ure, *n.* Extreme pain; anguish; torment. — *v. t.*

To inflict extreme pain upon; to torment.

Tô'try, *n.* An advocate for royal power; a conservative.

Tô'try-ism, *n.* The principles of Tories.

Tô'ss, *v. t.* To throw with the hand; to throw upward, or with a jerk. — *v. i.* To roll and tumble; to writhe.

— *n.* Act of tossing.

Tô'tal, *a.* Whole; com-
plete; entire. — *n.* The whole sum or amount.

To-tâl'i-ty, *n.* The whole sum, quantity, or amount.

Tô'tal-ly, *adv.* Wholly; com-
pletely; entirely.

Tô't'er, *v. i.* To vacillate.

Tô't'le, *v. i.* To toddle.

Tô'ch, *v. t.* To come in con-
tact with; to reach to; to feel; to affect. — *n.* Con-
tact; sense of feeling; feature.

Tô'ch'i-ness, *n.* Peevishness.

Tô'ch'ing, *a.* Adapted to affect the feelings.

Tô'ch'-me-nô't, *n.* A plant.

Tô'ch'-stô'ne, *n.* A criterion or test.

Tô'ch'-wood, *n.* Decayed wood that easily takes fire.

Tô'ch'y, *a.* Peevish; irri-
table; irascible.

Tô'gh (tûf), *a.* Flexible but not brittle; firm; strong; stiff; severe; violent.

Tô'gh'en (tûf'n), *v. t.* To make tough. — *v. i.* To grow tough or tougher.

Tô'gh'ly (tûf'-), *adv.* In a tough manner.

Tô'gh'ness (tûf'-), *n.* Flex-
ibility with firmness of co-
hesion; tenacity.

Tôu-pee', *n.* A small wig.

Tôur (tôur), *n.* A journey in a circuit; turn of duty. — **SYN.** Circuit; excursion; jaunt; journey.

Tôur'ist (tôur'ist), *n.* One who makes a tour.

Tôur'na-ment (tûr'-), *n.* A mock-fight or martial sport on horseback.

Tôur'ni-quêt (-kêt), *n.* A

surgical bandage which is tightened by a screw.

Touge, *v. t.* To pull and haul.

Tôw, *n.* Coarse and broken part of flax or hemp. — *v. t.*

To draw through the water by a rope.

Tôw'age, *n.* Act of towing; price for towing.

Tô'ward (tô'ard), } *prep.*
Tô'wards (tô'ards), } in the direction of; with respect to; near by.

Tô'ward, *a.* Ready to do or learn; apt; docile; teach-
able; tractable. [learn.]

Tô'ward-ly, *a.* Ready to

Tôw'el, *n.* A cloth for wiping the hands, and for other purposes.

Tôw'er, *n.* A high edifice; a citadel. — *v. i.* To be lofty; to soar aloft.

Tôw'er-ing, *a.* Very high; elevated; soaring.

Tôw'-line, *n.* A rope for tow-
ing a ship, &c.

Tôwn, *n.* A large collection of houses; the inhabitants.

Tôwn'ship, *n.* Territory or district of a town.

Tôwns'man (21), *n.* One of the same town.

Tôwn'-talk (-talk), *n.* Com-
mon talk of a place.

Tôx'i-cô'l'o-gy, *n.* The sci-
ence which treats of poisons.

Tôy, *n.* A plaything; a trifle; folly; sport. — *v. t.* To dally; to trifle.

Tôy'ish, *a.* Given to dallying.

Tôy'man (21), *n.* One who deals in toys.

Tôy'-shop, *n.* A shop where toys are sold.

Trâce, *n.* A footprint; a track; a vestige; a mark; token; (*pl.*) the straps of a harness for drawing. — *v. t.*

To delineate by marks; to follow by footprints or some other mark. [being traced.]

Trâce'a-ble (11), *a.* Capable of

Trâ'çer-y, *n.* Ornamental work in architecture.

Trâ'che-à, *n.* The windpipe.

Trâ'ck (ô), *n.* A footstep; path; road, as of a railway. — *v. t.* To follow by traces.

Trâ'ck-less, *a.* Having no track; untrodden.

Trâet, *n.* Region of indefinite extent; a short treatise, esp. one on practical religion.

Trâet'a-ble, *a.* Easily managed; docile.

Trâet'a-bl'i-ty, *n.* State of being manageable.

Trâet'a-bly, *adv.* With ready compliance.

Trâe'tate, *n.* A treatise.

Trâet'ile, *a.* Capable of being drawn out in length.

Trâe-til'i-ty, *n.* Capacity of being drawn out in length.

Trâe'tion, *n.* Act of drawing.

Trâe'tive, *a.* Serving to draw; attracting.

Trâde, *n.* Commerce; traffic; business; calling. — *v. t.* To buy or sell; to traffic; to deal. [trade.]

Trâd'er, *n.* One engaged in trading.

Trâdes'man (21), *n.* A shopkeeper.

Trâde'-wind, *n.* A periodical wind in or near the torrid zone.

Trâ-dî'tion (-dîsh'un), *n.* Delivery; oral account transmitted from father to son.

Trâ-dî'tion-al } (-dîsh'-

Trâ-dî'tion-a-ry } un-), *a.* Delivered or communicated by tradition.

Trâ-dî'tion-al-ly (-dîsh'un-), *adv.* By tradition.

Trâ-dûge', *v. t.* To defame; to slander; to vilify.

Trâ-dû'ger, *n.* One who traduces; a calumniator.

Trâff'ic, *n.* Dealing for purposes of any kind. — *SYN.* Commerce; trade; barter.

— *v. i.* (6) To buy and sell; to barter; to trade.

Trâff'ick-er (6), *n.* A trader.

Trâ-gê'di-an, *n.* An actor or a writer of tragedies.

Trâg'e-dy, *n.* A dramatic poem representing some action having a fatal issue.

Trâg'ie, *a.* Relating to tragedy; fatal; calamitous; mournful.

Trâg'ie-al-ly, *adv.* With a fatal event; mournfully.

Trâg'i-côm'e-dy, *n.* A composition partaking of the nature both of tragedy and comedy.

Trâll, *v. t. or i.* To draw along the ground. — *n.* Scent left on the ground; a track; any thing drawn.

Trâin, *v. t.* To draw along; to trail; to allure; to exercise; to discipline; to educate, or bring up. — *n.* Something drawn along; trail; tail; retinue; procession; line, as of cars; series; process.

Trâin'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being trained.

Trâin'-bândg, *n. pl.* Militia.

Trâin'-oil, *n.* Oil obtained from the blubber or fat of whales by boiling.

Trâipse, *v. i.* To walk sluttishly or carelessly.

Trâit, *n.* A stroke; a marked feature or peculiarity.

Trâit'or, *n.* One who violates his allegiance or his trust; one guilty of treason.

Trâit'or-ous, *a.* Treacherous; guilty of treason; faithless; disloyal.

Trâit'ress, *n.* A female traitor. [cast through.]

Trâ-jêct', *v. t.* To throw or

Trâ-jêc'tion, *n.* A throwing or casting through or across.

Trâ-jêct'o-ry, *n.* A curve which a moving body describes in space.

Trâm, *n.* A coal-wagon, or one of the rails on which it runs.

Trâm'mel, *n.* A shackle; a hook. — *v. t.* (8) To catch; to shackle; to confine; to hamper.

Trâ-môn'tane, or **Trâm'on-tâne**, *a.* Lying or being beyond the mountain; foreign; barbarous.

Trâmp, *v. t. or i.* To tread; to travel. — *n.* A foot-traveler; a tramp.

Trâmp'er, *n.* One who tramps; a vagrant. [foot.]

Trâm'ple, *v. t.* To tread under

Trânçe, *n.* A state of insensibility; catalepsy; ecstasy.

Trân'quill (trânk'wil), *a.* Quiet; calm; peaceful; undisturbed.

Trân'quill-ize } (7), *v. t.* To

Trân'quill-ize } quiet; to render calm; to allay.

Trân-quill'i-ty (7), *n.* Quietness; a calm state.

Trân'quilly, *adv.* Peacefully; quietly; calmly.

Trân-sâet', *v. t.* To do; to perform; to conduct.

Trân-sâe'tion, *n.* Performance; management; act or affair. [transacts.]

Trân-sâet'or, *n.* One who

Trân-sâ'pine, *a.* Being beyond the Alps in regard to Rome.

Trân-sâ't-lân'tic, *a.* Being beyond, or on the other side of, the Atlantic.

Trân-sâ'nd', *v. t.* To go beyond; to surpass; to exceed; to outdo; to excel.

Trân-sâ'nd'ençe, *n.* State of being transcendent; supereminent.

Trân-sâ'nd'ent, *a.* Surpassing; pre-eminent.

Trân-sâ'nd-ên'tal, *a.* Supereminent; surpassing others; vague and illusive.

Trân-sâ'nd-ên'tly, *adv.* Supereminently; most excellently.

Trân-sâ'cribe', *v. t.* To copy; to write over again, or in the same words.

Trân-sâ'riber, *n.* One who transcribes or copies.

Trân'script, *n.* A copy from an original.

Trân-sâ'ription, *n.* Act of transcribing, or copying.

Trân'se'pt, *n.* Part of a church at right angles to the body.

Trân-sêr', *v. t.* To convey from one place or person to another; to sell; to alienate.

Trân'ser', *n.* Conveyance to another; removal.

Trân-sêr'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being transferred.

Trân'ser-ençe, } *n.* Act of

Trân-sêr'ençe, } transferring; transfer.

Trân-sêrri-ble, *a.* Capable of being transferred.

Trân-sîg'u-râ'tion, *n.* A change of form or appearance.

Trân-sîg'ûre, *v. t.* To change the outward form or appearance of. [through.]

Trân-sîx', *v. t.* To pierce

trans-form', v. t. To change the form or appearance of; to metamorphose.

trans-for-mā'tion, n. Metamorphosis; change of form.

trans-fuge', v. t. To pour out of one into another.

trans-fū'sion, n. Act of pouring from one vessel into another.

trans-grēss', v. t. To overpass, as a rule; to break; to violate. — **v. i.** To sin.

trans-grēss'ion (-grēsh'un), n. Violation of a law; sin.

trans-grēss'or, n. One who transgresses, or breaks a law; a sinner.

rān'sient (-shent), a. Passing; hasty; not stationary.

rān'sient-ly, adv. For a short time.

rān'sit, n. A passing, as of goods through a country, or as a planet over the sun's disk; a line of passage.

trans-si'tion (-sh'un or -sh'un), n. Passage from one place or state to another; change.

trans-si'tion-al (-sh'un- or -sh'un-), a. Involving, or denoting, transition.

rān'si-tive, a. Expressing action passing from an agent to an object.

rān'si-to-ry, a. Continuing but a short time; fleeting; transient.

trans-lāt'a-ble, a. Capable of being translated.

trans-lāte', v. t. To remove; to render into another language; to interpret; to explain in other words.

trans-lā'tion, n. Act of translating; that which is translated; a version.

trans-lā'tor, n. One who translates.

trans-lū'cent, a. Transmitting rays of light, not transparent.

trans-ma-rine' (-reen'), a. Lying beyond the sea.

trans-mi-grant, a. Migrating.

trans-mi-grāte, v. i. To pass from one country or body to another; to migrate.

Trans-mi-grā'tion, n. A passing from one country or body to another.

Trans-mis'si-ble, a. Capable of being transmitted.

Trans-mis'sion (-mish'un), n. Act of transmitting; state of being transmitted.

Trans-mis'sive, a. Capable of being transmitted.

Trans-mit', v. t. To send from one person or place to another.

Trans-mit'tal, n. Transmission.

Trans-mū'ta-ble, a. Capable of being transmuted.

Trans-mu-tā'tion, n. Change into another substance, nature, or form.

Trans-mūte', v. t. To change into another substance, nature, or form; to transform.

Trān'som, n. A cross-beam; a lintel.

Trans-pār'en-cy, n. Quality of being transparent.

Trans-pār'ent, a. Transmitting rays of light, so that bodies can be distinctly seen; clear.

Trans-plē'rce', v. t. To pierce through.

Trān'spi-rā'tion, n. Act of passing through pores.

Trans-pi're', v. t. or i. To emit in vapor; to become publicly known.

Trans-plānt', v. t. To remove and plant in another place.

Trāns'plan-tā'tion, n. Act of planting in another place.

Trans-plānt'er, n. One who transplants.

Trāns'pōrt, n. A ship for transportation; passion; ecstasy; rapture.

Trans-pōrt', v. t. To convey; to remove; to carry into banishment; to ravish with pleasure.

Trans-pōrt'a-ble, a. Capable of being transported.

Trāns'pōr-tā'tion, n. Act of transporting; banishment.

Trans-pōg'al, n. Act of transposing.

Trans-pōge', v. t. To put each in place of the other.

Trāns'po-si'tion (-sh'un), n. Mutual change of places.

Trans-ship', v. t. To trans-

fer from one ship or conveyance to another.

Trān'sub-stān'ti-ā'tion (-sh'it'), n. A supposed change of the bread and wine, in the eucharist, into the real body and blood of Christ.

Trans-sūde', v. i. To pass out through the pores, as sweat.

Trans-vēr'sal, a. Running or lying across.

Trāns'verse', n. The longer axis of an ellipse.

Trans-vērse', a. Lying in a cross direction.

Trans-vērse'ly, adv. In a cross direction.

Trāp, n. A contrivance for catching animals; a snare; a heavy igneous rock. — **v. t. or i.** To catch in a trap; to ensnare.

Trā-pān', v. t. To trap; to ensnare. — **n.** A snare.

Trāp-dōor, n. A door in a floor or roof.

Trā-pē'zi-um, n. A plane figure contained under four right lines, of which no two Trapezium. are parallel.

Trāp'e-zoid, n. A plane, four-sided figure, having two of the op-Trapezoid. posite sides parallel to each other.

Trāp'pings, n. pl. Ornament. Trash, n. Any waste or worthless matter.

Trāsh'y, a. Waste; worthless.

Trāv'all, v. i. To toil; to suffer the pains of childbirth. — **n.** Toil; labor in childbirth.

Trāv'el (8), v. i. To make a journey or voyage; to go; to pass. — **n.** A journey or voyage.

Trāv'el-er (8), n. One who travels.

Trāv'ers-a-ble, a. Capable of being traversed.


Trāv'erse, a. Lying across. — **v. t.** To cross; to deny.

— **n.** A barrier or obstruction; a denial.

Trāv'es-ty, n. A parody. — **v. t.** To translate so as to turn to ridicule; to parody.



Trāy, *n.* A waiter or salver; a small trough.
Trēach'er-ōts, *a.* Faithless; false; perfidious. [*lessly*.
Trēach'er-ōts-ly, *adv.* Faith-
Trēach'er-y, *n.* Violation of faith; perfidy.
Trēa'e, *n.* A thick sirup produced in refining sugar; molasses.
Trēad, *v. i.* [*imp.* TROD; *p.* TROD, TRODDEN.] To step; to set the foot; to walk. — *v. t.* To step or walk on; to trample. — *n.* Manner of stepping.
Trēad'le, *n.* The part of Trēd'dle, a loom, &c., which is moved by the foot.
Trēad'-mill, *n.* A mill worked by persons treading on a wide horizontal wheel.
Trēa'gon, *n.* Violation of allegiance; disloyalty.
Trēa'gon-a-ble, *a.* Partaking of treason; traitorous.
Trēag'ūre (trēzh'jūr), *n.* Wealth accumulated; great abundance; that which is highly valued. — *v. t.* To lay up; to hoard.
Trēag'ūr-er, *n.* An officer who has charge of a treasury or of treasure.
Trēag'ūr-y (trēzh'jūr), *n.* A place where public money is kept; financial department of a government.
Trēat, *v. t. or i.* To handle; to use; to manage; to negotiate; to entertain. — *n.* Entertainment given.
Trēa'tise (18), *n.* A written discourse; a dissertation.
Trēat'ment, *n.* Manner of treating; usage; management.
Trēa'ty (19), *n.* A formal agreement between two or more independent states or sovereigns. — *SYN.* Negotiation; compact.
Trēb'le, *a.* Threefold; triple. — *v. t. or i.* To make or become threefold. — *n.* The highest part in music; soprano.
Trēb'ly, *adv.* In a threefold number or quantity.
Tree (18), *n.* The largest of the vegetable kind; a per-

ennial plant consisting of a trunk, roots, and branches.
Tree'nail (*commonly* *iron*. trūn'nel), *n.* A long wooden pin to fasten the planks of a ship.
Trē'foli, *n.* A  three-leaved plant of many species; an architectural ornament of three cusps in a circle.
Trēil'lage, *n.* Railwork to support trees, &c.
Trēil'lis, *n.* A frame of cross-barred work, or lattice-work, used for various purposes.
Trēm'ble, *v. i.* To shake or quake; to quiver; to shudder; to quaver.
Tre-mēn'dōts, *a.* Terrible; awful; frightful.
Tre-mēn'dōts'ly, *adv.* In a manner to awaken terror.
Trēm'or, or **Trēm'or**, *n.* An involuntary trembling.
Trēm'u-lōus, *a.* Trembling; shaking; quivering.
Trēnch, *v. t.* To cut or dig, as a ditch. — *v. i.* To encroach. — *n.* A ditch; a fosse.
Trēn'chant, *a.* Cutting; sharp; severe; unsparing.
Trēnch'er, *n.* One who digs a trench; a wooden plate.
Trēnch'er-man (21), *n.* A great eater; a gormandiser.
Trēnd, *v. t.* To run; to tend.
Tre-pān', *n.* A cylindrical saw for perforating the skull. — *v. t.* To cut with a trepan, as the skull.
Tre-phine', or **Tre-phine'**, *n.* A circular or cylindrical saw for trepanning.
Trēp'i-dā'tion, *n.* A trembling; a state of terror.
Trēs'pass, *v. i.* To intrude; to transgress; to offend. — *n.* Violation of another's rights; transgression.
Trēs'pass-er, *n.* One who trespasses; a sinner.
Trēs's, *n.* A braid, knot, or curl of hair; a ringlet.
Trēs'tle (trēs'l), *n.* A frame to support any thing.
Trēt, *n.* An allowance for waste, after tare is deducted.
Trēv'et, *n.* A three-legged stool. [*or dice*.]
Trēy, *n.* The three at cards

Tri'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being triad.
Tri'ad, *n.* A union of three; three things united.
Tri'al, *n.* Act of trying; examination; experiment; test.
Tri'ang-le, *n.* A figure of three angles and three sides.



Triangles.

1, equilateral triangle; 2, isosceles triangle; 3, right-angled triangle; 4, obtuse-angled triangle; 5, acute-angled triangle. 1, 2, and 3 are also acute-angled triangles.
Tri-ān'gu-lar, *a.* Having three angles.
Tribe, *n.* A family or race; a class or division.
Tri'b'let, *n.* A tool for making rings. [*fiction*.]
Tri'b'u-tā'tion, *n.* A great at-
Tri-bū'nal, *n.* A court of justice.
Tri'b'ūne, *n.* An ancient Roman magistrate; a kind of pulpit.
Tri'b'u-ta-ry, *a.* Subject to tribute; paying tribute; contributing. — *n.* One who pays tribute.
Tri'b'ūte, *n.* A periodical tax paid as an acknowledgment of submission. [*instant*.]
Trice, *n.* A short time; a Trick, *n.* An artifice for the purpose of deception. *SYN.* Stratagem; fraud; posture; cheat; fraud; juggle. — *v. t.* To cheat; deceive; to decorate.
Trick'er-y, *n.* Artful knavery; dressing up.
Trick'ish, *a.* Knavishly ful.
Triek'le, *v. i.* To flow small, slow drops. [*c*.]
Triek'ster, *n.* A deceiver.
Tri'ebl-ored, *a.* Com of three colors.
Tri-cūs'pid, *a.* Having cusps, or points.
Tri'dent, *n.* A scepter with three prongs.
Tri-dēnt'ate, *a.* Having three prongs.
Tri-ēn'nī-al, *a.* Happening every third year; lasting three years.

Tri-én'-ni-al-ly, *adv.* Once in three years.

Tri'er, *n.* One who tries.

Tri'fid, *n.* Divided into three parts.

Tri'fle, *n.* A thing of little value or importance. — *v. t.* To act or talk with levity.

Tri'fler, *n.* One who trifles.

Tri'fling, *a.* Of little value or importance; trivial. — *n.* Employment in things of no importance.

Tri'fling-ly, *adv.* Without importance; with levity.

Tri-fo'l-i-ate, *a.* Having three leaves. [form or shape.]

Tri'fórm, *a.* Having a triple Tri'f' (*l*), *v. t.* To stop or fasten, as a wheel.

Tri'gger, *n.* Catch of a wheel, gun, or pistol.

Tri'glyph, *n.* An ornament in the frieze of Doric columns.

Tri'g'o-nal, *a.* Triangular.

Tri'g'o-no-mét'-ri-cal, *a.* Pertaining to trigonometry.

Tri'g'o-nóm'e-try, *n.* Art of measuring triangles.

Tri'gráph, *n.* Three letters used to express one sound.

Tri-hé'dral, *a.* Having three equal sides or faces.

Tri-hé'dron, *n.* A figure having three equal sides.

Tri-lát'er-al, *a.* Having three sides. [three letters.]

Tri-lit'er-al, *a.* Consisting of Trill (*l*), *n.* A shake or quaver of the voice in singing. — *v. t.* To quaver or shake; to flow in drops.

Trill'ion (tril'yun), *n.* In *Eng.*, a million raised to the third power; in *Amer.*, a thousand billions.

Trim, *a.* Nice; neat; compact; tight. — *v. t. or i.* To make trim; to dress; to prune; to balance, as a vessel. — *v. i.* To fluctuate intentionally between parties. — *n.* Dress; condition.

Trim'mer, *n.* One who trims; a time-server.

Trim'ming, *n.* Ornamental appendages, as of a garment.

Trim'ness, *n.* Neatness; snugness.

Tri'nal, *a.* Threefold.

Trine, *a.* Threefold. — *n.*

Distance of 120 degrees between planets.

Trin'i-tá'-tri-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Trinity. — *n.* One who believes in the Trinity.

Trin'i-ty, *n.* The union of three persons (Father, Son, and Holy Spirit) in one Godhead.

Trink'et, *n.* A small ornament, as a jewel or ring.

Tri-nó'-ni-al, *n.* A quantity consisting of three terms.

Tri'o, or **Tri'o** (18), *n.* A piece of music for three performers; three together.

Trip, *v. t.* To step lightly and quickly; to stumble; to err. — *v. t.* To cause to trip; to supplant. — *n.* Excursion; stumble; error.

Trip-ar-tite, or **Tri-párt'ite**, *n.* Divided into three parts.

Tripe, *n.* The large stomach of the ox, cow, &c., prepared for food. [feet.]

Tri'p'e-dal, *a.* Having three Tri-pér'-son-al, *a.* Consisting of three persons.

Tri-pét'al-ous, *a.* Having three petals.

Tri'p-hám'mer, *n.* A heavy hammer moved by projecting teeth on a revolving shaft.

Tri'ph-thong (trif', or trip'-), *n.* A union of three vowels in a syllable, as *ieu* in *adieu*.

Tri'ph-thóng'al (trif- or trip-), *a.* Pertaining to a triphthong.

Tri'ple (trip'l), *a.* Treble; threefold. — *v. t.* To make threefold; to treble.

Tri'plet, *n.* Three verses that rhyme; three of a kind.

Tri'p'l-e-ate, *a.* Threefold.

Tri'p'l-e-á'tion, *n.* Act of making threefold.

Tri-plíc'i-ty, *n.* State of being threefold.

Tri'pod, *n.* A stool with three feet.

Tri-sé't, *v. t.* To cut into three equal parts.

Tri-sé'-tion, *n.* A division into three equal parts.

Tri'syl-láb'le, *a.* Consisting of three syllables.

Tri-syl-la-b'le, *n.* A word composed of three syllables.

Trite, *a.* Worn out; stale; hackneyed; common.

Trite'ly, *adv.* In a trite or hackneyed manner.

Trite'ness, *n.* State of being trite. [three Gods.]

Tri'the-ísm, *n.* A belief in Tri'the-íst, *n.* One who believes in three Gods.

Tri'the-íst'ic, *a.* Pertaining to tritheism.

Tri'tu-ra-ble, *a.* Capable of being triturated, or ground to a fine powder.

Tri'tu-rá'te, *v. t.* To reduce to a fine powder by pounding or grinding; to grind; to pound. [urating.]

Tri'tu-rá'tion, *n.* Act of triturating.

Tri'tumph, *n.* Pomp or joy for victory or success; victory. — *v. t.* To rejoice at success; to obtain victory; to prevail.

Tri'tumph'al, } *a.* Celebrat-

Tri'tumph'ant, } ing victory.

Tri'tumph'ant-ly, *adv.* With triumph.

Tri'tum'vir, *n.* One of three men united in office.

Tri'tum'vi-rate, *n.* Government by three men.

Tri'tú-ne, *a.* Being three in one.

Tri-tú'-ni-ty, *n.* State of being triune. [stool or table.]

Triv'et, *n.* A three-legged Triv'l'al, *a.* Trifling; light; worthless; inconsiderable.

Tró'car, *n.* An instrument to tap tropical persons.

Tród, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Tréad*.

Tród'den, *p. p.* of *Tréad*.

Tróll, *v. t.* To roll; to turn; to utter volubly; to entice. — *v. i.* To fish by drawing the bait through the water.

Tról'lop, *n.* A slattern.

Trom-bó-ne, *n.* A deep-toned brass instrument of the trumpet kind.

Trómp, *n.* A blowing machine used in furnaces.

Tróbp, *n.* A company, esp. of soldiers; an army. — *v. t.* To march in a body.

Tróbp'er, *n.* A horse-soldier.

Trópe, *n.* Use of a word in a figurative sense. [trophies.]

Tróph'ed, *a.* Adorned with Tróphy (19), *n.* A memorial of victory in battle.

són, ór, dō, wólif, tōd, tōdk; úrn, rye, pull; ç, è, soj; e, è, hard; ag; exist; u as ng; this.

Trop'ic, *n.* The line that bounds the sun's greatest declination from the equator, north or south.

Trop'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or being within, the tropics; figurative; metaphorical.

Trop'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a tropical manner.

Trôt, *v. i.* To move in a trot. — *n.* A peculiar pace of a horse, faster than a walk.

Trôth, *n.* Truth; veracity; faith; fidelity.

Trôt'ter, *n.* A beast that trots; foot, as of a sheep.

Troub'le, *v. t.* To disturb; to annoy. — *n.* Disturbance; annoyance.

Troub'le-sôme, *a.* Giving trouble. — *SYN.* Harassing; annoying; wearisome; vexatious.

Troub'loûs, *a.* Full of distrust (trawf), *n.* A long hollow vessel or receptacle.

Trounce, *v. t.* To beat or punish severely.

Trow'gers, *n. pl.* Loose Trous'gers, } pantaloon.
Trous-seau' (trô-sô'), *n.*

The outfit or lighter equipments of a bride.

Trout (24), *n.* A fresh-water fish of the salmon kind, esteemed most delicate food.

Trô'ver, *n.* An action for goods found and not delivered to the owner on demand.

Trôw, *v. i.* To suppose or think; to believe.

Trow'el, *n.* A tool for laying bricks and stones in mortar.

Troy-weight (-wât), *n.* A weight of 12 oz. to the pound, for weighing gold, silver, &c.

Tru'ant, *a.* Idle; wandering from school. — *n.* An idler; a boy who absents himself from school without leave.

Truce, *n.* A temporary cessation of hostilities for negotiation; brief quiet.

Trück, *v. t. or i.* To barter. — *n.* Exchange of goods; barter; a low cart; a small saddle wheel.

Trück'age, *n.* Practice of Trück'le, *n.* A small wheel.

— *v. i.* To yield obsequiously.

Trück'le-bêd, *n.* A low bed that runs on little wheels.

Trück'man (21), *n.* One who conveys goods on a truck.

Tru'eu-lence, *n.* Savage ferocity or cruelty.

Tru'eu-lent, *a.* Fierce; cruel; of savage aspect.

Trûd'ge, *v. i.* To go on foot; to jog along heavily.

True, *a.* Conformable to fact or a pattern; exact; right; genuine; real; faithful; honest. [*sincere.*]

True'-heart'ed, *a.* Honest.

Trûf'fle (try'fl), *n.* A kind of subterranean mushroom.

Tru'igm (11), *n.* An undoubted or self-evident truth.

Trûll, *n.* A low, lewd woman.

Tru'y (10), *adv.* Certainly; really; exactly.

Trûmp, *n.* A winning card; a trumpet. — *v. t. or i.* To win with a trump; to devise; to fabricate.

Trûmp'er-y, *n.* Empty talk; trifles; rubbish.

Trûmp'et, *n.* A wind-instrument of music. — *v. t.* To publish, by sound of trumpet; to proclaim.

Trûmp'et-er, *n.* One who sounds a trumpet.

Trûn'eâte, *v. t.* To cut off; to lop.

Trûn'eâ-ted, *a.* Cut or lopped off short. [*catag.*]

Trun-câ'tion, *n.* Act of trun-

Trûn'-cheon (trûn'shun), *n.* A short staff; a club.

Trûn'dle, *v. i.* To roll as on little wheels, or as a hoop. — *n.* A little wheel.

Trûn'dle-bêd, *n.* A low bed moved on little wheels.

Trûnk, *n.* Stem or body of a tree; body of an animal; the proboscis of an elephant; a box or chest for containing clothes, &c.

Trûn'mion (trûn'yun), *n.* A knob on each side of a cannon, to support it.

Trûss (2), *n.* A bundle, as of hay; a bandage for ruptures. — *v. t.* To pack or bind close; to skewer.

Trûst, *n.* Confidence; faith; credit given. — *v. t.* To rely on; to believe; to sell on credit to. — *v. i.* To be confident; to confide.

Trust-ee' (18), *n.* One to whom property is legally committed in trust.

Trûst'i-ly, *adv.* In a trusty manner; faithfully; honestly. [*honesty.*]

Trûst'i-ness, *n.* Fidelity.

Trûst'y, *a.* Worthy of trust.

Truth, *n.* Conformity to reality or fact; fidelity; veracity; honesty; an established principle.

Truth'ful, *a.* Full of truth; veracious; trustworthy.

Try, *v. t. or i.* To attempt; to endeavor; to test.

T. b., *n.* An open wooden vessel, used for various purposes. [*der.*] a pipe.

Tûbe, *n.* A long hollow cylinder.

Tû'ber, *n.* A fleshy rounded stem or root.

Tû'ber-cle, *n.* A small swelling; a pimple.

Tu-bér'-eu-lar, } *a.* Full of
Tu-bér'-eu-lous, } tubercles.

Tûbe'rôge, or **Tû'ber-ôge**, *a.* A flowering plant with a tuberos root.

Tû'ber-ôus, *a.* Full of knobs or tubers.

Tû'bu-lar, *a.* Resembling, or consisting of, a pipe.

Tû'bu-loûs, *a.* Hollow, like a tube or pipe.

Tûck, *a.* A fold in a dress. — *v. t.* To thrust in or together; to fold under.

Tûck'er, *n.* A small thin piece of the dress for covering the breast.

Tûeg'day (tûs'dv), *n.* Third day of the week.

Tûff (1), *a.* A soft, friable, volcanic sand-rock.

Tûft, *n.* A bunch of grass, hair, &c. — *v. t.* To adorn with tufts.

Tûft'ed, *a.* Growing in tufts.

Tûft'y, *a.* Abounding with, or growing in, tufts.

Tûg, *v. i.* To pull with great effort. — *n.* A pulling with great effort; trace of a harness; a steam tow-bent.

Tu-t'ion (-ish'un), *n.* Guard-

ship; instruction; price instruction.

ly, *n.* A plant and flower.
ble, *v. t.* To roll about down. — *v. t.* To turn or throw about carelessly; to disturb; to run. — *n.* A tumbling or roll; over; a fall.
bler, *n.* One who, or at which, tumbles; a kind drinking glass.

br, *n.* A ducking oil; a cart; a military gun; a kind of basket.

ne-fac-tion, *n.* A swelling; a tumor.

ne-fy, *v.* To swell.

nid, *a.* Swelled; distended; pompous. [swelling.

nor (83), *n.* A morbid nu-lar, *a.* Consisting nu-lous, *a.* In a heap.

nult, *n.* Wild common; uproar. (ly.

nult'u-a-ry, *a.* Disorder-nult'u-oūs, *a.* Full of mult; conducted with tu-lit. — *SYN.* Disorderly;

balent; noisy; lawless; *n.* A large cask; a secure for liquids of four gaheads. See *Ton*. — *v. t.* put in a cask.

'a-ble, *a.* Capable of be-put in tune.

e, *n.* A series of musical tes; order; harmony. — *t.* To put in a proper nical or other state.

e'ful, *a.* Harmonious.

ie, *n.* A Roman and East- under garment, worn by th sexes; a membrane; Integument.

id-ele, *n.* A natural cov-; a long ecclesiastical se.

nel, *n.* A pipe for pour-; Hquors into vessels; a nel; an artificial under-und passage for railroads.

.. — *v. t.* (8) To form like, into, a tunnel.

ban, *n.* A kind of East-head-dress.

bid, *a.* Muddy; not clear.

bid-ness, *n.* Muddiness.

bi-nate, *a.* Shaped **bi-nā-ted**, *a.* Like a top; iral; twisted.

Tür'bine, *n.* A horizontal water-wheel, variously constructed.

Tür'bot, *n.* A kind of flat fish.

Tür'bu-lenge, *n.* Tumult;

Tür'bu-len-gy, *n.* confusion.

Tür'bu-lent, *a.* Tumultuous; riotous; disorderly.

Tür'een, *n.* A large, deep vessel for holding soup.

Türf, *n.* (pl. *Türfa*, 18.) A stratum of earth filled with roots; sod; sward. — *v. t.* To cover with turf.

Türfy, *a.* Full of, or covered with, turf.

Tür-gés'cence, *n.* State of becoming turbid.

Tür'gid, *a.* Distended; swelled; tumid; bombastic.

Tür'gid'i-ty, *n.* A turbid **Tür'gid-ness**, *a.* or swelled state; bombast.

Tür'key (19), *n.* A large fowl, a native of America.

Tür-kois' (-kois' or -kees'), *n.* A bluish green gem. See *Turquoise*.

Tür'mer-ic (5), *n.* An East Indian plant used for dyeing.

Tür'moil, *n.* Harassing labor; trouble; disturbance; commotion.

Türn, *v. t. or i.* To move or go round; to revolve; to alter; to change. — *n.* Act of moving or going round; change.

Türn'coat, *n.* One who changes sides or principles; a renegade; a deserter.

Türn'er-y, *n.* The art of shaping solid articles by a lathe. [seculent root.

Tür'nip, *n.* A plant and its **Tür'n'key** (19), *n.* One who keeps the keys of a prison.

Türn'pike, *n.* A toll-gate; a road on which are turn-pikes. — *v. t.* To form in the manner of a turnpike.

Türn'sole, *n.* A heliotrope.

Türn'still, *n.* A kind of turnpike in a footpath.

Tür'pen-tine, *n.* A resinous juice from various trees.

Tür'pi-tüde, *n.* Baseness.

Tür-quoise' (-kots' or -kees'), *n.* A bluish-green mineral, used in jewelry.

Tür'ret, *n.* A small tower.

Tür'ret-ed, *a.* Furnished with turrets; formed like a tower.

Tür'tle, *n.* A species of wild dove; a sea-tortoise.



Tür'tle — Turtle.

Tür'tle, *n.* A dove or pigeon.

Tür'tle, *n.* Relating to Tuscan, or to a certain order of architecture.

Türsk, *n.* A long, pointed tooth of certain carnivorous animals.

Tür'sle (tür'sl), *n.* A scuffle.

Tür'te-lage, *n.* Guardianship; protection; care.

Tür'te-lar, *a.* Guarding; **Tür'te-lar-y**, *a.* protecting.

Tür'tor, *n.* An instructor or teacher. — *v. t.* To instruct; to discipline.

Tür'tor-age, *n.* Instruction; guardianship.

Tür'tor-ess, *n.* A female tutor.

Twad'dle, *v. i.* To prate.

Twain, *a. & n.* Two.

Twang, *v. i.* To sound with a quick, sharp noise. — *n.* A sharp, quick sound.

Twat'tle (twät'tl), *v. i.* To prate; to talk much and idly; to twaddle.

Twéak, *v. t.* To twitch. — *n.* A sharp pinch or jerk.

Twée'dle, *v. t.* To handle lightly; to coax; to allure.

Twéedg, *n. pl.* Cotton or woolen goods of light fabric.

Twée'zerg, *n. pl.* Small nippers for plucking out hairs, and for other purposes.

Twél'fth, *a.* Ordinal of twelve.

Twé'le, *a.* Two and ten.

Twél've'month, *n.* A year.

Twén'ti-eth, *a.* Ordinal of twenty. [score.

Twén'ty, *a.* Twice ten; a **Twice**, *adv.* Two times; doubly. [second time.

Twí'fal-lów, *v. t.* To plow a **Twig**, *n.* A small shoot or branch of a tree or shrub.

Twí'light (-lit), *n.* Faint light seen after sunset and before sunrise.

Twí'll, *v. t.* To weave in ribs.

Twín, *n.* One of two produced at a birth.

Twí'ne, *v. t. and i.* To twist;

ör, dg, wölf, töb, töök; ürn, rye, pull; ç, g, soft; c, g, hard; ex, exist; ü as ng; thia.

to wrap closely round; to wind. — *n.* Strong twisted thread; a twist.
 Twinge, *v. t.* To feel a short, sharp pain. — *n.* A quick, darting pain.
 Twink'le, *v. i.* To blink; to wink; to sparkle. — *n.* A wink; time of a wink.
 Twink'ling, *n.* A wink; a sparkling; an instant.
 Twirl, *v. t.* To move or whirl round rapidly. — *n.* A rapid whirling or turning.
 Twist, *v. t.* To wind, as one thread round another; to convolve. — *n.* A contortion; a thread or cord made by twisting.
 Twit, *v. t.* To reproach; to taunt; to upbraid.
 Twitch, *v. t.* To pull suddenly. — *n.* A pull with a jerk.
 Twitter (7), *v. i.* To make a small, intermitted noise, as a swallow. — *n.* A small tremulous noise.
 Two (tū), *a.* One and one.
 Two'-edged (tū'-), *a.* Having an edge on both sides.
 Two'fold (tū'-), *a.* Two of the kind; double.
 Tym'bal, *n.* A kettle-drum.
 Tym'pan, *n.* A frame for

holding sheets of paper for printing. [the ear.
 Tym'pa-num, *n.* Drum of Type, *n.* A mark; an emblem; a figure; a sign; a symbol; a letter or other character for printing from. — The types which compose an ordinary book-font consist of Roman CAPITALS, SMALL CAPITALS, and lower-case letters, and *Italic CAPITALS* and *lower-case letters*. Besides the ordinary Roman and *Italic*, the most important varieties of face are

Old English, or Black Letter.

German Text, Full-case, Antique, Script.

Old Style, GOTHIC.
 Ty'phoid, *a.* Resembling typhus fever. — *n.* A fever resembling typhus.
 Ty'phoon', *n.* A violent tornado in the Chinese seas.
 Ty'phus, *n.* A fever characterized by great prostration and cerebral disturbance.

Typ'ic-al, *a.* Emblematical; figurative.
 Typ'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a typical or figurative manner.
 Typ'i-fy, *v. t.* To represent by a type, or emblem.
 Ty-pog'ra-pher (ti-or ti-), *a.* A printer.
 Typo-graph'ic-al, or Typo-graph'ic-al, *a.* Relating to type or to printing.
 Ty-pog'ra-phy (ti-or ti-), *a.* Art of printing.
 Ty-ran'nie, (*a.* Imperi-
 Ty-ran'nic-al, (*a.* ous; des-
 potic; cruel.
 Ty-ran'nic-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a tyrant.
 Ty-ran'ni-cide, *n.* The killing, or the killer, of a tyrant. [*a.* tyrant
 Ty-ran-nise, *v. t.* To act as
 Ty-ran-nos, *a.* Cruel; arbitrary; despotic; unjustly severe; tyrannical.
 Ty-ran-ny, *n.* Arbitrary exercise of power; despotism.
 Ty-rant, *n.* An arbitrary ruler; a cruel master; an oppressor.
 Ty-ro, (*pl.* Ty-rōg) *A*
 beginner; a novice.
 Tzär (zär), *n.* See Czar.

U.

U (yoo). The fifth vowel in English. It has a close affinity to the consonant *r*, and these two letters were formerly confounded in writing and printing.
 Ū-biq'ui-tary (-bik-wi-), *a.* Existing every where.
 Ū-biq'ui-ty, *n.* Existence every where.
 Ū'd'der, *n.* The bag with the teats of a cow, &c.
 Ūg'li-ness (13), *n.* Deformity; moral depravity; ill-nature.
 Ūg'ly, *a.* Not handsome; deformed; ill-natured.
 Ūl'ger, *n.* A sore that discharges pus.
 Ūl'ger-ate, *v. i.* To become ulcerous; to turn to an ulcer.

Ūl'ger-ā-tion, *n.* Act of ulcerating.
 Ūl'ger-ous, *a.* Afflicted with ulcers; discharging purulent or other matters.
 Ūl'lage, *n.* What a cask wants of being full.
 Ūl'té'ri-or, *a.* Lying beyond; further; more remote.
 Ūl'ti-mate, *a.* Final; furthest.
 Ūl'ti-mate-ly, *adv.* Finally; at last; in the end.
 Ūl'ti-mā'tum, *n.* Final proposition; last offer.
 Ūl'tra, *a.* Radical; extreme.
 Ūl'tra-ma-rine' (-ma-reen'), *n.* A beautiful blue pigment.
 Ūl'tra-mōn'tane, *a.* Being beyond the mountains or the Alps.

Ūl'tra-mūn'dane, *a.* Being beyond the world.
 Ūm'bel, *n.* A collection of small flowers in a head.
 Ūm'bel-lifer-ous, *a.* Bearing umbels.
 Ūm'ber, *n.* A brownish ore of iron, used as a pigment.
 Ūm-bil'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to the navel. [*der.*
 Ūm'bleg, *n.* Entrails of a Ūm'brage, *n.* A shade; resentment; offense; affront.
 Ūm-brā'geous, *a.* Shady.
 Ūm-brē'lā (13), *n.* A porta-



ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, *y*, long; ä, ê, î, ô, ŷ, short; cäre, cür, äsk, all, what; ere, vell, thern; p'que, firm;

lo, wolf, tōb, tōbōk: ūrn, rue, pull: c, ġ, *soft*: e, ē, *hard*: æ; exist; ŋ as ng; this.

UNBENDING

slacken. — *v. i.* To become relaxed.
Un-bend'ing, *a.* Unyielding; inflexible; firm; rigid.
Un-bi'as (8), *r. t.* To free from bias or prejudice.
**Un-bind', r. t. To untie; to unfasten; to loose.
Un-blam'ish (-blēm'ish), *a.* Free from blemish; pure; spotless.
Un-blēst', *a.* Not blessed; unhappy; wretched.
**Un-bolt', r. t. To remove a bolt from; to unfasten.
Un-börn', *a.* Not born; still to appear; future.
Un-bo'gom (bōbz/um), *r. t.* To disclose freely; to reveal.
Un-bound'ed, *a.* Having no bounds or limits; infinite; unrestrained.
Un-bridle, *v. t.* To free from, or as from, the bridle.
Un-brō'ken (-brō'kn), *a.* Entire; whole.
Un-buck'le, *v. t.* To loose from buckles; to unfasten.
Un-buried (-ber'id, 13), *a.* Not buried; disinterred.
Un-bür'den, *v. t.* To rid of a burden; to throw off, as a burden; to unload; to relieve.
Un-büt'ton (-büt'tn), *v. t.* To loose the buttons of.
Un-cēas'ing, *a.* Not ceasing; continual; perpetual.
Un-cēr'e-mō'ni-ōus, *a.* Not ceremonious; informal; familiar.
Un-cēr'tain, *a.* Not certain; precarious; insecure; doubtful; dubious.
Un-cēr'tain-ly, *adv.* Not certainly; doubtfully.
Un-cēr'tain-ty, *n.* Want of certainty; doubtfulness.
Un-chāin', *r. t.* To free from chains, confinement, or thralldom.
Un-chānge'a-ble, *a.* Not subject to change; immutable.
Un-chānge'a-bly, *adv.* Without change; immutably.
Un-chār'i-ta-ble, *a.* Having no charity; severe in judging; harsh; censorious.
Un-chār'i-ta-ble-ness, *n.* Want of charity.****

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Un-chār'i-ta-bly, *adv.* With want of charity; harshly.
Un-chris'tian (-krist'yan), *a.* Contrary to Christianity; unbecoming a Christian.
Un-church', *r. t.* To expel from a church.
Un-civ'il, *a.* Not civil; impolite; un courteous; rude.
Un-civ'il-ized, *a.* Not civilized or reclaimed from savage life; rude; barbarous; savage.
Un-civ'il-ly, *adv.* Rudely.
Un-clāsp', *v. t.* To loose the clasp of.
Un'cle (ŭnk'l), *n.* A father's or a mother's brother.
Un-clēan', *a.* Not clean; foul; dirty; filthy; impure; sinful; wicked.
Un-clēan'ness, *n.* Filthiness; impurity; sinfulness.
Un-clōge', *v. t.* To open.
Un-coil', *v. t.* To unwind and open.
Un-cōm'ely, *a.* Not comely; homely; disagreeable.
Un-cōm'fort-a-ble, *a.* Affording no comfort; giving uneasiness.
Un-cōm'fort-a-bly, *adv.* Without comfort or cheerfulness.
Un-cōm'mon, *a.* Not common; infrequent; rare; unusual; remarkable. [usually.]
Un-cōm'mon-ly, *adv.* Unusually.
Un-cōm'pro-mis'ing, *a.* Not agreeing to terms; inflexible; firm.
Un'con-cērn', *n.* Want of concern; indifference.
Un'con-cērn'ed-ly, *adv.* Without concern.
Un'con-di'tion-al (-dīsh/un-), *a.* Not limited by conditions; absolute.
Un-cōn'quer-a-ble (-kōnk/er-a-bl), *a.* Not to be conquered. — *SYN.* Invincible; insuperable.
Un-cōn'scion-a-ble (-kōn/shun-), *a.* Unreasonable; inordinate; enormous.
Un-cōn'scion-a-bly, *adv.* In an unconscionable manner; unreasonably.
Un-cōn'sciōus (-kōn'shu:s), *a.* Not having consciousness; not made the object

UNDER-AGENT

of consciousness; imperceptible.
Un-cōn'sciōus-ly, *adv.* Without consciousness.
Un-cōn'sciōus-ness, *n.* Want of consciousness or perception.
Un-cōn'sti-tū'tion-al, *a.* Not constitutional; contrary to the constitution.
Un-cōn'sti-tū'tion-āl-ty, *n.* Quality of being unauthorized by, or opposed to, the constitution.
Un'con-trōll'a-ble, *a.* Not to be controlled; ungovernable.
Un'con-vērt'ed, *a.* Not converted or regenerated; sinful; impenitent.
Un-cōrk', *v. t.* To draw the cork from.
Un-cōrt'e-ōus (-kört'e-us), *a.* Uncivil; rude; impolite.
Un-cōuth' (-kōuth'), *a.* Unfamiliar; unusual; not rendered pleasing by familiarity. — *SYN.* Odd; strange; awkward.
Un-cōuth'ness, *n.* Awkwardness.
Un-cōv'er (-kāv'er), *v. t.* To take the cover from; to open. — *v. i.* To bare the head.
Un'ct'ion, *n.* Act of anointing; unguent; ointment.
Un'ct'u-ōus (ŭnk't/yu-us), *a.* Oily; fat; greasy.
Un-cūrb', *v. t.* To free from a curb.
Un-cūrl', *v. t.* To straighten out, as any thing that has been curled. [data.]
Un-dā't'ed, *a.* Having no
Un-dāunt'ed, *a.* Fearless; bold; brave; intrepid.
Un-de-cēiv'e, *r. t.* To free from deception.
Un-de-ni'a-ble, *a.* Impossible to be denied; palpably true; obvious.
Un-de-ni'a-bly, *adv.* Indisputably.
Un'der, *prep.* Lower than; beneath; below. — *a.* Lower in rank; subordinate; inferior. — *adv.* In a lower condition; in subjection.
Un'der-ā'gent, *n.* A subordinate agent.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ŭ, ŷ, long; ä, ö, ī, ē, ŭ, ŷ, short; cäre, cār, āsk, āll, whät; Cre, vcil, cūrm; pique, firm;

der-bid', *v. t.* To bid or
fer less than.
der-brūsh, *n.* Small trees
nd shrubs in a wood or
rest.
der-cū'rent, *n.* A cur-
nt below the surface.
der-dō', *v.* To do less than
 requisite or desirable.
der-gō', *v. t.* To bear; to
dure; to suffer; to sus-
in; to pass through.
der-grād'u-ate, *n.* A
udent in a college who has
t taken his degree.
der-ground, *a.* Being
ow the surface of the
ound; subterranean.
der-grōwth, *n.* Shrubs
high grow under trees.
der-hānd, *a.* Clandes-
ne; secret; sly.—*adv.* By
ret means; by fraud.
der-hānd'ed, *a.* Clandes-
ne. [under or beneath.
der-lāy', *v. t.* To lay
der-lēt', *v. t.* To let or
se under a lease.
der-lie', *v. t.* To lie
der; to be the basis of.
der-line', *v. t.* To mark
line beneath, as words.
der-ling, *n.* An inferior.
der-mine', *v. t.* To ex-
vate the earth beneath;
ruin or injure in an un-
rhand way.
der-neeth' (or *neeth'*),
lv. or prep. Under; be-
ath.
der-pin', *v. t.* To lay
ones under, as under the
ls of a building.
der-pin'ning, *n.* The
ones on which a building
sts.
der-rāte', *v. t.* To rate
low the value.
der-seōre', *v. t.* To draw
line or mark under.
der-sēll', *v. t.* To sell
eeper than another.
'der-sign' (-*sin'*), *v. t.* To
rite one's name at the foot
end of.
'der-shōt', *a.* Moved by
ater passing beneath; —
id of a water-wheel.
'der-stand', *v. t.* [imp. &
. *p.* UNDERSTOOD.] To
mprehend; to know; to

have information; to sup-
pose to mean.
Ūn'der-stānd'ing (8), *n.*
Knowledge; interpretation;
the intellectual powers; in-
tellect; judgment; sense.
Ūn'der-stōōd', *imp. & p. p.*
of *Understand*.
Ūn'der-strāp'per, *n.* An in-
ferior agent; a subaltern.
Ūn'der-tāke', *v. t.* [imp. UN-
DERTOOK; *p. p.* UNDER-
TAKEN.] To take in hand;
to attempt; to engage in.
Ūn'der-tāk'er, *n.* One who
undertakes; one who takes
the management of funerals.
Ūn'der-tāk'ing, *n.* An enter-
prise; any business. [*take*.
Ūn'der-tōōk', *imp. of Under-*
Ūn'der-tōne, *n.* A low tone.
Ūn'der-tōw, *n.* A current of
water below having a differ-
ent direction from that on
the surface. [*dergo*.
Ūn'der-wēnt', *imp. of Un-*
Ūn'der-vāl'ūe, *v. t.* To rate
below the worth.
Ūn'der-wōōd, *n.* Small trees.
Ūn'der-wōrk' (-*wūrk'*), *v. t.*
To do like work at a less
price than.
Ūn'der-write' (-*rit'*) *v. t.* To
insure. [*insurer*.
Ūn'der-writ'er (-*rit'*), *n.* An
Ūn'de-sign'ing (-*sin'* or
-*zin'*), *a.* Artless; sincere.
Ūn-dē'vi-ā'ting, *a.* Not de-
viating; steady; regular.
Ūn'di-vid'ed, *a.* Not divided;
whole; entire.
Ūn-dō', *v. t.* [imp. UNDDID;
p. p. UNDONE.] To reverse
what has been done; to
take to pieces; to unfasten;
to ruin.
Ūn-dō'ing, *n.* Reversal; ruin.
Ūn-dōne' (-*dūn'*), *p. p.* Un-
fastened; ruined; not done;
unfinished.
Ūn-doubt'ed (-*dout'*ed), *a.*
Not doubted; indubitable;
indisputable.
Ūn-doubt'ed-ly (-*dout'*-
ly), *adv.* Without question;
indisputably.
Ūn-dress', *v. t.* To divest of
clothes; to strip; to dis-
robe; to deprive of orna-
ments. [*ligent dress*.
Ūn'dress, *n.* A loose, neg-

Ūn-dūe', *a.* Not due; not
yet owing; excessive; im-
moderate.
Ūn'du-lāte, *v. t. or i.* To
move backward and for-
ward, or up and down, as a
wave; to vibrate.
Ūn'du-lā'ted, *a.* Waved;
wavy; undulatory.
Ūn'du-lā'tion, *n.* A waving
motion or vibration.
Ūn'du-la-tōry, *a.* Moving
like waves; vibratory.
Ūn-dū'ly, *adv.* In an undue
manner; improperly; ex-
cessively.
Ūn-dy'ing, *a.* Not dying; not
subject to death; immortal.
Ūn-ēārth', *v. t.* To draw
from the earth; to remove
the earth from; to uncover;
to bring to light.
Ūn-ēārth'ly, *a.* Not terres-
trial; supernatural.
Ūn-ēā'gi-ness, *n.* Disquiet;
perturbation.
Ūn-ēā'gy, *a.* Not easy; rest-
less; disturbed.
Ūn-ēnd'ing, *a.* Not ending;
everlasting; eternal.
Ūn-ē'qual, *a.* Not equal, or
even; inferior; inadequate;
disproportioned; partial;
unjust; unfair.
Ūn-ē'qual-ly, *adv.* In dif-
ferent degrees; unfairly.
Ūn-e-quiv'o-cal, *a.* Not
equivocal; clear; evident.
Ūn-ērr'ing, *a.* Committing
no mistake; certain.
Ūn-ē'ven (-*ūvn*), *a.* Not
even; not level or uniform;
rough; irregular.
Ūn-ē'ven-ness, *n.* Inequal-
ity of surface; want of uni-
formity.
Ūn'ex-cep'tion-a-ble, *a.* Not
liable to objection; fault-
less; good.
Ūn'ex-cep'tion-a-bly, *adv.*
So as to be liable to no ob-
jection.
Ūn'ex-pēct'ed, *a.* Not ex-
pected; sudden; coming
without warning.
Ūn'ex-pēct'ed-ly, *adv.* Sud-
denly.
Ūn-fāil'ing, *a.* Not failing;
not liable to fail; abiding.
Ūn-fāir', *a.* Not fair; disin-
genous; dishonest.

Un-fair'ly, *adv.* In an unfair manner; dishonestly.
Un-fair'ness, *n.* Want of fairness or honesty.
Un-faith'ful, *a.* Not faithful; negligent of duty; treacherous; perfidious.
Un-faith'ful-ness, *n.* Breach of faith; infidelity.
Un-fash'ion-a-ble, *a.* Not according to the fashion.
Un-fast'en (-fās'n), *v. t.* To loose; to unbind; to untie.
Un-fath'om-a-ble, *a.* Not to be fathomed; profound.
Un-fāvor-a-ble, *a.* Not favorable; adverse; contrary.
Un-fāvor-a-bly, *adv.* Adversely.
Un-feel'ing, *a.* Void of feeling or sensibility; insensible; cruel; hard-hearted.
Un-feel'ing-ly, *adv.* With insensibility.
Un-feigned' (-fānd'), *a.* Not feigned; real; sincere.
Un-feign'ed-ly (-f.-n'), *adv.* Without hypocrisy.
Un-fil'ial (-yal), *a.* Not becoming a son or daughter.
Un-fil'ished (-fin'ish), *a.* Not finished; incomplete; imperfect.
Un-fit', *v. t.* To disable; to disqualify. — *a.* Not fit or qualified. — *SYN.* Improper; unequalled; incompetent.
Un-fix', *v. t.* To loosen; to unsettle.
Un-fold', *v. t.* To expand; to spread out; to disclose; to reveal.
Un-for-giv'ing, *a.* Not disposed to forgive; implacable; inexorable.
Un-fort'u-nate, *a.* Not fortunate; not successful.
Un-fort'u-nate-ly, *adv.* Without success.
Un-found'ed, *a.* Having no foundation; baseless; vain.
Un-friend'ly, *a.* Not friendly; unfavorable; hostile.
Un-fruit'ful, *a.* Not fruitful; barren; sterile.
Un-furl', *v. t.* To unfold; to open or spread; to expand.
Un-fur'nish, *v. t.* To strip of furniture; to leave naked or bare.
Un-gain'ly, *a.* Not expert

or dexterous; clumsy; awkward; uncouth.
Un-gén'er-ous, *a.* Not generous; illiberal; unkind; mean; dishonorable.
Un-god'di-ness, *n.* Impiety.
Un-god'dy, *a.* Irreligious; wicked; impious; sinful.
Un-gov'ern-a-ble, *a.* Not to be governed or restrained; wild; licentious.
Un-gov'ern-a-bly, *adv.* So as not to be restrained.
Un-grāce'ful, *a.* Wanting grace; inelegant; awkward; clumsy; uncouth.
Un-grā-cious, *a.* Not gracious; showing no kindness of heart; unpleasing.
Un-grāte'ful, *a.* Not grateful; unthankful; disagreeable. (*ingratitude*).
Un-grāte'ful-ly, *adv.* With ingratitude.
Un-guent (ūng'went), *n.* An ointment.
Un-hā'lōwed, *a.* Profane; unholy; impure; wicked.
Un-hānd'sōme (-hān'sum), *a.* Not handsome; illiberal; unfair; impolite.
Un-hānd'sōme-ly (-hān'sum-), *adv.* Ungracefully; illiberally; unfairly.
Un-hānd'y, *a.* Not handy; awkward; inexpert.
Un-hāp'pi-ly, *adv.* Unfortunately; miserably.
Un-hāp'pi-ness, *n.* Calamity; misfortune; infelicity.
Un-hāp'py, *a.* Not happy or fortunate; rather miserable; evil; calamitous.
Un-hār'ness, *c. t.* To strip of harness; to divest of armor.
Un-hēalth'y, *a.* Wanting health; unsound; sickly; insalubrious.
Un-hēard' (-hērd'), *a.* Not heard; unknown; obscure.
Un-hinge', *v. t.* To take from the hinges; to displace; to unfix by violence.
Un-hitch', *v. t.* To loose from being hitched; to unfasten.
Un-hō'li-ness, *n.* Want of holiness; impiety; sinful-ness; wickedness.
Un-hō'ly, *a.* Not holy; profane; wicked; impious.
Un-hōok', *v. t.* To loose from a hook.

Un-hōp'y or **Un-hōp'y**, *c. t.* To strip of hoops.
Un-hōw'er, *v. t.* To throw from a horse or saddle.
Un-hurt', *a.* Not hurt; safe and sound; whole.
Ū'ni-cōrn, *a.* A fabulous animal with one horn.
Ū'ni-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of so uniting with another as to make one being. (*only one flower*).
Ū'ni-fi's'rods, *a.* Bearing
Ū'ni-fōrm, *a.* Having always the same form. — *SYN.* Equal; even; alike; undeviating. — *a.* A dress of the same kind worn by persons who belong to the same regiment, &c.
Ū'ni-fōrm'i-ty, *n.* Resemblance to itself at all times; consistency; sameness.
Ū'ni-form-ly, *adv.* In a uniform manner; without variation.
Ū'n-im-peach-a-ble, *a.* Not to be impeached; free from stain or fault; blameless.
Ū'n-in-tē'l'i-gi-ble, *a.* Not intelligible; not to be understood; obscure.
Un-in'ter-est-ed, *a.* Having no interest or property in; not having the mind interested or engaged.
Ū'n'ion (yūn'yən), *n.* Act of uniting; junction; coalition; confederation; harmony; concord; upper inner corner of a flag. (*loa*).
Ū'n'ion-ist, *a.* A lover of union.
Ū'n'ip'a-rods, *a.* Producing one at a birth.
U-nique' (yū-neek'), *a.* Single in kind or excellence; without a like or equal.
Ū'ni-son, *n.* Agreement; concord; union; accordance or coincidence of sounds.
U-nis'o-nant, { *a.* Being in
U-nis'o-notis, { union;
sounded together.
Ū'nit, *n.* One; a single person or thing; the least whole number.



'ni-tā'ri-an, *n.* One who denies the Trinity, believing that God exists only in one person. — *a.* Pertaining to Unitarians.

'ni-tā'ri-an-ism, *n.* The doctrines of Unitarians.

'ni-tē', *v. t.* To join or put together; to form a whole.

— *v. i.* To become one; to act in concert.

'ni-tē'd-ly, *adv.* With union, or joint efforts.

'ni-ty, *n.* State of being one; oneness; concord; any definite quantity or aggregate taken as one.

'ni-vālvē, *a.* Having
'ni-vālv'ū-lar, } one valve only, as a shell.

'ni-vālvē, *n.* A shell having one valve only.

'ni-vēr'sal, *a.* Extending to all; whole; total.

'ni-vēr'sal-ism, *n.* Belief that all men will be saved.

'ni-vēr'sal-ist, *n.* An adherent to Universalism.

'ni-ver-sāl'i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being universal; unlimited extension.

'ni-vēr'sā-l-ly, *adv.* Throughout the whole.

'ni-verse, *n.* The whole system of created things.

'ni-vēr'si-ty, *n.* An institution where all the sciences and arts are taught.

'ni-v'o-cal, *a.* Having one meaning only.

n-jēt', *a.* Contrary or opposed to justice; wrongfully.

n-jēt'ly, *adv.* Wrongfully.

n-kind', *a.* Not kind; wanting in kindness; cruel; harsh.

n-kind'ly, *adv.* With unkindness; cruelly. — *a.* Unnatural; unfavorable; malignant.

n-kind'ness, *n.* Want of kindness or affection.

n-knit' (nīv), *v. t.* To separate, as threads that are knit; to open.

n-know'ing-ly (nō'ing-), *adv.* Ignorantly.

n-lācē', *v. t.* To unfasten; to loose the dress of.

n-lādē', *v. t.* To unload; to discharge.

Un-law'ful, *a.* Not lawful; contrary to law; illegal.

Un-law'ful-ly, *adv.* In violation of law; illegally.

Un-law'ful-ness, *n.* Illegality; contrariety to law.

Un-lēarn', *v. t.* To forget, as what has been learned.

Un-lēarn'ed, *a.* Ignorant; illiterate. [not.]

Un-lēss, *conj.* Except; if

Un-lēt'ered, *a.* Illiterate.

Un-līkē', *a.* Not like; dissimilar; diverse.

Un-līkē'ly, *a.* Not likely; improbable.

Un-līkē'ness, *n.* Want of resemblance; dissimilitude.

Un-lim'it-ed, *a.* Not limited; boundless; undefined; indefinite; not restrained.

Un-līgh', *v. t.* To separate, as links; to disconnect.

Un-lōad', *v. t.* To relieve of a load; to disburden.

Un-lōck', *v. t.* To unfasten, as what is locked; to explain; to open.

Un-lōvē'li-ness, *n.* Want of loveliness.

Un-lōvē'ly, *a.* Not amiable; disagreeable; repellant.

Un-lūck'y, *a.* Not lucky; unfortunate; unhappy.

Un-mān', *v. t.* To deprive of virility or strength; to dishearten.

Un-mān'ly, *a.* Unsuitable to a man; effeminate; ignoble; base. [rude.]

Un-mān'nered, *a.* Uncivil;

Un-mān'ner-ly, *a.* Ill-bred; uncivil; rude in behavior.

Un-māsk', *v. t.* To remove a mask or disguise from.

Un-mēan'ing, *a.* Having no meaning or expression.

Un-mēr'ci-ful, *a.* Having no mercy; cruel; inhuman.

Un-mōōr', *v. t.* To cause to ride with a single anchor, after having been moored by two or more cables.

Un-nāt'ūr-al, *a.* Contrary to the laws of nature, or to natural feelings.

Un-nēc'es-sā-ri-ly, *adv.* Without necessity; needlessly.

Un-nēc'es-sā-ry, *a.* Not necessary; useless; needless.

Un-neigh'bor-ly (-nā'bur-), *a.* Not becoming a neighbor; unfriendly; unkind.

Un-nērve', *v. t.* To deprive of nerve or strength; to enfeeble; to weaken.

Un-nūm'bered, *a.* Not numbered, or not possible to be numbered; countless.

Un-ob'try'sive, *a.* Not obtrusive or forward; modest.

Un-ōs-ten-tā'tious, *a.* Not ostentatious; not making a showy display; modest.

Un-pāck', *v. t.* To open, as things packed.

Un-pāl'a-ta-ble, *a.* Not palatable; disagreeable; disgusting.

Un-pār'al-leled, *a.* Having no parallel or equal; matchless; peerless.

Un-pār'lia-mēn't-a-ry, *a.* Contrary to the usages of Parliament or the rules of legislative bodies.

Un-pin', *v. t.* To unfasten or undo, as what is pinned.

Un-plēas'ant, *a.* Not pleasant; displeasing; disagreeable. [greenably.]

Un-plēas'ant-ly, *adv.* Disagreeably.

Un-pōp'ū-lar, *a.* Not enjoying public favor; disliked by the people; dispoing to public disfavor.

Un-prēc'e-dent-ed, *a.* Having no precedent; novel; new.

Un-prēj'u-diced -prēj'ū-dīst), *a.* Free from prejudice or bias; impartial.

Un'pre-tēnd'ing, *a.* Not making pretensions; modest.

Un-prīn'ci-pled, *a.* Devoid of moral principle; destitute of virtue; profligate.

Un'pro-dūctive, *a.* Not fruitful; barren; sterile.

Un-prōf'it-a-ble, *a.* Producing no profit; serving no purpose; useless.

Un-prōm'is-ing, *a.* Giving no promise of good.

Un'pro-p'it'ious (-pīh'us), *a.* Not favorable; dark; discouraging; adverse.

Un-qual'i-fied, *a.* Not qualified; not fit; absolute; decided.

Un-ques'tion-a-ble (kwést/-yun-), *a.* Not to be questioned; doubted; indubitable; certain.
 Un-ques'tion-a-bly (kwést/-yun-), *adv.* Beyond all doubt; indubitably. [less.]
 Un-qui'et, *a.* Uneasy; rest-
 Un-ráv'el (-ráv/l. 8), *v. t.* To disentangle or disengage; to separate; to solve.
 Un-ré'al, *a.* Not real; having appearance only.
 Un-réa'gon-a-ble (-ré/zñ-), *a.* Exceeding the bounds of reason; immoderate; exorbitant; inordinate.
 Un-réa'gon-a-ble-ness, *n.* State or quality of being unreasonable.
 Un-réa'gon-a-bly, *adv.* Excessively; immoderately.
 Ün-re-gén'er-ate, *a.* Not regenerate; remaining at enmity with God.
 Ün-re-lént'ing, *a.* Feeling no pity; hard; cruel.
 Ün-re-mít'ting, *a.* Not abating; incessant; continued; persevering.
 Ün-re-gérve', *n.* Absence of reserve; perfect frankness.
 Ün-re-gérved', *a.* Open; frank; free; ingenuous.
 Ün-re-gérv'ed-ly, *adv.* Without reservation; frankly.
 Un-rést', *n.* Want of rest or repose; quietness.
 Un-ríg', *v. t.* To strip of rigging.
 Un-right'eóus (-rí/chus), *a.* Not righteous; unjust; wicked; evil.
 Un-right'eóus-ness (-rí/-chus-), *n.* Wickedness.
 Un-ripe', *a.* Not ripe; immature.
 Un-rí'valed, *a.* Having no rival; peerless; matchless.
 Un-rív'et, *v. t.* To loose the rivets of; to unfasten.
 Un-róbe', *v. t.* To disrobe; to undress.
 Un-róll', *v. t.* To open, as what is rolled; to display.
 Un-róof', *v. t.* To strip off the roof or covering of.
 Un-róot', *v. t.* To extirpate; to eradicate.
 Un-rúf'fled, *a.* Not ruffled; calm; tranquil; quiet.

Un-rú'ly, *a.* Ungovernable; turbulent; refractory.
 Un-sád'dle, *v. t.* To take a saddle from; to unhorse.
 Un-sáfe', *a.* Not safe; not free from danger; dangerous; perilous.
 Un-sál'a-ble (ll), *a.* Not having a quick sale.
 Un-sát'is-fác'to-ry, *a.* Not affording satisfaction.
 Un-sá'vor-y, *a.* Not savory; having a bad taste; insipid.
 Un-sáy', *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. UNSAID.] To recall, as what has been said.
 Un-screw' (-skry'), *v. t.* To loose from screws; to withdraw, as a screw.
 Un-ser'y-pu-lóus, *a.* Having no scruples; unprincipled.
 Un-seál', *v. t.* To open, as what is sealed.
 Un-séarch'a-ble, *a.* Not to be searched into; inscrutable; mysterious.
 Un-séa'gon-a-ble (-sé/zñ-), *a.* Not seasonable; ill-timed; untimely; unfit.
 Un-séa'gon-a-bly, *adv.* Not in due season.
 Un-séat', *v. t.* To throw from a seat.
 Un-seem'ly, *a.* Not seemly; unbecoming; indecent; improper. — *adv.* Indecently.
 Un-seen', *a.* Not seen; invisible. [disturb.]
 Un-sét'tle, *v. t.* To unfix; to Un-sháck'le, *v. t.* To loose from shackles; to set free.
 Un-sháck'en, *a.* Not shaken; firm; stable.
 Un-shéathe', *v. t.* To draw from the sheath or scabbard. [a ship.]
 Un-ship', *v. t.* To take out of Un-síght'ly (-sív'ly), *a.* Not slightly; deformed; ugly.
 Un-skill'ful, *a.* Wanting skill or dexterity; awkward; clumsy.
 Un-skill'ful-ness, *n.* Want of skill; clumsiness.
 Un-só'cia-ble (-só/sha-bl), *a.* Not sociable; averse to society.
 Ün-so-phís'ti-cá'ted, *a.* Not adulterated; pure; simple; honest.
 Un-sound', *a.* Not sound;

defective; infirm; decep-tive; sophistical.
 Un-sound'ness, *a.* Defectiveness; infirmity.
 Un-spár'ing, *a.* Not sparing; liberal; profuse.
 Un-spéak'a-ble, *a.* Not to be uttered or expressed; inef-fable; unutterable.
 Un-spéak'a-bly, *adv.* In-expressibly; unutterably.
 Un-spót'ted, *a.* Not spotted; spotless; pure; immaculate.
 Un-stá'ble, *a.* Not stable or steady. — *SYN.* Inconstant; irresolute; wavering; mutable; changeful.
 Un-stéad'y, *a.* Not steady; unstable; variable; change-able.
 Un-stóp', *v. t.* To take a stopple or any obstruction from; to open.
 Un-string', *v. t.* To deprive of strings; to relax; to loosen; to take from a string.
 Ün'sue-céss'ful, *a.* Not suc-cessful; meeting with fail-ure; unhappy.
 Ün'sue-céss'ful-ly, *adv.* With ill success.
 Un-súit'a-ble, *a.* Not suit-able; unfit; improper.
 Un-súit'a-bly, *adv.* In an unsuitable manner; incon-gruously. [song.]
 Un-súng', *a.* Not recited in Un-swáthe', *v. t.* To relieve from a bandage.
 Un-tám'a-ble, *a.* Not to be tamed or subdued.
 Un-thínk'ing, *a.* Thought-less; inconsiderate.
 Un-thríf'ty, *a.* Prodigal; not thriving; profuse; lavish.
 Un-tíe', *v. t.* To loosen, as a knot; to unbind.
 Un-tíll' (16), *prep.* Till; as far as — *conj.* Up to the time that; till.
 Un-tíme'ly, *a.* Not timely; premature; unreasonable.
 Un-tíring, *a.* Not tiring; enduring; patient; inde-fatigable.
 Ün'to, *prep.* To.
 Ün-tóld', *a.* Not told; not related; not counted or numbered.
 Un-tó'ward, *a.* Froward; re-

; awkward; cross; ident.
a-ble, *a.* Ungovernable; intractable.
led, *a.* Not trodden; sags; not traversed having seen countries.
a. Not true; false; to fact; disloyal. *adv.* Falsely.
v. t. To loose from to let out.
, n. Falsehood; *r.* a lie.
, v. t. To untwist.
, v. t. To separate; as twisted to disentangle.
a. Not used; not used.
l(-yū-shū), *a.* Rare; uncommon; *r.* rare; *st.*
a-ble, *a.* Not to *d.* inexpressible.
shed (-vār-niēht), varnished; plain;
v. t. To remove a; to uncover.
ly, adv. Heedlessly.
ness, *n.* Want of heedlessness.
un-a-ble (un-wōr-), Not warrantable; improper.
un-a-bly, *adv.* Warrant or author- properly.
, a. Not vigilant or; precipitate.
ed, *a.* Not wear- resistant; indefati-
, v. t. To undo, as been woven.
a. Not well; indis-; ailing.
some (-hōl-sum), wholesome; insalu-
y, *a.* Unmanage-; ponderous.
g, *a.* Not willing; loath; disin-; reluctance.
g-ly, *adv.* With-ness, *n.* Reluct-
clination.
, v. t. *imp. & p. p.*

UNWOUND.] To wind off; to untwist; to disentangle.
Un-wise, *a.* Not wise; in- judicious; indiscreet.
Un-wise'ly, *adv.* Not wise- ly; imprudently.
Un-wit'ing-ly, *adv.* With- out knowledge; ignorantly.
Un-wōnt'ed, *a.* Unaccus- tomed; uncommon; infre- quent; rare.
Un-wōnt'ed-ness, *a.* Un- commonness; rarity.
Un-wor'thi-ly (-wūr'thī-), *adv.* Not according to desert.
Un-wor'thi-ness (-wūr'thi-), *n.* Want of worth.
Un-wor'thy (-wūr'thy), *a.* Not worthy; wanting merit; worthless; discreditable.
Un-wrēathe' (-reeth'), *v. t.* To untwist, as any thing wreathed.
Un-writ'ten (-rīt'tn), *a.* Not written; oral; blank.
Un-yield'ing, *a.* Not yield- ing; stubborn; obstinate.
Un-yōke', *v. t.* To loose from a yoke.
Up, *adv.* Aloft; on high; above; from a lower to a higher position; in a higher place or position; complete- ly. — *prep.* From a lower to a higher place on or along; at the top of.
Up-brāid', *v. t.* To charge with something wrong; to reprove severely. — *SYN.* To reproach; blame; censure.
Up-brāid'er, *n.* One who upbraids, or reproaches.
Up'east, *a.* Thrown upward.
Up-heave', *v. t.* To heave or lift up from beneath.
Up-heav'al, *n.* A heaving up from beneath.
Up'hill, *a.* Ascending; diffi- cult; laborious.
Up-hōld', *v. t.* *imp. & p. p.* **UPHELD.**] To elevate; to support; to maintain; to countenance. [*holds.*]
Up-hōld'er, *n.* One who up- holds.
Up-hōl'ster-er, *n.* One who furnishes houses.
Up-hōl'ster-y, *n.* Furniture supplied by upholsterers.
Up'land, *n.* High land. — *a.* Higher in situation.
Up-lift', *v. t.* To raise aloft.

Up-on', *prep.* On; — in all the senses of that word.
Upper, *a.* Further up; higher in place; superior.
Up'per hānd', *n.* Ascenden- cy; superiority.
Up'per-most, *a.* Highest in place or rank. [*lift up.*]
Up-rāise', *v. t.* To raise; to
Up'right or Up-right' (-rit), *a.* Erect; perpendicular; just; honest.
Up'right-ly or Up-right'ly (-rit), *adv.* In an upright manner; honestly.
Up'right-ness or Up-right-ness (-rit), *n.* Erectness; honesty.
Up'rōar, *n.* Great noise and disturbance; tumult.
Up-rōot', *v. t.* To root up; to eradicate.
Up-sēt', *v. t.* To overturn; to overset. [*elation.*]
Up'shot, *n.* Final issue; con-
Up'side, *n.* The upper side.
Up'stārt, *n.* One suddenly raised to wealth or power.
Up'ward, *a.* Directed to a higher place.
Up'ward, *adv.* Toward a
Up'wards, *adv.* higher place; above; in the upper parts.
U-rā'ni-um, *n.* A metal.
U-rān-ōg'ra-phy, *n.* A de-
U-ran-ōl'o-gy, *n.* scrip- tion of the heavens and heavenly bodies. [*etc.*]
U-rā-nus, *n.* One of the plan-
Ur'ban, *a.* Pertaining to a city. [*ecous.*]
Ur-bāne', *a.* Polite; cour-
Ur-bān'i-ty, *n.* Politeness; courtesy. [*hog.*]
Ur'chin, *n.* A child; a hedge-
Urge, *v. t.* To press; to im- pel; to incite; to solicit.
Ur'gen-gy, *n.* Pressure of necessity; importunity.
Ur'gent, *a.* Pressing; earnest.
Ur'gent-ly, *adv.* With ear- nestness or importunity.
Ur'i-nal, *n.* A vessel for urine.
Ur'i-na-ry, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, urine.
Urine, *n.* A fluid secreted by the kidneys.
Urn, *n.* A vessel of various forms; a kind of vase. [*Ur.*]
Us (2), *pron.* Objective case of
U'gage (11), *n.* Mode of using;

, wōlf, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rye, pull; ū, ū, sōt; ē, ū, hard; ē; exist; ū as ng; this.

treatment; custom; long-continued practice.
Use (yjas), *n.* Act of employing; employment; necessity; utility; practice; custom; interest.
Use (yja), *v. t.* To employ; to handle; to treat; to consume; to render familiar. — *v. i.* To be accustomed.
Useful, *a.* Serviceable; profitable; beneficial. [*profit*.]
Useful-ly, *adv.* With use or
Useful-ness, *n.* Quality of being useful; utility.
Useless, *a.* Having no use; answering no purpose; vain; fruitless; ineffectual.
Useless-ness, *n.* Unfitness for profitable use.
Use'er, *n.* An officer to introduce strangers, or to walk before a person of rank; an under teacher. — *v. t.* (8) To introduce.
Us'que-baugh (-baw), *n.* A kind of whiskey; a compound distilled spirit.
Us'tion (ust/yun), *n.* Act of burning.
U'gu-al (yū/shy-), *a.* Customary; common; ordinary.

U'gu-al-ly, *adv.* Customary.
U'gu-eap'tion, *n.* Acquisition of a right to property by having sole possession of it for a certain prescribed term of years.
U'gu-frūet (yū/shy-), *n.* Right of using another's property without impairing the substance.
U'gu-rer (yū/shy-), *n.* One who practices usury.
U-gū'ri-oūs (yū-sū/-), *a.* Practicing usury.
U-gūrp, *v. t.* To seize and hold possession of wrongfully or by force.
U'gur-pā'tion, *n.* Illegal seizure or possession.
U-gūrp'er, *n.* One who usurps.
U'gu-ry (yū/shy-), *n.* Exorbitant or illegal interest for the use of money.
U-tēn'sil, *n.* An instrument; a household implement or vessel.
U'ter-ine, *a.* Born of the same mother, but by a different father.
U-till-i-tā'ri-an, *a.* Consisting in, or pertaining to, utility. — *n.* One who considers

utility as the sole standard of virtue.
U-till-i-tā'ri-an-ism, *n.* Doctrine or system of general utility.
U-till-i-ty, *n.* Production of good; profit; usefulness.
Ū'tmōst, *a.* Extreme; last; greatest. — *n.* The most that can be.
U-tō'pi-an, *a.* Ideal; fanciful; chimerical.
Ū'tri-ele, *n.* A little bag, bladder, or cell.
Ū'tter, *a.* Outward; extreme; absolute; entire. — *v. t.* To speak; to pronounce; to put in circulation.
Ū'tter-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being uttered or expressed.
Ū'tter-ance, *n.* Act or manner of uttering; circulation; pronunciation.
Ū'tter-ly, *adv.* Completely; fully.
Ū'tter-mōst, *a.* Furthest; most remote; extreme. — *n.* Greatest degree.
Ū've-oūs, *a.* Like a grape.
Ūx-ō'ri-oūs, *a.* Sublimely or excessively fond of a wife.

V.

V (ve), the twenty-second letter of the alphabet, is only another form of the character U, the two letters having formerly been used indiscriminately, the one for the other. See U.
Vā'e-an-gy, *n.* Emptiness; leisure; vacuity; an unoccupied office.
Vā'e-ant, *a.* Empty; void; unoccupied; abandoned.
Vā'e-āte, *v. t.* To leave empty; to annul. [*recess*.]
Va-eā'tion, *n.* Intermission; vacuity.
Vā'e-gi-nāte, *v. t.* To inoculate with cow pox by means of virus taken (usually indirectly) from cows.
Vā'e-gi-nā'tion, *n.* Inoculation with cow-pox.

Vā'e-gi-nā'tor, *n.* One who vaccinates.
Vā'e-gi-ne, *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, cows, or from vaccination.
Vā'e-gi-lan-gy, *n.* Vaccination.
Vā'e-gi-lāte, *v. t.* To waver; to fluctuate.
Vā'e-gi-lā'ting, *a.* Inclined to fluctuate; inconstant.
Vā'e-gi-lā'tion, *n.* Act of vacillating; a wavering; unsteadiness; inconstancy.
Va-eū'ty, *n.* Emptiness; void; vacuum.
Vā'e-u-um, *n.* Empty space.
Vā'e-a-bōnd, *n.* A vagrant. — *a.* Wandering idly or without any settled habitation. [*whim*.]
Va-gā'ry (19), *n.* A freak; a

Vā'e-gi-nal, *a.* Pertaining to a sheath or canal.
Vā'e-gran-gy, *n.* A wandering without a settled home.
Vā'e-grant, *a.* Wandering; unsettled. — *n.* An idle wanderer; a strolling beggar; a tramp.
Vā'gue, *a.* Unsettled; indistinct; loose. [*inanner*.]
Vā'gue-ly, *adv.* In a vague
Vā'il, *n.* A covering to conceal; a veil. — *v. t.* To hide from sight; to cover.
Vā'in, *a.* Fruitless; ineffectual; having a high opinion of one's self, or of what belongs to one.
Vā'in-glō'ri-oūs, *a.* Boastful.
Vā'in-glō'ry, *n.* Empty pride.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, short; cäre, cär, äek, all, what; äre, väll, tärm; pique, firm;

ly, adv. Without effect; an empty pride.
ance, n. Drapery round edstead. [valley].
, n. A low ground; a b-die'tion, *n.* A bidding swell; an adieu.
-die-to-ry, a. Bidding swell. — *n.* A farewell leese.
an-tine, n. A sweetheart teen, or a letter sent to a sweetheart, on St. Valen-s's day, the 14th of Feb.
5'ti-an, n. A plant used medicine.
st (or vālā), n. A body-vant; a personal attend-
:-tū/di-nā'ri-an, a. Sick-weakly; infirm. — *n.* A son in a weak state of uth.
-tū/di-na-ry, a. In-a; sickly; weakly; seek-to recover health.
ant, a. Intrepid in-ger; performed with or. — *SYN.* Stout; bold; ve; courageous; heroic.
d, a. Firm; good in law.
d'i-ty, n. Legal force; ngth; cogency.
se', n. A traveling-e; a portmanteau.
ā'tion, n. A rampart; intrenchment.
ey (19), n. A low place ween hills; a vale.
r (33), n. Courage; very; prowess; intrepid; gallantry.
r-ōus, a. Vallant; gal-t; brave. [precious].
-a-ble, a. Having value;
-ā'tion, n. Act of fix-the value; appraise-ment; value set.
de, n. Worth; price;
e. — v. t. To estimate; worth of; to rate; to praise; to esteem; to ze.
e, n. A folding door; a opening only one way.
ret, n. A little valve.
'ru-lar, a. Having, or re-ling to, valves.
ip, n. Upper leather of shoe. — *v. t.* To put new per leather on; to mend.

Vām'pire, n. A species of bat; a fabled demon.
Vān, n. Front of an army; a kind of wagon.
Vān'dal, n. A man of uncommon ferocity; an ignorant barbarian.
Vān'dal-ism, n. Ferocious cruelty; barbarism.
Van'dyke', n. A kind of neckerchief with points.
Vāne, n. A plate to show the direction of the wind; a weathercock.
Vān'guārd, n. Troops in front; first line of an army.
Va-nū'lā, n. A tropical plant, and an oil and a perfume extracted from it.
Vān'ish, v. i. To disappear; to pass away; to become invisible.
Vān'i-ty, n. Empty pride; ostentation; conceit.
Vān'quish (vāpk'wish), v. t. To conquer; to subdue.
Vān'quish-a-ble, a. Capable of being vanquished.
Vān'quish-er, n. One who conquers; a victor.
Vān'tage, n. Superiority.
Vān'tage-ground, n. Superiority of place or state.
Vāp'id, a. Spiritless; flat; insipid; dull.
Vāp'id-ness, n. The state of having lost life or spirit.
Vā'por (33), n. A fluid rendered seriform by heat; steam. — (*pl.*) A disease of debility. — *v. i.* To emit vapor; to brag; to boast.
Vāp'or-a-ble, a. Capable of being converted into vapor.
Vāp'o-rā'tion, n. Act of converting into vapor.
Vā'por-bāth, n. A bath of vapor or steam.
Vāp'or-ize, v. t. To convert into vapor.
Vā'por-y, a. Full of vapors; splenetic; peevish.
Vā'ri-a-ble, a. Changeable; mutable; inconstant.
Vā'ri-a-ble-ness, n. Aptness to change; inconstancy.
Vā'ri-a-bly, adv. Change-ably; inconstantly.
Vā'ri-ance, n. Disagreement.
Vā'ri-ā'tion, n. A change; deviation; difference.

Vār'l-e-ose, a. Preternatu-rally enlarged, as a vein.
Vā'ri-e-gāte, v. t. To diver-sify; to vary. [of colors].
Vā'ri-e-gā'tion, n. Diversity
Va-ri'e-ty, n. Change; dif-ference; diversity.
Vā'ri-o-loid, or Vār'l-o-loid', n. A disease resem-bling the small-pox.
Va-ri'o-lous, a. Pertaining to the small-pox.
Vā'ri-ōus, a. Different; di-verse. [ways].
Vā'ri-ōus-ly, adv. In different
Vār'let, n. A servant or foot-man; a roundel; a rascal.
Vār'nish, n. A glossy liquid. — *v. t.* To lay varnish on.
Vā'ry (13), v. t. To alter; to differ; to diversify. — *v. i.* To be altered in any man-ner; to be different; to de-viate; to depart; to disagree.
Vās'eu-lar, a. Relating to, or consisting of, vessels.
Vāse (in England, vās or vāz), n. An ornamental urn-shaped vessel, used for various purposes.
Vās'sal, n. A dependent; a bondman; a slave.
Vās'sal-age, n. Slavery; bondage; thralldom.
Vāst, a. Immense; great; numerous; enormous.
Vas-tā'tion, n. A laying waste; devastation. [ly].
Vāst'ly, adv. Greatly; hugo-
Vāst'ness, n. Immense ex-tent; immensity.
Vāt, n. A large cistern.
Vāt'l-ide, n. The murder, or murderer, of a prophet.
Va-tic'i-nal, a. Containing prophecy or predictions.
Va-tic'i-nāte, v. i. To proph-ey; to foretell. [cy].
Va-tic'i-nā'tion, n. Prophe-
Vault, n. A continued arch, or an arched roof or ceiling; a cellar. — *v. t.* To arch; to cover with, or shape to, a vault. — *v. t.* To leap.
Vault'ed, a. Arched; con-cave.
Vāunt (vānt), v. i. To boast; to brag. — *v.* Vain boast.
Vēal, n. Flesh of a calf.
Ve-dē'te' (ve-dēt'), n. A sen-tinel on horseback.

ör, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rye, pūll; ç, ġ, sōft; e, ġ, hārd; æ; exist; ū as ng; this.

slacken. — *v. i.* To become relaxed.
Un-bend'ing, *a.* Unyielding; inflexible; firm; rigid.
Un-b'as (8), *r. t.* To free from bias or prejudice.
Un-bind', *v. t.* To untie; to unfasten; to loose.
Un-blam'ish (-bləm'ish), *a.* Free from blemish; pure; spotless.
Un-bléss', *a.* Not blessed; unhappy; wretched.
Un-bolt', *v. t.* To remove a bolt from; to unfasten.
Un-bórn', *a.* Not born; still to appear; future.
Un-bo'gom (bōz'um), *v. t.* To disclose freely; to reveal.
Un-bound'ed, *a.* Having no bounds or limits; infinite; unrestrained.
Un-bridle, *v. t.* To free from, or as from, the bridle.
Un-bró'ken (-brók'n), *a.* Entire; whole.
Un-buck'le, *v. t.* To loose from buckles; to unfasten.
Un-bur'ied (-ber'id, 13), *a.* Not buried; disinterred.
Un-bür'den, *v. t.* To rid of a burden; to throw off, as a burden; to unload; to relieve.
Un-büt'ton (-bü'tn), *v. t.* To loose the buttons of.
Un-céas'ing, *a.* Not ceasing; continual; perpetual.
Un-cér'e-mō'ni-ous, *a.* Not ceremonious; informal; familiar.
Un-cér'tain, *a.* Not certain; precarious; insecure; doubtful; dubious.
Un-cér'tain-ly, *adv.* Not certainly; doubtfully.
Un-cér'tain-ty, *n.* Want of certainty; doubtfulness.
Un-cháin', *v. t.* To free from chains, confinement, or thralldom.
Un-cháng'e-a-ble, *a.* Not subject to change; immutable.
Un-cháng'e'a-bly, *adv.* Without change; immutably.
Un-chár'i-ta-ble, *a.* Having no charity; severe in judging; harsh; censorious.
Un-chár'i-ta-ble-ness, *n.* Want of charity.

Un-chár'i-ta-bly, *adv.* With want of charity; harshly.
Un-christ'ian (-kríst'yan), *a.* Contrary to Christianity; unbecoming a Christian.
Un-chúrch', *r. t.* To expel from a church.
Un-civ'il, *a.* Not civil; impolite; uncourteous; rude.
Un-civ'il-ized, *a.* Not civilized or reclaimed from savage life; rude; barbarous; savage.
Un-civ'il-ly, *adv.* Rudely.
Un-clásp', *v. t.* To loose the clasp of.
Ún'cle (úpk'l), *n.* A father's or a mother's brother.
Un-cléan', *a.* Not clean; foul; dirty; filthy; impure; sinful; wicked.
Un-cléan'ness, *n.* Filthiness; impurity; sinfulness.
Un-clóge', *v. t.* To open.
Un-coil', *v. t.* To unwind and open.
Un-cóme'ly, *a.* Not comely; homely; disagreeable.
Un-cóm'fort-a-ble, *a.* Affording no comfort; giving uneasiness.
Un-cóm'fort-a-bly, *adv.* Without comfort or cheerfulness.
Un-cóm'mon, *a.* Not common; infrequent; rare; unusual; remarkable. [usually.]
Un-cóm'mon-ly, *adv.* Unusually.
Un-cóm'pro-mis'ing, *a.* Not agreeing to terms; inflexible; firm.
Ún'con-cérn', *n.* Want of concern; indifference.
Ún'con-cérn'ed-ly, *adv.* Without concern.
Ún'con-dit'ion-al (-dīsh'un-), *a.* Not limited by conditions; absolute.
Un-cón'quer-a-ble (-kōpk'ér-a-bl), *a.* Not to be conquered. — *SYN.* Invincible; insuperable.
Un-cón'scion-a-ble (-kōn'shun-), *a.* Unreasonable; inordinate; enormous.
Un-cón'scion-a-bly, *adv.* In an unreasonable manner; unreasonably.
Un-cón'scióus (-kōn'shus), *a.* Not having consciousness; not made the object

of consciousness; imperceptible.
Un-cón'scióus-ly, *adv.* Without consciousness.
Un-cón'scióus-ness, *n.* Want of consciousness or perception.
Un-cón'stit'ution-al, *a.* Not constitutional; contrary to the constitution.
Un-cón'stit'ution-al'ly, *n.* Quality of being unauthorized by, or opposed to, the constitution.
Ún'con-tróll'a-ble, *a.* Not to be controlled; ungovernable.
Ún'con-vért'ed, *a.* Not converted or regenerated; sinful; impenitent.
Un-córk', *v. t.* To draw the cork from.
Un-cóurt'e-ous (-kúrt'e-us), *a.* Uncivil; rude; impolite.
Un-cóuth' (-kúth'), *a.* Unfamiliar; unusual; not rendered pleasing by familiarity. — *SYN.* Odd; strange; awkward.
Un-cóuth'ness, *n.* Awkwardness.
Un-cóv'er (-kúv'ér), *v. t.* To take the cover from; to open. — *v. i.* To bare the head.
Ún'et'ion, *n.* Act of anointing; unguent; ointment.
Ún'et'u-ous (úpk'ty-us), *a.* Oily; fat; greasy.
Un-cúrb', *v. t.* To free from a curb.
Un-cúrl', *v. t.* To straighten out, as any thing that has been curled. [data.]
Un-dát'ed, *a.* Having no date.
Un-dáunt'ed, *a.* Fearless; bold; brave; intrepid.
Ún'de-céiv'e, *v. t.* To free from deception.
Ún'de-ni'a-ble, *a.* Impossible to be denied; palpably true; obvious.
Ún'de-ni'a-bly, *adv.* Indisputably.
Ún'dér, *prep.* Lower than; beneath; below. — *a.* Lower in rank; subordinate; inferior. — *adv.* In a lower condition; in subjection.
Ún'dér-á-gént, *n.* A subordinate agent.

Un'der-bid', *v. t.* To bid or offer less than.
Un'der-brush, *n.* Small trees and shrubs in a wood or forest.
Un'der-cū'rrent, *n.* A current below the surface.
Un'der-do', *v.* To do less than is requisite or desirable.
Un'der-go', *v. t.* To bear; to endure; to suffer; to sustain; to pass through.
Un'der-grād'u-ate, *n.* A student in a college who has not taken his degree.
Un'der-ground, *a.* Being below the surface of the ground; subterranean.
Un'der-growth, *n.* Shrubs which grow under trees.
Un'der-hānd, *a.* Clandestine; secret; sly.—*adv.* By secret means; by fraud.
Un'der-hānd'ed, *a.* Clandestine. [under or beneath.
Un'der-lāy', *v. t.* To lay
Un'der-lēt', *v. t.* To let or lease under a lease.
Un'der-lie', *v. t.* To lie under; to be the basis of.
Un'der-line', *v. t.* To mark a line beneath, as words.
Un'der-ling, *n.* An inferior.
Un'der-mine', *v. t.* To excavate the earth beneath; to ruin or injure in an underhand way.
Un'der-neāth' (*or* -neeth'), *adv. or prep.* Under; beneath.
Un'der-pin', *v. t.* To lay stones under, as under the sills of a building.
Un'der-pin'ning, *n.* The stones on which a building rests.
Un'der-rāte', *v. t.* To rate below the value.
Un'der-seōre', *v. t.* To draw a line or mark under.
Un'der-sēll', *v. t.* To sell cheaper than another.
Un'der-sign' (-sin'), *v. t.* To write one's name at the foot or end of.
Un'der-shōt', *a.* Moved by water passing beneath;—said of a water-wheel.
Un'der-stand', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNDERSTOOD.] To comprehend; to know; to

have information; to suppose to mean.
Un'der-stand'ing (8), *n.* Knowledge; interpretation; the intellectual powers; intellect; judgment; sense.
Un'der-stōōd', *imp. & p. p.* of Understand.
Un'der-strāp'per, *n.* An inferior agent; a subaltern.
Un'der-tāke', *v. t.* [*imp.* UNDERTOOK; *p. p.* UNDERTAKEN.] To take in hand; to attempt; to engage in.
Un'der-tāk'er, *n.* One who undertakes; one who takes the management of funerals.
Un'der-tāk'ing, *n.* An enterprise; any business. [*take.*
Un'der-tōōk', *imp. of Under-*
Un'der-tōne, *n.* A low tone.
Un'der-tōw, *n.* A current of water below having a different direction from that on the surface. [*dergo.*
Un'der-wēnt', *imp. of Un-*
Un'der-vāl'ūe, *v. t.* To rate below the worth.
Un'der-wōōd, *n.* Small trees.
Un'der-work' (-wōrk'), *v. t.* To do like work at a less price than.
Un'der-write' (-rit') *v. t.* To insure. [*insurer.*
Un'der-writ'er (-rit'-), *n.* An
Un'de-sign'ing (-sin'- or -zin'-), *a.* Artless; sincere.
Un-dē'vi-ā'ting, *a.* Not deviating; steady; regular.
Un'di-vid'ed, *a.* Not divided; whole; entire.
Un-do', *v. t.* [*imp.* UNDDID; *p. p.* UNDDONE.] To reverse what has been done; to take to pieces; to unfasten; to ruin.
Un-do'ing, *n.* Reversal; ruin.
Un-dōne' (-dūn'), *p. p.* Unfastened; ruined; not done; unfinished.
Un-doubt'ed (-dout'ed), *a.* Not doubted; indubitable; indisputable.
Un-doubt'ed-ly (-dout'-), *adv.* Without question; indisputably.
Un-dress', *v. t.* To divest of clothes; to strip; to disrobe; to deprive of ornaments. [*ligent dress.*
Un'dress, *n.* A loose, neg-

Un-due', *a.* Not due; not yet owing; excessive; immoderate.
Un'du-lāte, *v. t. or i.* To move backward and forward, or up and down, as a wave; to vibrate.
Un'du-lā'ted, *a.* Waved; wavy; undulatory.
Un'du-lā'tion, *n.* A waving motion or vibration.
Un'du-la-to-ry, *a.* Moving like waves; vibratory.
Un-dū'ly, *adv.* In an undue manner; improperly; excessively.
Un-dy'ing, *a.* Not dying; not subject to death; immortal.
Un-ēārth', *v. t.* To draw from the earth; to remove the earth from; to uncover; to bring to light.
Un-ēārth'ly, *a.* Not terrestrial; supernatural.
Un-ēa'gi-ness, *n.* Disquiet; perturbation.
Un-ēa'gy, *a.* Not easy; restless; disturbed.
Un-ēnd'ing, *a.* Not ending; everlasting; eternal.
Un-ē'qual, *a.* Not equal, or even; inferior; inadequate; disproportioned; partial; unjust; unfair.
Un-ē'qual-ly, *adv.* In different degrees; unfairly.
Un-e-quiv'o-cal, *a.* Not equivocal; clear; evident.
Un-ērr'ing, *a.* Committing no mistake; certain.
Un-ē'ven (-ēvn), *a.* Not even; not level or uniform; rough; irregular.
Un-ē'ven-ness, *n.* Inequality of surface; want of uniformity.
Un'ex-ēp'tion-a-ble, *a.* Not liable to objection; faultless; good.
Un'ex-ēp'tion-a-bly, *adv.* So as to be liable to no objection.
Un'ex-pēct'ed, *a.* Not expected; sudden; coming without warning.
Un'ex-pēct'ed-ly, *adv.* Suddenly.
Un-fāll'ing, *a.* Not failing; not liable to fail; abiding.
Un-fāir', *a.* Not fair; disingenuous; dishonest.

sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk; ūru, rye, pull; ē, ē, sēf; ē, ē, hārd; ēē; ēxist; ū as ng; thia

Un-fair'ly, *adv.* In an unfair manner; dishonestly.
Un-fair'ness, *n.* Want of fairness or honesty.
Un-faith'ful, *a.* Not faithful; negligent of duty; treacherous; perfidious.
Un-faith'ful-ness, *n.* Breach of faith; infidelity.
Un-fash'ion-a-ble, *a.* Not according to the fashion.
Un-fast'en (-fās'n), *v. t.* To loose; to unbind; to untie.
Un-fath'om-a-ble, *a.* Not to be fathomed; profound.
Un-fav'or-a-ble, *a.* Not favorable; adverse; contrary.
Un-fav'or-a-bly, *adv.* Adversely.
Un-feel'ing, *a.* Void of feeling or sensibility; insensible; cruel; hard-hearted.
Un-feel'ing-ly, *adv.* With insensibility.
Un-feigned' (-fānd'), *a.* Not feigned; real; sincere.
Un-feign'ed-ly (-f.n'-), *adv.* Without hypocrisy.
Un-fil'ial (-yal), *a.* Not becoming a son or daughter.
Un-fin'ished (-fin'ish'), *a.* Not finished; incomplete; imperfect.
Un-fit', *v. t.* To disable; to disqualify. — *a.* Not fit or qualified. — *SYN.* Improper; unequalled; incompetent.
Un-fix', *v. t.* To loosen; to unsettle.
Un-fold', *v. t.* To expand; to spread out; to disclose; to reveal.
Un-for-giv'ing, *a.* Not disposed to forgive; implacable; inexorable.
Un-fort'u-nate, *a.* Not fortunate; not successful.
Un-fort'u-nate-ly, *adv.* Without success.
Un-found'ed, *a.* Having no foundation; baseless; vain.
Un-friend'ly, *a.* Not friendly; unfavorable; hostile.
Un-fruit'ful, *a.* Not fruitful; barren; sterile.
Un-furl', *v. t.* To unfold; to open or spread; to expand.
Un-fur'nish, *v. t.* To strip of furniture; to leave naked or bare.
Un-gain'ly, *a.* Not expert

or dexterous; clumsy; awkward; uncouth.
Un-gén'er-ous, *a.* Not generous; illiberal; unkind; mean; dishonorable.
Un-god'li-ness, *n.* Impiety.
Un-god'ly, *a.* Irreligious; wicked; impious; sinful.
Un-gov'ern-a-ble, *a.* Not to be governed or restrained; wild; licentious.
Un-gov'ern-a-bly, *adv.* So as not to be restrained.
Un-grace'ful, *a.* Wanting grace; inelegant; awkward; clumsy; uncouth.
Un-grā-cious, *a.* Not gracious; showing no kindness of heart; unpleasing.
Un-grate'ful, *a.* Not grateful; unthankful; disagreeable. [*ingratitude*.]
Un-grate'ful-ly, *adv.* With ingratitude.
Un-guent (ūng'went), *n.* An ointment.
Un-hā'lōwed, *a.* Profane; unholy; impure; wicked.
Un-hand'some (-hān'sum), *a.* Not handsome; illiberal; unfair; impolite.
Un-hand'some-ly (-hān'sum-), *adv.* Ungracefully; illiberally; unfairly.
Un-hand'y, *a.* Not handy; awkward; inept.
Un-hāp'pi-ly, *adv.* Unfortunately; miserably.
Un-hāp'pi-ness, *n.* Calamity; misfortune; infelicity.
Un-hāp'py, *a.* Not happy or fortunate; rather miserable; evil; calamitous.
Un-hār'ness, *v. t.* To strip of harness; to divest of armor.
Un-hēalth'y, *a.* Wanting health; unsound; sickly; insalubrious.
Un-hēard' (-hērd'), *a.* Not heard; unknown; obscure.
Un-hinge', *v. t.* To take from the hinges; to displace; to unfix by violence.
Un-hitch', *v. t.* To loose from being hitched; to unfasten.
Un-hō'li-ness, *n.* Want of holiness; impiety; sinful-ness; wickedness.
Un-hō'ly, *a.* Not holy; profane; wicked; impious.
Un-hōok', *v. t.* To loose from a hook.

Un-hōop' or **Un-hōop'**, *v. t.* To strip of hoops.
Un-hōrse', *v. t.* To throw from a horse or saddle.
Un-hurt', *a.* Not hurt; safe and sound; whole.
Ū'ni-cōrn, *n.* A fabulous animal with one horn.
Ū'ni-cō'rd-ion, *n.* Act of so uniting with another as to make one being. [*only one flower*.]
Ū'ni-fic'ro-ty, *a.* Bearing the same form. — *SYN.* Equal; even; alike; undividing. — *n.* A dress of the same kind worn by persons who belong to the same regiment, &c.
Ū'ni-fōrm'i-ty, *n.* Resemblance to itself at all times; consistency; sameness.
Ū'ni-form-ly, *adv.* In a uniform manner; without variation.
Ū'n-im-peach'a-ble, *a.* Not to be impeached; free from stain or fault; blameless.
Ū'in-tē'l'i-gi-ble, *a.* Not intelligible; not to be understood; obscure.
Un-in'ter-est-ed, *a.* Having no interest or property in; not having the mind interested or engaged.
Ū'n-ion (yūn'yan), *n.* Act of uniting; junction; coalition; confederation; harmony; concord; upper inner corner of a flag. [*ion*.]
Ū'n-ion-ist, *a.* A lover of union.
Ū'nip'a-rois, *a.* Producing one at a birth.
U-nique' (yū-neek'), *a.* Single in kind or excellence; without a like or equal.
Ū'ni-son, *n.* Agreement; concord; union; accordance or coincidence of sounds.
U-nis'o-nant, *a.* Being in U-nis'o-nous, *unison*; sounded together.
Ū'nit, *n.* One; a single person or thing; the least whole number.



Uni-tár-i-an, *n.* One who denies the Trinity, believing that God exists only in one person. — *a.* Pertaining to Unitarians.

Uni-tár-i-an-ism, *n.* The doctrines of Unitarians.

Uni-té', *v. t.* To join or put together; to form a whole. — *v. i.* To become one; to act in concert.

Uni-téd'-ly, *adv.* With union, or joint efforts.

Uni-ty, *n.* State of being one; oneness; concord; any definite quantity or aggregate taken as one.

Uni-valve, *a.* Having
Uni-valv'-u-lar, *a.* one valve only, as a shell.

Uni-valve, *n.* A shell having one valve only.

Uni-vér'sal, *a.* Extending to all; whole; total.

Uni-vér'sal-ism, *n.* Belief that all men will be saved.

Uni-vér'sal-ist, *n.* An adherent to Universalism.

Uni-ver-sál'-i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being universal; unlimited extension.

Uni-vér'sal'-ly, *adv.* Throughout the whole.

Uni-verse, *n.* The whole system of created things.

Uni-vér'si-ty, *n.* An institution where all the sciences and arts are taught.

Uni-v'o-cal, *a.* Having one meaning only.

Un-just', *a.* Contrary or opposed to justice; wrongful.

Un-just'-ly, *adv.* Wrongfully.

Un-kind', *a.* Not kind; wanting in kindness; cruel; harsh.

Un-kind'-ly, *adv.* With unkindness; cruelly. — *a.* Unnatural; unfavorable; malignant.

Un-kind'ness, *n.* Want of kindness or affection.

Un-knit' (*-nít'*), *v. t.* To separate, as threads that are knit; to open.

Un-know'-ing-ly (*-nó-ing-*), *adv.* Ignorantly.

Un-láce', *v. t.* To unfasten; to loose the dress of.

Un-láde', *v. t.* To unload; to discharge.

Un-law'-ful, *a.* Not lawful; contrary to law; illegal.

Un-law'-ful-ly, *adv.* In violation of law; illegally.

Un-law'-ful-ness, *n.* Illegality; contrariety to law.

Un-learn', *v. t.* To forget, as what has been learned.

Un-learn'-ed, *a.* Ignorant; illiterate. [not.]

Un-less', *conj.* Except; if

Un-lét'-tered, *a.* Illiterate.

Un-like', *a.* Not like; dissimilar; diverse.

Un-like'-ly, *a.* Not likely; improbable.

Un-like'ness, *n.* Want of resemblance; dissimilitude.

Un-lim'-it-ed, *a.* Not limited; boundless; undefined; indefinite; not restrained.

Un-link', *v. t.* To separate, as links; to disconnect.

Un-load', *v. t.* To relieve of a load; to disburden.

Un-lóck', *v. t.* To unfasten, as what is locked; to explain; to open.

Un-lóve'-li-ness, *n.* Want of loveliness.

Un-lóve'-ly, *a.* Not amiable; disagreeable; repellant.

Un-lúck'y, *a.* Not lucky; unfortunate; unhappy.

Un-mán', *v. t.* To deprive of virility or strength; to dishearten.

Un-mán'-ly, *a.* Unsuitable to a man; effeminate; ignoble; base. [rude.]

Un-mán'-nered, *a.* Uncivil; un-mán'-ner-ly, *a.* Ill-bred; uncivil; rude in behavior.

Un-másk', *v. t.* To remove a mask or disguise from.

Un-méan'-ing, *a.* Having no meaning or expression.

Un-mér'-ci-ful, *a.* Having no mercy; cruel; inhuman.

Un-móór', *v. t.* To cause to ride with a single anchor, after having been moored by two or more cables.

Un-nát'-úr-al, *a.* Contrary to the laws of nature, or to natural feelings.

Un-né'-es-sa-ri-ly, *adv.* Without necessity; needlessly.

Un-né'-es-sa-ry, *a.* Not necessary; useless; needless.

Un-neigh'-bor-ly (*-ná'-bur-*), *a.* Not becoming a neighbor; unfriendly; unkind.

Un-nerve', *v. t.* To deprive of nerve or strength; to enfeeble; to weaken.

Un-núm'-bered, *a.* Not numbered, or not possible to be numbered; countless.

Un-ob-trú'sive, *a.* Not obtrusive or forward; modest.

Un-óe'-ten-tá'tious, *a.* Not ostentatious; not making a showy display; modest.

Un-páck', *v. t.* To open, as things packed.

Un-pál'-a-ta-ble, *a.* Not palatable; disagreeable; disgusting.

Un-pá'-al-leled, *a.* Having no parallel or equal; matchless; peerless.

Un-pá'-li-a-mént'-ary, *a.* Contrary to the usages of Parliament or the rules of legislative bodies.

Un-pín', *v. t.* To unfasten or undo, as what is planned.

Un-pléas'-ant, *a.* Not pleasant; displeasing; disagreeable. [agreeably.]

Un-pléas'-ant-ly, *adv.* Disagreeably.

Un-póp'-u-lar, *a.* Not enjoying public favor; disliked by the people; dispoing to public disfavor.

Un-pré'-e-dent-ed, *a.* Having no precedent; novel; new.

Un-pré'-ju-diced (*-pré'-ju-diát*), *a.* Free from prejudice or bias; impartial.

Un'-pre-ténd'-ing, *a.* Not making pretensions; modest.

Un-prín'-ci-pled, *a.* Devoid of moral principle; destitute of virtue; profligate.

Un'-pro-duct'-ive, *a.* Not fruitful; barren; sterile.

Un-prófit'-a-ble, *a.* Producing no profit; serving no purpose; useless.


Un-próm'-is-ing, *a.* Giving no promise of good.

Un'-pro-pi'tious (*-písh'-us*), *a.* Not favorable; dark; discouraging; adverse.

Un-qual'-ified, *a.* Not qualified; not fit; absolute; decided.

Un-fair'ly, *adv.* In an unfair manner; dishonestly.
Un-fair'ness, *n.* Want of fairness or honesty.
Un-faith'ful, *a.* Not faithful; negligent of duty; treacherous; perfidious.
Un-faith'ful-ness, *n.* Breach of faith; infidelity.
Un-fash'ion-a-ble, *a.* Not according to the fashion.
Un-fast'en (-fäs'n), *v. t.* To loose; to unbind; to untie.
Un-fath'om-a-ble, *a.* Not to be fathomed; profound.
Un-fä'vor-a-ble, *a.* Not favorable; adverse; contrary.
Un-fä'vor-a-bly, *adv.* Adversely.
Un-feel'ing, *a.* Void of feeling or sensibility; insensible; cruel; hard-hearted.
Un-feel'ing-ly, *adv.* With insensibility.
Un-feigned (-fänd'), *a.* Not feigned; real; sincere.
Un-feign'ed-ly (-f.-n'), *adv.* Without hypocrisy.
Un-fil'ial (-yäl), *a.* Not becoming a son or daughter.
Un-fin'ished (-fin'ishit), *a.* Not finished; incomplete; imperfect.
Un-fit', *v. t.* To disable; to disqualify. — *a.* Not fit or qualified. — **SYN.** Improper; unequalled; incompetent.
Un-fix', *v. t.* To loosen; to unsettle.
Un-fold', *v. t.* To expand; to spread out; to disclose; to reveal.
Un-for-giv'ing, *a.* Not disposed to forgive; implacable; inexorable.
Un-fort'u-nate, *a.* Not fortunate; not successful.
Un-fort'u-nate-ly, *adv.* Without success.
Un-found'ed, *a.* Having no foundation; baseless; vain.
Un-fr'end'ly, *a.* Not friendly; unfavorable; hostile.
Un-fruit'ful, *a.* Not fruitful; barren; sterile.
Un-furl', *v. t.* To unfold; to open or spread; to expand.
Un-für'nish, *v. t.* To strip of furniture; to leave naked or bare.
Un-gain'ly, *a.* Not expert

or dexterous; clumsy; awkward; uncouth.
Un-gén'er-ous, *a.* Not generous; illiberal; unkind; mean; dishonorable.
Un-gód'lli-ness, *n.* Impiety.
Un-gód'ly, *a.* Irreligious; wicked; impious; sinful.
Un-göv'ern-a-ble, *a.* Not to be governed or restrained; wild; licentious.
Un-göv'ern-a-bly, *adv.* So as not to be restrained.
Un-gräce'ful, *a.* Wanting grace; inelegant; awkward; clumsy; uncouth.
Un-grä'ci-ous, *a.* Not gracious; showing no kindness of heart; unpleasing.
Un-gräte'ful, *a.* Not grateful; unthankful; disagreeable. [*ingratitude*].
Un-gräte'ful-ly, *adv.* With ingratitude.
Ün'guent (üng'went), *n.* An ointment.
Un-häl'löwed, *a.* Profane; unholy; impure; wicked.
Un-händ'some (-hän'sum), *a.* Not handsome; illiberal; unfair; impolite.
Un-händ'some-ly (-hän'sum-), *adv.* Ungracefully; illiberally; unfairly.
Un-händ'y, *a.* Not handy; awkward; inexpert.
Un-häp'pi-ly, *adv.* Unfortunately; miserably.
Un-häp'pi-ness, *n.* Calamity; misfortune; infelicity.
Un-häp'py, *a.* Not happy or fortunate; rather miserable; evil; calamitous.
Un-här'ness, *v. t.* To strip of harness; to divest of armor.
Un-hä'alth'y, *a.* Wanting health; unsound; sickly; insalubrious.
Un-häard' (-hërd'), *a.* Not heard; unknown; obscure.
Un-hinge', *v. t.* To take from the hinges; to displace; to unfix by violence.
Un-hitch', *v. t.* To loose from being hitched; to unfasten.
Un-hö'li-ness, *n.* Want of holiness; impiety; sinful-ness; wickedness.
Un-hö'ly, *a.* Not holy; profane; wicked; impious.
Un-höök', *v. t.* To loose from a hook.

Un-höb'p' or **Un-höb'p', v. t.** To strip of hoops.
Un-hör'se, *v. t.* To throw from a horse or saddle.
Un-hürt', *a.* Not hurt; safe and sound; whole.
Ü'ni-cörn, *n.* A fabulous animal with one horn. 
Ü'ni-fi-cä'tion, *n.* Act of so uniting with another as to make one be. Unicorn.
ing. [*only one flower*].
Ü'ni-flö'roüs, *a.* Bearing
Ü'ni-förm, *a.* Having always the same form. — **SYN.** Equal; even; alike; undeviating. — *a.* A dress of the same kind worn by persons who belong to the same regiment, &c.
Ü'ni-förm'ty, *n.* Resemblance to itself at all times; consistency; sameness.
Ü'ni-form-ly, *adv.* In a uniform manner; without variation.
Ü'n'im-pä'ch-a-ble, *a.* Not to be impeached; free from stain or fault; blameless.
Ü'n'intäl'l'i-gi-ble, *a.* Not intelligible; not to be understood; obscure.
Un-in'ter-est-ed, *a.* Having no interest or property in; not having the mind interested or engaged.
Ü'n'ion (yün'yün), *n.* Act of uniting; junction; coalition; confederation; harmony; concord; upper inner corner of a flag. [*ion*].
Ü'n'ion-ist, *n.* A lover of union.
Ü'nip'a-roüs, *a.* Producing one at a birth.
Ü'nique' (yü-neek'), *a.* Single in kind or excellence; without a like or equal.
Ü'n'i-son, *n.* Agreement; concord; union; accordance or coincidence of sounds.
Ü'nis'o-nant, *a.* Being in
Ü'nis'o-noüs, *a.* union;
 sounded together.
Ü'nit, *n.* One; a single person or thing; the least whole number.

ä, ê, î, ô, ü, *long*; ä, ê, î, ô, ü, *short*; cäre, cär, äsk, all, whet; öre, vell, türn; pique, firm;

U'ni-tá-ri-an, *n.* One who denies the Trinity, believing that God exists only in one person. — *a.* Pertaining to Unitarians.

U'ni-tá-ri-an-ism, *n.* The doctrines of Unitarians.

U-ní-te, *v. t.* To join or put together; to form a whole. — *v. i.* To become one; to act in concert.

U-nít-ed-ly, *adv.* With union, or joint efforts.

U'ni-ty, *n.* State of being one; oneness; concord; any definite quantity or aggregate taken as one.

U'ni-val-ve, *a.* Having one valve only, } *a.* Having one valve only, as a shell.

U'ni-val-ve, *n.* A shell having one valve only.

U'ni-vér-sal, *a.* Extending to all; whole; total.

U'ni-vér-sal-ism, *n.* Belief that all men will be saved.

U'ni-vér-sal-ist, *n.* An adherent to Universalism.

U'ni-ver-sál-i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being universal; unlimited extension.

U'ni-vér-sál-ly, *adv.* Throughout the whole.

U'ni-verse, *n.* The whole system of created things.

U'ni-vér-si-ty, *n.* An institution where all the sciences and arts are taught.

U-nív-o-cal, *a.* Having one meaning only.

Un-júst, *a.* Contrary or opposed to justice; wrongful.

Un-júst-ly, *adv.* Wrongfully.

Un-kind, *a.* Not kind; wanting in kindness; cruel; harsh.

Un-kind-ly, *adv.* With unkindness; cruelly. — *a.* Unnatural; unfavorable; malignant.

Un-kind-ness, *n.* Want of kindness or affection.

Un-knit (-nít), *v. t.* To separate, as threads that are knit; to open.

Un-know'ing-ly (-nó'ing-), *adv.* Ignorantly.

Un-láce, *v. t.* To unfasten; to loose the dress of.

Un-láde, *v. t.* To unload; to discharge.

Un-law'ful, *a.* Not lawful; contrary to law; illegal.

Un-law'ful-ly, *adv.* In violation of law; illegally.

Un-law'ful-ness, *n.* Illegality; contrariety to law.

Un-learn, *v. t.* To forget, as what has been learned.

Un-learn'ed, *a.* Ignorant; illiterate. { *not*

Un-less, *conj.* Except; if

Un-lét'tered, *a.* Illiterate.

Un-like, *a.* Not like; dissimilar; diverse.

Un-like-ly, *a.* Not likely; improbable.

Un-like-ness, *n.* Want of resemblance; dissimilitude.

Un-lim'it-ed, *a.* Not limited; boundless; undefined; indefinite; not restrained.

Un-link, *v. t.* To separate, as links; to disconnect.

Un-load, *v. t.* To relieve of a load; to disburden.

Un-lóck, *v. t.* To unfasten, as what is locked; to explain; to open.

Un-lóve-li-ness, *n.* Want of loveliness.

Un-lóve-ly, *a.* Not amiable; disagreeable; repellant.

Un-lúck'y, *a.* Not lucky; unfortunate; unhappy.

Un-mán, *v. t.* To deprive of virility or strength; to dishearten.

Un-mán-ly, *a.* Unsuitable to a man; effeminate; ignoble; base. { *rude*

Un-mán-nered, *a.* Uncivil; **Un-mán-ner-ly**, *a.* Ill-bred; uncivil; rude in behavior.

Un-másk, *v. t.* To remove a mask or disguise from.

Un-méan'ing, *a.* Having no meaning or expression.

Un-mér-ci-ful, *a.* Having no mercy; cruel; inhuman.

Un-móór, *v. t.* To cause to ride with a single anchor, after having been moored by two or more cables.

Un-nát'úr-al, *a.* Contrary to the laws of nature, or to natural feelings.

Un-né'ces-sa-ri-ly, *adv.* Without necessity; needlessly.

Un-né'ces-sa-ry, *a.* Not necessary; useless; needless.

Un-neigh'bor-ly (-ná'bur-), *a.* Not becoming a neighbor; unfriendly; unkind.

Un-nerve, *v. t.* To deprive of nerve or strength; to enfeeble; to weaken.

Un-num'bered, *a.* Not numbered, or not possible to be numbered; countless.

Un-ob-trú'sive, *a.* Not obtrusive or forward; modest.

Un-ósten-tá-tious, *a.* Not ostentatious; not making a showy display; modest.

Un-páck, *v. t.* To open, as things packed.

Un-pál'a-ta-ble, *a.* Not palatable; disagreeable; disgusting.

Un-pár'al-leled, *a.* Having no parallel or equal; matchless; peerless.

Un-pár-li-a-mén't-a-ry, *a.* Contrary to the usages of Parliament or the rules of legislative bodies.

Un-plín, *v. t.* To unfasten or undo, as what is planned.

Un-pléas'ant, *a.* Not pleasant; displeasing; disagreeable. { *greasily*

Un-pléas'ant-ly, *adv.* Disagreeably.

Un-póp'u-lar, *a.* Not enjoying public favor; disliked by the people; dispoing to public disfavor.

Un-préc'e-dent-ed, *a.* Having no precedent; novel; new.

Un-pré'u-diced -pré'j-di-), *a.* Free from prejudice or bias; impartial.

Un-pre-ténd'ing, *a.* Not making pretensions; modest.

Un-prin'ci-pled, *a.* Devoid of moral principle; destitute of virtue; profligate.

Un-pro-duct-ive, *a.* Not fruitful; barren; sterile.

Un-prófit-a-ble, *a.* Producing no profit; serving no purpose; useless.

Un-próm'is-ing, *a.* Giving no promise of good.

Un-prop'itious (-plésh'us), *a.* Not favorable; dark; discouraging; adverse.

Un-qual'i-fied, *a.* Not qualified; not fit; absolute; decided.

Un-ques'tion-a-ble (kwést-yun-), *a.* Not to be questioned; doubted; indubitable; certain.
 Un-ques'tion-a-bly (kwést-yun-), *adv.* Beyond all doubt; indubitably. [less.]
 Un-qui'et, *a.* Uneasy; rest-
 Un-ráv'el (-ráv'l. 8), *v. t.* To disentangle or disengage; to separate; to solve.
 Un-ré'al, *a.* Not real; having appearance only.
 Un-réa'gon-a-ble (-ré'zn-), *a.* Exceeding the bounds of reason; immoderate; exorbitant; inordinate.
 Un-réa'gon-a-ble-ness, *n.* State or quality of being unreasonable.
 Un-réa'gon-a-bly, *adv.* Excessively; immoderately.
 Ün-re-gén'er-ate, *a.* Not regenerate; remaining at enmity with God.
 Ün-re-lént'ing, *a.* Feeling no pity; hard; cruel.
 Ün-re-mít'ting, *a.* Not abating; incessant; continued; persevering.
 Ün-re-gérve', *n.* Absence of reserve; perfect frankness.
 Ün-re-gérved', *a.* Open; frank; free; ingenuous.
 Ün-re-gérved-ly, *adv.* Without reservation; frankly.
 Un-rést', *n.* Want of rest or repose; quietness.
 Un-ríg', *v. t.* To strip of rigging.
 Un-right'eóus (-rí'chus), *a.* Not righteous; unjust; wicked; evil.
 Un-right'eóus-ness (-rí'chus-), *n.* Wickedness.
 Un-ripe', *a.* Not ripe; immature.
 Un-rí'valed, *a.* Having no rival; peerless; matchless.
 Un-rív'et, *v. t.* To loose the rivets of; to unfasten.
 Un-róbe', *v. t.* To disrobe; to undress.
 Un-róll', *v. t.* To open, as what is rolled; to display.
 Un-róof', *v. t.* To strip off the roof or covering of.
 Un-róot', *v. t.* To extirpate; to eradicate.
 Un-rúf'fled, *a.* Not ruffled; calm; tranquil; quiet.

Un-rú'fly, *a.* Ungovernable; turbulent; refractory.
 Un-sád'dle, *v. t.* To take a saddle from; to unhorse.
 Un-sáfe', *a.* Not safe; not free from danger; dangerous; perilous.
 Un-sál'a-ble (ll), *a.* Not having a quick sale.
 Un-sát'is-fáct-to-ry, *a.* Not affording satisfaction.
 Un-sá'vor-y, *a.* Not savory; having a bad taste; insipid.
 Un-sáy', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* UNSAID.] To recall, as what has been said.
 Un-screw' (-skrí'), *v. t.* To loose from screws; to withdraw, as a screw.
 Un-serú'pu-lóus, *a.* Having no scruples; unprincipled.
 Un-seál', *v. t.* To open, as what is sealed.
 Un-séarch'a-ble, *a.* Not to be searched into; inscrutable; mysterious.
 Un-séa'gon-a-ble (-sé'zn-), *a.* Not seasonable; ill-timed; untimely; unfit.
 Un-séa'gon-a-bly, *adv.* Not in due season.
 Un-séat', *v. t.* To throw from a seat.
 Un-seem'ly, *a.* Not seemly; unbecoming; indecent; improper. — *adv.* Indecently.
 Un-seen', *a.* Not seen; invisible. [disturb.]
 Un-sét'tle, *v. t.* To unfix; to Un-sháck'le, *v. t.* To loose from shackles; to set free.
 Un-shá'ken, *a.* Not shaken; firm; stable.
 Un-shéathe', *v. t.* To draw from the sheath or scabbard. [a ship.]
 Un-ship', *v. t.* To take out of
 Un-síght'ly (-sí'ly), *a.* Not slightly; deformed; ugly.
 Un-skill'ful, *a.* Wanting skill or dexterity; awkward; clumsy.
 Un-skill'ful-ness, *n.* Want of skill; clumsiness.
 Un-só'cia-ble (-só'sha-bl), *a.* Not sociable; averse to society.
 Ün-so-phís'ti-cá'ted, *a.* Not adulterated; pure; simple; honest.
 Un-sound', *a.* Not sound;

defective; infirm; decep-tive; sophistical.
 Un-sound'ness, *a.* Defect-iveness; infirmity.
 Un-spár'ing, *a.* Not sparing; liberal; profuse.
 Un-spéak'a-ble, *a.* Not to be uttered or expressed; ines-sible; unutterable.
 Un-spéak'a-bly, *adv.* In-expressibly; unutterably.
 Un-spót'ted, *a.* Not spotted; spotless; pure; immaculate.
 Un-stá'ble, *a.* Not stable or steady. — *SYN.* Inconstant; irresolute; wavering; mutable; changeful.
 Un-stéad'y, *a.* Not steady; mutable; variable; change-able.
 Un-stóp', *v. t.* To take a stopple or any obstruction from; to open.
 Un-string', *v. t.* To deprive of strings; to relax; to loosen; to take from a string.
 Ün'sue-céss'ful, *a.* Not suc-cessful; meeting with fail-ure; unhappy.
 Ün'sue-céss'ful-ly, *adv.* With ill success.
 Un-súit'a-ble, *a.* Not suit-able; unfit; improper.
 Un-súit'a-bly, *adv.* In an unsuitable manner; incon-gruously. [seag.]
 Un-súng', *a.* Not recited in
 Un-swáthe', *v. t.* To relieve from a bandage.
 Un-tám'a-ble, *a.* Not to be tamed or subdued.
 Un-thínk'ing, *a.* Thought-less; inconsiderate.
 Un-thríf'ty, *a.* Prodigal; not thriving; profuse; lavish.
 Un-tíe', *v. t.* To loosen, as a knot; to unbind.
 Un-til' (16), *prep.* Till; as far as — *conj.* Up to the time that; till.
 Un-tíme'ly, *a.* Not timely; premature; unreasonable.
 Un-tí'ring, *a.* Not tiring; enduring; patient; indefat-igable.
 Ün'to, *prep.* To.
 Un-tóld', *a.* Not told; not related; not counted or numbered.
 Un-tó'ward, *a.* Froward; re-

fractory; awkward; cross; inconvenient.
 Un-träct'a-ble, *a.* Ungovernable; stubborn; intractable.
 Un-träv'eled, *a.* Not trodden by passengers; not traveled; never having seen foreign countries.
 Un-tru'e, *a.* Not true; false; contrary to fact; disloyal.
 Un-trü'ly, *adv.* Falsely.
 Un-trüss', *v. t.* To loose from a truss; to let out.
 Un-truth', *n.* Falsehood; treachery; a lie.
 Un-twine', *v. t.* To untwist.
 Un-twist', *v. t.* To separate and open, as twisted threads; to disentangle.
 Un-üged', *a.* Not used; not accustomed.
 Un-ü'gu-al (-yü'zhü-), *a.* Not usual; uncommon; rare; infrequent.
 Un-üt'ter-a-ble, *a.* Not to be uttered; inexpressible.
 Un-vär'nished (-vär'nisht), *a.* Not varnished; plain; truthful.
 Un-veil', *v. t.* To remove a veil from; to uncover.
 Un-wä'ri-ly, *adv.* Heedlessly.
 Un-wä'ri-ness, *n.* Want of caution; heedlessness.
 Un-war'rant-a-ble (un-wör-rant-), *a.* Not warrantable; illegal; improper.
 Un-war'rant-a-bly, *adv.* Without warrant or authority; improperly.
 Un-wä'ry, *a.* Not vigilant or cautious; precipitate.
 Un-wéar'ied, *a.* Not wearied; persistent; indefatigable.
 Un-wéave', *v. t.* To undo, as what has been woven.
 Un-wéll', *a.* Not well; indisposed; ill; ailing.
 Un-whöle'söme (-hö'süm), *a.* Not wholesome; insalubrious.
 Un-wild'ry, *a.* Unmanageable; bulky; ponderous.
 Un-will'ing, *a.* Not willing; reluctant; loath; disinclined. [reluctance.
 Un-will'ing-ly, *adv.* With
 Un-will'ing-ness, *n.* Reluctance; disinclination.
 Un-wind', *v. t.* [imp. & p. p.

UNWOUND.] To wind off; to untwist; to disentangle.
 Un-wige', *a.* Not wise; injudicious; indiscreet.
 Un-wige'ly, *adv.* Not wisely; imprudently.
 Un-wit'ting-ly, *adv.* Without knowledge; ignorantly.
 Un-wönt'ed, *a.* Unaccustomed; uncommon; infrequent; rare.
 Un-wönt'ed-ness, *n.* Uncommonness; rarity.
 Un-wor'thi-ly (-wür'thly-), *adv.* Not according to desert.
 Un-wor'thi-ness (-wür'thly-), *n.* Want of worth.
 Un-wor'thy (-wür'thy), *a.* Not worthy; wanting merit; worthless; discreditable.
 Un-wréathe' (-reeth'), *v. t.* To untwist, as any thing wreathed.
 Un-writ'ten (-rit'tn), *a.* Not written; oral; blank.
 Un-yield'ing, *a.* Not yielding; stubborn; obstinate.
 Un-yöke', *v. t.* To loose from a yoke.
 Üp, *adv.* Aloft; on high; above; from a lower to a higher position; in a higher place or position; completely. — *prep.* From a lower to a higher place on or along; at the top of.
 Up-bräid', *v. t.* To charge with something wrong; to reprove severely. — *SYN.* To reproach; blame; censure.
 Up-bräid'er, *n.* One who upbraids, or reproaches.
 Up'éast, *a.* Thrown upward.
 Up'éave', *v. t.* To heave or lift up from beneath.
 Up'éav'al, *n.* A heaving up from beneath.
 Üp'hill, *a.* Ascending; difficult; laborious.
 Up'höld', *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. UPHELD.] To elevate; to support; to maintain; to countenance. [holds.
 Up'höld'er, *n.* One who upholds.
 Up'hö'l'ster-er, *n.* One who furnishes houses.
 Up'hö'l'ster-y, *n.* Furniture supplied by upholsterers.
 Üp'land, *n.* High land. — *a.* Higher in situation.
 Up-lift', *v. t.* To raise aloft.

Up-ön', *prep.* On; — in all the senses of that word.
 Üp'per, *a.* Further up; higher in place; superior.
 Üp'per händ', *n.* Ascendency; superiority.
 Üp'per-möst, *a.* Highest in place or rank. [lift up.
 Üp'raise', *v. t.* To raise; to Üp'right or Üp'right' (-rit-), *a.* Erect; perpendicular; just; honest.
 Üp'right-ly or Üp'right'ly (-rit-), *adv.* In an upright manner; honestly.
 Üp'right-ness or Üp'right-ness (-rit-), *n.* Erectness; honesty.
 Üp'röär, *n.* Great noise and disturbance; tumult.
 Üp-rööt', *v. t.* To root up; to eradicate.
 Üp-sét', *v. t.* To overturn; to overset. [elusion.
 Üp'side, *n.* Final issue; conclusion.
 Üp'side, *n.* The upper side.
 Üp'stärt, *n.* One suddenly raised to wealth or power.
 Üp'ward, *a.* Directed to a higher place.
 Üp'ward, } *adv.* Toward a
 Üp'wards, } higher place;
 above; in the upper parts.
 Ü-rä'nü-m, *n.* A metal.
 Ü-ran-ög'ra-phy, } *a.* A de-
 Ü-ran-öl-ö-gy, } scription
 of the heavens and
 heavenly bodies. [ets.
 Ü-ra-nus, *n.* One of the planets.
 Ü-rban, *a.* Pertaining to a city. [teous.
 Ü-r'bäne', *a.* Polite; courteous.
 Ü-r'bän'i-ty, *n.* Politeness; courtesy. [hog.
 Ü-r'chün, *n.* A child; a hedge-
 Ürge, *v. t.* To press; to impel; to incite; to solicit.
 Ür'gen-gy, *n.* Pressure of necessity; importunity.
 Ür'gent, *a.* Pressing; earnest.
 Ür'gent-ly, *adv.* With earnestness or importunity.
 Ü'r'i-nal, *a.* A vessel for urine.
 Ü'r'i-na-ry, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, urine.
 Ü'r'ine, *n.* A fluid secreted by the kidneys.
 Ürn, *n.* A vessel of various forms; a kind of vase. [IVE.
 Üs (2), *pron.* Objective case of Usage (11), *n.* Mode of using;

son, ör, dö, wölf, wöb, wöök; ärm, rye, pull; ç, è, so't; e, ü, hard; a; exist; u as ng; this.

USE

treatment; custom; long-continued practice.
Uge (yhas), *n.* Act of employing; employment; necessity; utility; practice; custom; interest.
Use (yuz), *v. t.* To employ; to handle; to treat; to consume; to render familiar.—*v. i.* To be accustomed.
Useful, *a.* Serviceable; profitable; beneficial. [profit.
Useful-ly, *adv.* With use or
Useful-ness, *n.* Quality of being useful; utility.
Useless, *a.* Having no use; answering no purpose; vain; fruitless; ineffectual.
Useless-ness, *n.* Unfitness for profitable use.
Ush'er, *n.* An officer to introduce strangers, or to walk before a person of rank; an under teacher.—*v. t.* (8) To introduce.
Us'que-baugh (-baw), *n.* A kind of whiskey; a compound distilled spirit.
Us'tion (ust'yun), *n.* Act of burning.
U'gu-al (yū'zhu-), *a.* Customary; common; ordinary.

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U'gu-al-ly, *adv.* Customary.
U'gu-cap'tion, *n.* Acquisition of a right to property by having sole possession of it for a certain prescribed term of years.
U'gu-fruct (yū'zhu-), *n.* Right of using another's property without impairing the substance.
U'gu-rer (yū'zhu-), *n.* One who practices usury.
U-gū'ri-ōus (yū'zū-), *a.* Practicing usury.
U-gūrp', *v. t.* To seize and hold possession of wrongfully or by force.
U-gur-pā'tion, *n.* Illegal seizure or possession.
U-gūrp'er, *n.* One who usurps.
U'gu-ry (yū'zhu-), *n.* Exorbitant or illegal interest for the use of money.
U-tēn'sil, *n.* An instrument; a household implement or vessel.
U'ter-ine, *a.* Born of the same mother, but by a different father.
U-til-i-tā'ri-an, *a.* Consisting in, or pertaining to, utility.—*n.* One who considers

VAINGLORY

utility as the sole standard of virtue.
U-til-i-tā'ri-an-ism, *n.* Doctrine or system of general utility.
U-til'i-ty, *n.* Production of good; profit; usefulness.
Ū'tmōst, *a.* Extreme; last; greatest.—*n.* The most that can be.
U-tō'pi-an, *a.* Ideal; fanciful; chimerical.
Ū'tri-ele, *n.* A little bag, bladder, or cell.
Ū't'er, *a.* Outward; extreme; absolute; entire.—*v. t.* To speak; to pronounce; to put in circulation.
Ū't'er-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being uttered or expressed.
Ū't'er-ance, *n.* Act or manner of uttering; circulation; pronunciation.
Ū't'er-ly, *adv.* Completely; fully.
Ū't'er-mōst, *a.* Furthest; most remote; extreme.—*n.* Greatest degree.
Ū've-ōus, *a.* Like a grape.
Ūx-ō'ri-ōus, *a.* Submissively or excessively fond of a wife.

V.

V (ve), the twenty-second letter of the alphabet, is only another form of the character U, the two letters having formerly been used indiscriminately the one for the other. See U.
Vā'ean-cy, *n.* Emptiness; leisure; vacancy; an unoccupied office.
Vā'eant, *a.* Empty; void; unoccupied; abandoned.
Vā'eāte, *v. t.* To leave empty; to annul. [recess.
Va-cā'tion, *n.* Intermission;
Vā'e'ci-nāte, *v. t.* To inoculate with cow pox by means of virus taken (usually indirectly) from cows.
Vā'e'ci-nā'tion, *n.* Inoculation with cow-pox.

Vā'e'ci-nā'tor, *n.* One who vaccinates.
Vā'e'cine, *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, cows, or from vaccination.
Vā'g'il-lan-cy, *n.* Vacillation.
Vā'g'il-lāte, *v. t.* To waver; to reel; to fluctuate.
Vā'g'il-lā'ting, *a.* Inclined to fluctuate; inconstant.
Vā'g'il-lā'tion, *n.* Act of vacillating; a wavering; unsteadiness; inconstancy.
Va-cū'i-ty, *n.* Emptiness; void; vacuum.
Vā'e'u-um, *n.* Empty space.
Vā'g'a-bōnd, *n.* A vagrant.—*a.* Wandering idly or without any settled habitation. [whim.
Va-gā'ry (19), *n.* A freak; a

Vā'g'i-nal, *a.* Pertaining to a sheath or canal.
Vā'g'ran-cy, *n.* A wandering without a settled home.
Vā'grant, *a.* Wandering; unsettled.—*n.* An idle wanderer; a strolling beggar; a tramp.
Vā'gue, *a.* Unsettled; indefinite; loose. [manner.
Vā'gue'ly, *adv.* In a vague
Vā'il, *n.* A covering to conceal; a veil.—*v. t.* To hide from sight; to cover.
Vā'in, *a.* Fruitless; ineffectual; having a high opinion of one's self, or of what belongs to one.
Vā'in-glō'ri-ōus, *a.* Boastful.
Vā'in-glō'ry, *n.* Empty pride.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, é, i, ô, ü, ŷ, short; cäre, cär, äek, all, what; öre, väll, tärm; pique, firm;

Vain'ly, *adv.* Without effect; with empty pride.

Vál'ance, *n.* Drapery round a bedstead. [*valley*]

Vále, *n.* A low ground: a **Vál'e-die'tion**, *n.* A bidding farewell: an adieu.

Vál'e-die'to-ry, *a.* Bidding farewell. — *n.* A farewell address.

Vál'en-tine, *n.* A sweetheart chosen, or a letter sent to a sweetheart, on St. Valentine's day, the 14th of Feb.

Va-lé'ri-an, *n.* A plant used in medicine.

Vál'et (or **vál'á**), *n.* A body-servant; a personal attendant.

Vál'e-tú'di-ná'ri-an, *a.* Sickly; weakly; infirm. — *n.* A person in a weak state of health.

Vál'e-tú'di-na-ry, *a.* Infirm; sickly; weakly; seeking to recover health.

Vál'iant, *a.* Intrepid in danger; performed with valor. — **SYN.** Stout; bold; brave; courageous; heroic.

Vál'id, *a.* Firm; good in law. **Va-lid'i-ty**, *n.* Legal force; strength; cogency.

Va-lise', *n.* A traveling-case; a portmanteau.

Vál-lá'tion, *n.* A rampart; an intrenchment.

Vál'ley (19), *n.* A low place between hills; a vale.

Vál'or (33), *n.* Courage; bravery; prowess; intrepidity; gallantry.

Vál'or-óus, *a.* Vallant; gallant; brave. [*precious*]

Vál'u-a-ble, *a.* Having value; **Vál'u-á'tion**, *n.* Act of fixing the value; appraisalment; value set.

Vál'úe, *n.* Worth; price; rate. — *v. t.* To estimate the worth of; to rate; to appraise; to esteem; to prize.

Vál've, *n.* A folding door; a lid opening only one way.

Vál'vet, *n.* A little valve.

Vál'v-u-lar, *a.* Having, or relating to, valves.

Vámp, *n.* Upper leather of a shoe. — *v. t.* To put new upper leather on; to mend.

Vám'pire, *n.* A species of bat; a fiend demon.

Ván, *n.* Front of an army; a kind of wagon.

Ván'dal, *n.* A man of uncommon ferocity; an ignorant barbarian.

Ván'dal-ism, *n.* Ferocious cruelty; barbarism.

Van-dýke', *n.* A kind of neckerchief with points.

Váne, *n.* A plate to show the direction of the wind; a weathercock.

Ván'guard, *n.* Troops in front; first line of an army.

Va-níl'lá, *n.* A tropical plant, and an oil and a perfume extracted from it.

Ván'ish, *v. i.* To disappear; to pass away; to become invisible.

Ván'i-ty, *n.* Empty pride; ostentation; conceit.

Ván'quish (*vánk'wish*), *v. t.* To conquer; to subdue.

Ván'quish-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being vanquished.

Ván'quish-er, *v.* One who conquers; a victor.

Ván'tage, *n.* Superiority.

Ván'tage-ground, *n.* Superiority of place or state.

Váp'id, *a.* Spiritless; flat; insipid; dull.

Váp'id-ness, *n.* The state of having lost life or spirit.

Váp'or (33), *n.* A fluid rendered aeriform by heat; steam. — (*pl.*) A disease of debility. — *v. t.* To emit vapor; to brag; to boast.

Váp'or-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being converted into vapor.

Váp'o-rá'tion, *n.* Act of converting into vapor.

Váp'or-báth, *n.* A bath of vapor or steam.

Váp'or-ize, *v. t.* To convert into vapor.

Váp'or-y, *a.* Full of vapors; splenetic; peevish.

Vá'ri-a-ble, *a.* Changeable; mutable; inconstant.

Vá'ri-a-ble-ness, *n.* Aptness to change; inconstancy.

Vá'ri-a-bly, *adv.* Changeably; inconstantly.

Vá'ri-á-nce, *n.* Disagreement.

Vá'ri-á'tion, *n.* A change; deviation; difference.

Vár'l-e-óse, *a.* Preternaturally enlarged, as a vein.

Vár'l-e-gá'te, *v. t.* To diversify; to vary. [*of colors*]

Vá'ri-e-gá'tion, *n.* Diversity

Va-rí'e-ty, *n.* Change; difference; diversity.

Vá'ri-o-loid, or **Vár'l-o-loid**, *n.* A disease resembling the small-pox.

Va-rí'o-íous, *a.* Pertaining to the small-pox.

Vá'ri-óus, *a.* Different; diverse. [*ways*]

Vá'ri-óus-ly, *adv.* In different

Vár'let, *n.* A servant or footman; a scoundrel; a rascal.

Várn'ish, *n.* A glossy liquid. — *v. t.* To lay varnish on.

Vá'try (13), *v. t.* To alter; to differ; to diversify. — *v. i.* To be altered in any manner; to be different; to deviate; to depart; to disagree.

Vás'cu-lar, *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, vessels.

Váse (in *England*, *vás* or *ván*), *n.* An ornamental urn-shaped vessel, used for various purposes.

Vás'sal, *n.* A dependent; a bondman; a slave.

Vás'sal-age, *n.* Slavery; bondage; thralldom.

Vást, *a.* Immense; great; numerous; enormous.

Vas-tá'tion, *n.* A laying waste; devastation. [*ly*]

Vást'ly, *adv.* Greatly; huge-

Vást'ness, *n.* Immense extent; immensity.

Vát, *n.* A large cistern.

Vát'i-óide, *n.* The murder, or murderer, of a prophet.

Va-tí'í-nal, *a.* Containing prophecy or predictions.

Va-tí'í-ná'te, *v. i.* To prophesy; to foretell. [*cy*]

Va-tí'í-ná'tion, *n.* Prophe-

Vault, *n.* A continued arch, or an arched roof or ceiling; a cellar. — *v. t.* To arch; to cover with, or shape to, a vault. — *v. i.* To leap.

Vault'ed, *a.* Arched; concave.

Váunt (*vánt*), *v. i.* To boast; to brag. — *n.* Vain boast.

Veal, *n.* Flesh of a calf.

Ve-dét'te (*ve-dét'*), *n.* A sentinel on horseback.

són, ór, dg, wólf, wó, wóok; úrn, rye, pull; ç, è, sóft; e, è, hard; æ; exist; u as ng; this.

Veer, *v. t. or i.* To turn; to turn aside; to change.

Věg'e-ta-ble, *n.* A plant, esp. an edible plant. — *a.* Of the nature of plants.

Věg'e-tāte, *v. i.* To grow, as plants.

Věg'e-tā'tion, *n.* Growth of **Věg'e-tā'tive**, *a.* Growing, as plants.

Vě'he-mence, *n.* Violent activity or force; ardor.

Vě'he-ment, *a.* Acting with force. — **SYN.** Furious; earnest; ardent; eager.

Vě'he-ment-ly, *adv.* Violently; furiously.

Vě'hi-ele, *n.* A carriage.

Vell, *n.* A thin cover for the face. — *v. t.* To throw a vell over; to conceal.

Vein, *n.* A vessel which returns the blood to the heart; a current. — *v. t.* To form or mark with veins.

Veined, *a.* Full of veins; **Vein'y**, *a.* variegated.

Vě'li-tāte, *v. t.* To twitch.

Vě'lum, *n.* A fine kind of parchment.

Ve-lō'c'i-pède, *n.* A kind of light vehicle for, and propelled by, a single person.

Ve-lō'c'i-ty, *n.* Swiftiness; rapidity; celerity; speed.

Vě'lvet, *n.* A rich silk stuff, or stuff of silk and cotton, with a thick nap. — *a.* Like velvet; soft; smooth.

Vě'lvet-ec'n, *n.* A kind of velvet made partly of cotton.

Vě'lvet-y, *a.* Soft; like velvet.

Vě'nal, *a.* Mercurial; voracious; pertaining to a vein, or to veins.

Ve-nā'l'i-ty, *n.* Morrenariness. [hunting.]

Vě'n'a-ry, *a.* Relating to **Vě'nd**, *v. t.* To sell; to offer for sale.

Ven-dee', *n.* One to whom a thing is sold.

Vě'nd'er, *n.* One who sells.

Vě'nd'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being sold; salable.

Ven-dit'ion (-dī'shun), *n.* Act of selling; sale.

Ven-due', *n.* Public sale to the highest bidder; auction.

Ve-neer', *v. t.* To overlay

with thin pieces of wood. — *n.* Thin slices of a valuable wood for overlaying some inferior material.

Vě'n'er-a-ble, *a.* Worthy of veneration or reverence.

Vě'n'er-a-bly, *adv.* In a venerable manner.

Vě'n'er-āte, *v. t.* To regard with respect and reverence.

Vě'n'er-ā'tion, *n.* Highest degree of respect and reverence. [venerates.]

Vě'n'er-ā'tor, *n.* One who **Ve-nē're-al**, *a.* Relating to sexual intercourse.

Vě'n'e-sē'e'tion, *n.* Act of opening a vein to let blood.

Vě'ng'e'a'nce, *n.* Infliction of pain in return for an injury; revenge.

Vě'ng'e'ful, *a.* Vindictive; revengeful. [cusable.]

Vě'n'i-al, *a.* Pardonable; ex-

Vě'n'i-gon (vē'n'i-zn or vē'n-zn), *n.* The flesh of deer, hares, &c. [spite.]

Vě'n'om, *n.* Poison; malice; **Vě'n'om-ōus**, *a.* Poisonous.

Vě'n'ōus, *a.* Contained in, or relating to, the veins.

Vě'nt, *n.* A passage for a fluid. — *v. t.* To let out; to emit; to utter; to report.

Vě'nt'-hōle, *n.* A small hole for air; a vent.

Vě'n'ti-dūet, *n.* A passage for air.

Vě'n'ti-lāte, *v. t.* To fan; to expose to air; to make public. [tilating.]

Vě'n'ti-lā'tion, *n.* Act of ven-

Vě'n'ti-lā'tor, *n.* One who ventilates; a contrivance to introduce pure air.

Vě'n'tral, *a.* Belonging to the belly.

Vě'n'tri-ele, *n.* A cavity in an animal body, as of the brain, larynx, or heart.

Ven-tril'o-quist, *n.* Art of speaking so that the voice seems to come from a distance.

Ven-tril'o-quist, *n.* One who practices ventriloquism.

Ven-tril'o-quist, *a.* Pertaining to ventriloquism.

Vě'nt'ure, *v. i.* To have courage to do or undertake something; to run a risk. — **SYN.**

To dare; hazard; risk. — *a.* A risking; hazard; chance; contingency; stake.

Vě'nt'ūre-sōme, *a.* Inclined **Vě'nt'ūre-ōus**, *a.* Inclined to venture; bold; daring.

Vě'n'ile, *n.* A neighborhood, or near place.

Vě'n'us, *a.* Goddess of female beauty and love; a planet.

Ve-rā'ciōus, *a.* Observant of truth; truthful.

Ve-rā'c'i-ty, *n.* Observance of truth; truthfulness.

Ve-rā'n'dā (18), *n.* A kind of open portico.

Vě'rb, *n.* A word which affirms something of some person or thing.

Vě'rb'al, *a.* Spoken; oral; relating to words; literal.

Vě'rb'al-ly, *adv.* By word of mouth; orally.

Ver-bā'tim, *adv.* Word for word; in the same words.

Vě'rb'i-ge, *n.* Wordiness; verbosity.

Ver-bōse, *a.* Abounding in words; prolix; wordy.

Ver-bōs'i-ty, *n.* The use of too many words; prolixity.

Vě'r'dān-cy, *n.* Greenness; rawness. [raw.]

Vě'r'dānt, *a.* Green; fresh; **Vě'r'diet**, *n.* The decision of a jury in a case submitted to them; opinion pronounced. [copper.]

Vě'r'di-gris, *n.* Green rust of **Vě'r'dūre** (vē'r'dyūr), *n.* Greenness; freshness of vegetation.

Vě'rg'e, *n.* A kind of rod or mace; border; brink; edge. — *v. t.* To approach the limits; to incline; to tend.

Vě'rg'er, *n.* A mace-bearer.

Vě'r'i-f'a-ble (18), *n.* Capable of being verified.

Vě'r'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of verifying; confirmation.

Vě'r'i-fy, *v. t.* To prove to be true; to confirm; to authenticate. [tainly.]

Vě'r'i-ly, *adv.* Truly; cer-

Vě'r'i-sim'i-lar, *a.* Probable.


Vě'r'i-sim'i-l'i-tūde, *n.* Resemblance to truth; probability; likelihood.

Vě'r'i-ta-ble, *a.* Agreeable to fact; true; actual; real.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, short; cāre, cār, āsk, gill, whet; ċre, vell, ērm; p.que, firm;

Vér'i-ta-bly, *adv.* Really; truly; actually. [*ality*.]
Vér'i-ty (19), *n.* Truth; reality.
Vér-juice, *n.* Sour juice expressed from wild apples, green grapes, &c.
Vér-mi-cé-l'i (-châ'li or -sâ'li), *n.* A paste made into a slender, worm-like form. [*worm*.]
Ver-mie-u-lar, *a.* Like a worm.
Ver-mie-u-lâte, *v. t.* To infuse so as to give the appearance of the tracks of worms.
Ver-mie-u-lâ'tion, *n.* Motion like that of a worm, or something resembling such motion.
Vér-mi-cûle, *n.* A little worm or grub.
Vér-mi-fûge, *n.* A medicine to expel worms.
Ver-mil'ion (-mil'yun), *n.* A bright red pigment or color; cochineal.
Vér-min, *n.* All sorts of small noxious animals.
Ver-mip'a-rotis, *a.* Producing worms. [*on worms*.]
Ver-miv'o-rotis, *a.* Feeding worms.
Ver-nâc'u-lar, *a.* Native; belonging to the country of one's birth.
Vér-nal, *a.* Belonging to, or appearing in, the spring.
Vér-sa-tile, *a.* Turning with ease from one thing to another; variable.
Vér-sa-til'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being versatile.
Verse (18), *n.* A single line of poetry; a short division of a prose composition.
Verséd (vêrst), *a.* Well skilled; practiced; acquainted; conversant.
Vér-si-il-eâ'tion, *n.* The art of composing verses.
Vér-si-fi'er, *n.* One who turns prose into verse.
Vér-si-fy, *v. t.* To describe in verse; to turn into verse. — *v. i.* To make verses.
Vér-sion, *n.* A translation.
Vér-te-brâ, *n.* (*pl.* Vêr'te-bræ, 26.) One of the joints of the spine.
Vér-te-bral, *a.* Relating to the vertebrae, or joints of the spine.
Vér-te-brate, *a.* Having a

back-bone. — *n.* An animal having a back-bone.
Vêr'te-bre (-ber), *n.* A vertebra; a joint of the spine.
Vêr'tex, *n.* (*pl.* Vêr'tex-es or Vêr'ti-cés, 25.) The crown or top; summit.
Vêr'ti-cal, *a.* Being in the zenith; perpendicular; upright; plumb.
Vêr'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* In a vertical manner.
Ver-tic'i-ty, *n.* Power of turning; rotation.
Ver-tig'i-notis, *a.* Affected with vertigo; giddy; dizzy.
Vêr'ti-go, *n.* A swimming of the head; dizziness.
Vêr-vain, *n.* A plant.
Vêry, *a.* True; real; actual. — *adv.* In or to a great degree; eminently.
Vês'i-câte, *v. t.* To blister.
Vês'i-câ'tion, *n.* Act of raising blisters.
Vês'i-ca-to-ry, *a.* Having a power to blister. — *n.* A blistering application.
Vês'i-clo, *n.* A little air-bladder.
Ve-sic'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, vesicles.
Vês'per, *n.* The evening star; evening; Venus; (*pl.*) evening song or service.
Vês'sel, *n.* A hollow dish of any kind; a cask; a tube; any structure intended for navigation, as a ship, brig, boat, &c.
Vêst, *n.* Any garment; a waistcoat. — *v. t.* To clothe; to put in possession. — *v. i.* To come or descend.
Vês'tal, *a.* Pertaining to Vesta, a virgin goddess of the Romans; pure; chaste. — *n.* A virgin consecrated to Vesta.
Vêst'ed, *a.* Fixed; not contingent, as rights.
Vês'ti-bûle, *n.* An antechamber between the hall and the outer doors; a kind of porch. [*a trace*.]
Vêst'ige (18), *n.* A footstep;
Vêst'ment, *n.* A garment.
Vêst'ry, *n.* A room for vestments in a church; a parochial committee.
Vêst'ure, *n.* A garment;

articles worn. — *SYN.* Apparel; dress; clothing.
Vêrch, *n.* A leguminous plant.
Vê'ter-an, *a.* Long exercised in any thing, especially in war. — *n.* An old soldier.
Vê'ter-i-nâ'ri-an, *n.* One skilled in diseases of cattle.
Vê'ter-i-nâ-ry, *a.* Pertaining to the art of healing the diseases of domestic animals.
Vê'to (18), *n.* An authoritative prohibition. — *v. t.* To forbid the enactment of.
Vêx, *v. t.* To tease; to provoke; to irritate.
Vêx'â'tion, *n.* Act of irritating; trouble; annoyance.
Vêx'â'tious, *a.* Provoking; troublesome. [*to vex*.]
Vêx'â'tious-ly, *adv.* So as to vex.
Vî'a-ble, *a.* Capable of living, as a child prematurely born.
Vî'a-dûct, *n.* A structure for carrying a railroad across a valley or river.  Viaduct.
Vî'al, *n.* A small bottle. — *v. t.* (8) To put into a vial, or into vials.
Vî'andg, *n. pl.* Articles of food; victuals.
Vî'brâ'te, *v. t. or i.* To move to and fro; to oscillate.
Vî-brâ'tion, *n.* Act of vibrating; oscillation.
Vî'bra-to-ry, *a.* Consisting in vibration or oscillation; causing vibration.
Vî'e-ar, *n.* Incumbent of an appropriated benefice.
Vî'e-ar-age, *n.* Benefice or residence of a vicar.
Vî-eâ'ri-al, *a.* Of, or belonging to, a vicar.
Vî-eâ'ri-ous, *a.* Acting in place of another; deputed; delegated; substituted.
Vî'ce, *n.* A blemish; fault; immoral conduct or habit; a smith's instrument.
Vî'ce, a Latin prefix, denoting one who acts in the place of another.
Vî'ce-'â'd'mi-nal, *n.* An officer next in rank to an admiral.
Vî'ce-côn'sul, *n.* One acting for the consul.

sôn, ôr, dō, wôlf, tōw, tōok; ūrn, rjō, pūll; ç, ç, soʃ; e, ē, hard; æ; exist; ū as ng; this.

Vice-ger'ent, *n.* An officer acting in place of another.
Vice-ré-gal, *a.* Pertaining to a viceroy.
Vice-roy, *n.* A governor ruling as the substitute of a king.
Vice-roy'al-ty, *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a viceroy.
Vic'i-nage, *n.* Neighborhood.
Vic'i-nal, *a.* Near; bordering.
Vi-cin'i-ty, *n.* Neighborhood.
Vi'ci'ous (vish'us), *a.* Immoral; depraved; corrupt; wicked; unruly.
Vi'ci'ous-ly (vish'us-ly), *adv.* Wickedly; corruptly.
Vi-cis'si-tude, *n.* Regular change; alternation; mutation; mutual succession.
Vi'e'tim, *n.* A living being sacrificed; something destroyed; a dupe.
Vi'e'tim-ize, *v. t.* To make a victim or dupe of.
Vi'e'tor, *n.* A conqueror.
Vi'e-tó'ri-ous, *a.* Superior in contest. — **SYN.** Conquering; triumphant; successful.
Vi'e-tó'ri-ous-ly, *adv.* In a victorious manner.
Vi'e'to-ry, *n.* Conquest; triumph; success.
Vict'ual (vít'ul, 8), *v. t.* To supply with provisions.
Vict'ual-er (vít'ul-er), *n.* One who supplies provisions.
Vict'uals (vít'ulz), *n. pl.* Food prepared for the table.
Vi-dél'i-get, *adv.* To wit; namely; — abbreviated viz.
Vie (12), *v. t.* To strive for superiority; to contend.
View (vü), *v. t.* To see; to behold; to survey. — *n.* Sight; survey; inspection; prospect; opinion. [views.
View'er (vü'), *n.* One who views.
View'less (vü'), *a.* Invisible.
Vig'il, *n.* Watch; nocturnal devotion; a fast.
Vig'il-ance, *n.* Watchfulness.
Vig'il-ant, *a.* Watchful; circumspect; attentive.
Vig'il-ant-ly, *adv.* Watchfully; attentively.
Vignette (vin-yé' or vin-yet), *n.* A wood-cut or engraving, in a book, not in-

closed within a definite border.
Vig'or (33), *n.* Energy; force of body or strength of mind; strength.
Vig'or-ous, *a.* Full of, or exhibiting, active force. — **SYN.** Strong; powerful; forcible; agile. [force.
Vig'or-ous-ly, *adv.* With force.
Vile, *a.* Contemptibly mean or low; base; sordid.
Vile'ly, *adv.* Basely; meanly; shamefully. [meanness.
Vile'ness, *n.* Baseness; baseness.
Vil'i-fi'er, *n.* One who vilifies; a traducer. [traduce.
Vil'i-fy, *v. t.* To defame; to vilify.
Vil'is (18), *n.* A country residence, usually of a rich person; a country-seat.
Vil'lage, *n.* A small inhabited place. [of a village.
Vil'lager, *n.* An inhabitant of a village.
Vil'lain, *n.* A feudal tenant of the lowest class; a vile, wicked person; a scoundrel; a rascal. [base.
Vil'lain-ous (27), *a.* Wicked; villainous.
Vil'lain-y (27), *n.* Extreme depravity or wickedness.
Vil'lage-ry, *n.* Feudal servitude.
Vil-lóse', *a.* Nappy; downy; shaggy; velvety.
Vil'lóse, *n.* Shaggy; velvety.
Vi-min'e-ous, *a.* Made of, or producing, twigs.
Vi-ná'ceous (nâ'shus), *a.* Belonging to wine or grapes.
Vin'ci-ble, *a.* Capable of being overcome. [vintage.
Vin-dé'mi-al, *a.* Belonging to the vintage.
Vin'di-cá'te, *v. t.* To defend with success; to justify; to maintain; to support.
Vin'di-cá'tion, *n.* Justification; defense; support.
Vin'di-cá'tive, *a.* Tending to vindicate.
Vin'di-ca-to-ry, *a.* Vindicating.
Vin'di-cá'tor, *n.* One who vindicates.
Vin-dic'tive, *a.* Revengeful.
Vin-dic'tive-ly, *adv.* Revengefully; by way of revenge.
Vine, *n.* A climbing plant producing grapes; hence, any climbing or trailing plant.
Vin'e-gar, *n.* An acid liquor obtained from wine, cider, &c., by fermentation.

Vine-yard (vin'yard), *n.* A plantation of grape-vines.
Vi-notis, *a.* Having the qualities of, or pertaining to, wine.
Vin'tage, *n.* Produce, in grapes or in wine, of vines; time of grape-gathering.
Vint'a-ger, *n.* One who gathers the vintage.
Vint'ner, *n.* A dealer in wines.
Vin'y, *a.* Pertaining to vines.
Vi'ol, *n.* A stringed musical instrument.
Vi'ol-á, *n.* An instrument of the violin kind, a fifth lower in compass than the violin.
Vi'ol-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being violated. [in color.
Vi'ol-á-ceous, *a.* Like violets.
Vi'ol-á'te, *v. t.* To abuse; to do violence to; to ravish.
Vi'ol-á'tion, *n.* Act of violating; transgression; rape.
Vi'ol-á'tor, *n.* One who violates.
Vi'ol-ence, *n.* Highly excited action; unjust force; rape.
Vi'ol-ent, *a.* Excited by strong passion; outrageous; furious; extreme.
Vi'ol-ent-ly, *adv.* With force.
Vi'ol-et, *n.* A plant and its flower; a dark, reddish-blue color.
Vi'ol-in', *n.* A stringed instrument of music; a fiddle.
Vi'per, *n.* A kind of poisonous serpent. [vipers.
Vi'per-ine, *a.* Pertaining to vipers.
Vi-rá-go (pl. Vi-rá'gós, 18), *n.* A bold, masculine woman; a termagant.
Vir'gin, *n.* A maid; a maiden. — *a.* Chaste; maidenly; modest; pure; undefiled; new; fresh.
Vir'gin-al, *a.* Maidenly.
Vir'gin-i-ty, *n.* Maidenhood.
Vir'go, *n.* The Virgin, a sign in the zodiac.
Vir'id'i-ty, *n.* Greenness.
Vir'ile, or **Vir'ile**, *a.* Belonging to males. [hood.
Vir'il-i-ty (vi- or ví-), *n.* Manly-ty.
Vir'ity, *n.* A love of the fine arts; a taste for curiosities.
Vir'tu-al, *a.* Being in essence or effect; not in fact.
Vir'tu-al-ly, *adv.* In efficacy or effect only.

Vir-tùe, *n.* Strength; efficacy; moral excellence.

Vir-tu-ô'so, *n.* (*pl.* Vir-tu-ô-sôg or Vir-tu-ô'si, 18, 25.) One skilled in the fine arts, in curiosities, &c.

Vir-tu-ô's, *a.* Morally good; righteous; chaste; pure.

Vir-tu-ô's-ly, *adv.* In a virtuous manner.

Vir-tu-lence, *n.* Poisonousness; malignity.

Vir-tu-lent, *a.* Very poisonous; malignant; bitter.

Vir-us, *n.* Contagious matter from ulcers, &c.; poison.

Vir-age, *n.* The face; countenance; look; features.

Vis-er-a, *n. pl.* The bowels.

Vis-er-al, *a.* Pertaining to the viscera.

Vis-cid, *a.* Glutinous; sticky.

Vis-cid-i-ty, *n.* Glutinousness; stickiness; tenacity.

Vis-count (vî'kount) *n.* A nobleman next in rank below an earl.

Vis-count-ess (vî'kount-), *n.* A viscount's wife.

Vis-cô's, *a.* Glutinous; adhesive; sticky.

Vise, *n.* An instrument for gripping and holding things.

Vis-i-bil-i-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being visible.

Vis-i-ble, *a.* Perceivable by the eye; perceptible.

Vis-i-bly, *adv.* Perceptibly; plainly; clearly.

Vis-ion (vîzh'un), *n.* Faculty or sense of sight; apparition; phantom.

Vis-ion-a-ry (vîzh'un-), *a.* Given to reverie; imaginary; having no foundation.

— *n.* One who forms impracticable schemes.

Vis-it (8), *v. t.* To go or come to see; to examine. — *n.* Act of going or coming to see; examination.

Vis-it-a-ble, *a.* In a state to receive visits.

Vis-it-ant, *n.* One who visits.

Vis-it-â-tion, *n.* Act of visiting; access for examination.

Vis-it-or, *n.* One who visits.

Vis-or or **Vi'sor**, *n.* A mask; disguise; forepiece of a cap.

Vis-tâ (18), *n.* A prospect or

view through an avenue; the avenue itself.

Vis-u-al (vîzh'u-), *a.* Belonging to the sight; used in sight.

Vi-tal, *a.* Pertaining to life; very important. — *SYN.* Essential; necessary; immediate; absolute.

Vi-tâl-i-ty, *n.* Quality of being vital; principle of life; animation; tenacity of life.

Vi-tal-ly, *adv.* In a manner affecting life; essentially.

Vi-tals, *n. pl.* Parts of animal bodies essential to life, or to a sound state.

Vi-ti-âte (vîsh't-ât), *v. t.* To make vicious or faulty; to injure; to invalidate.

Vi-ti-â-tion (vîsh't-), *n.* Depavation; corruption; invalidation.

Vi-tre-ô's, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, glass.

Vi-tri-fac-tion, *n.* Act of converting into glass by heat. [Being vitrified.]

Vi-tri-fi-a-ble, *a.* Capable of vitri-fy, *v. t.* or *i.* To convert into glass.

Vi-tri-ol, *n.* A soluble sulphate of any metal.

Vi-tri-ô-l'e, *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, vitriol.

Vi-tû'per-âte, *v. t.* To overwhelm with abuse.

Vi-tû'per-â-tion, *n.* Severe censure; abuse.

Vi-tû'per-a-tive, *a.* Containing severe censure; abusive.

Vi-vâ-ci-ô's, *a.* Lively; brisk.

Vi-vâ-ci-ty, *n.* Liveliness; sprightliness; animation.

Vi-v'id, *a.* Lively; bright; active; spirited; sprightly.

Vi-v'id-ly, *adv.* With life and spirit; in glowing colors.

Vi-v'id-ness, *n.* Quality of being vivid; life; liveliness.

Vi-vi-fy, *a.* Giving life.

Vi-vi-fi-câ-te, *v. t.* To give life to; to animate; to vivify.

Vi-vi-fi-câ-tion, *n.* Act of vivifying. (to.)

Vi-vi-fi-y, *v. t.* To impart life

Vi-vip-a-rou's, *a.* Producing young alive.

Vi-x'en, *n.* A cross, ill-tempered woman.

Viz-ard, *n.* A mask.

Viz-ier (vîz'yer or vî-zeer'), *n.* A high executive officer in Turkey, &c.

Vô-ca-ble, *n.* A word; term.

Vo-cab-u-la-ry, *n.* A list of words arranged alphabetically and explained; sum of words used.

Vô'cal, *a.* Having a voice; spoken with voice or tone; sonant.

Vo-câl'i'e, *a.* Consisting of the voice, or of vowel sounds.

Vô'cal-ist, *n.* A singer, or vocal musician.

Vo-câl-i-ty, *n.* Quality of being vocal. [vocal.]

Vô'cal-ize (31), *v. t.* To make

Vo-câ-tion, *n.* Act of calling; occupation; employment; calling; business.

Vô'e-tive, *n.* Fifth case of Latin nouns, used in direct address.

Vo-cifer-âte, *v. i.* To cry out with vehemence.

Vo-cifer-â-tion, *n.* Loud or violent outcry; clamor.

Vo-cifer-ô's, *a.* Clamorous.

Vôgue (vôg), *n.* Temporary fashion or mode.

Voice, *n.* Sound uttered by the mouth; a vote; suffrage.

Void, *a.* Vacant; empty; destitute; null; unsubstantial. — *n.* An empty space; a vacuum. — *v. t.* To quit; to eject; to annul.

Void-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being made void.

Void'ance, *n.* Act of voiding; ejection.

Void'er, *n.* One who voids; a tray for removing dishes.

Void'ness, *n.* Emptiness.

Vôl-a-tile, *a.* Evaporating quickly; lively; gay; fickle.

Vôl-a-tîl-i-ty, *n.* Disposition to fly off in vapor; levity.

Vôl-a-tîl-ize, *v. t.* To cause to exhale or evaporate.

Vol-cân'i'e, *a.* Pertaining to, or produced by, a volcano.

Vol-cân'o, *n.* (*pl.* Vol-cân'ô's, 18.) A mountain emitting fire, lava, &c.

Vol-tion (-lîsh'un'), *n.* The act or power of willing.

Vôl'ey (19), *n.* A discharge of many small arms at once.

Völ'u-bil'i-ty, *n.* Fluency of speech. [fluent.]
Völ'u-ble, *a.* Apt to roll;
Völ'u-bly, *adv.* In a rolling or fluent manner.
Völ'vūm (völ'yūm), *n.* A book; dimensions; compass.
Vo-lū'mi-nous, *a.* Consisting of many volumes; copious.
Vo-lū'mi-nous-ly, *adv.* In many volumes.
Völ'un-ta-ri-ly, *adv.* Of one's own free will.
Völ'un-ta-ry, *a.* Proceeding from choice; willing; free. — *n.* An air played at will.
Völ'un-teer, *n.* One who enters into any service of his own free will. — *v.* To offer or engage voluntarily.
Vo-lūptu-a-ry, *n.* One given to luxury; a sensualist.
Vo-lūptu-ōus, *a.* Luxurious; sensual. [luxuriously.]
Vo-lūptu-ōus-ly, *adv.* Luxuriously.
Vo-lūte, *n.* A kind of spiral scroll, used in the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite capitals.
Völ'm't, *v. t.* To throw up from the stomach; to spew; to puke. — *n.* An emetic.



Vo-rā'ciōus, *a.* Greedy to eat.
Vo-rā'ciōus-ly, *adv.* Greedily. [appetite.]
Vo-rā'g'i-ty, *n.* Greediness of
Vōrt'ez, *n.* (pl. Vōrt'ez-eg or Vōrt'ez-25.) A whirlpool; a whirlwind.
Vōrt'i-eal, *a.* Having a whirling motion.
Vōt'a-ry (19), *n.* One devoted to any service or pursuit. — *a.* Devoted; promised.
Vōte, *n.* Expression of choice; suffrage; ballot. — *v.* To express one's choice by the voice or by a written ticket; to choose or determine by means of votes.
Vōt'er, *n.* One who votes, or who has a right to vote.
Vōt'ive, *a.* Given by vow.
Vouch, *v. t.* To call to witness; to warrant; to support; to establish.
Voucher, *n.* One who vouches; a book or paper that confirms the truth of accounts.
Vouch-sāfe, *v. t.* To condescend to grant. — *v. i.* To design; to descend.
Vow, *n.* A solemn promise to God or to some deity. — *v. t.* or *i.* To consecrate by a solemn promise; to assert solemnly.
Vow'el, *n.* A vocal sound made through an open po-

sition of the mouth organs, as *a, e, o*. — *a.* Vocal.
Voy'age (*colloq.* voj), *n.* A journey by water. — *v. i.* To travel by water.
Voy'a-ger (*colloq.* voj'er), *n.* One who journeys by water.
Vūl'ean-ize, *v. t.* To impart certain properties to, as india-rubber, by causing it to combine with sulphur.
Vūl'gar, *a.* Pertaining to common people; being in general use; offensively mean or low. — *SYN.* Common; ordinary; mean; unrefined. — *n.* The common people; the populace.
Vūl'gar-ism, *n.* A vulgar phrase or expression.
Vūl'gar-ity, *n.* Clownishness; rudeness.
Vūl'gar-ly, *adv.* Commonly; coarsely; rudely.
Vūl'gate, *n.* An ancient Latin version of the Bible.
Vūl'ner-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being wounded.
Vūl'ner-a-ry, *a.* Useful in healing wounds.
Vūl'pine, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the fox; cunning; crafty.
Vūlt'ure (16), *n.* A large bird of prey, found only on the Eastern continent.
Vūlt'ur-ine, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, the vulture.

W.


WAB'BLE (wüb/bl), *v. i.* To move staggeringly from side to side. — *n.* A hobbling, unequal motion, as of a wheel.
Wad, *n.* A small mass of paper, tow, &c., to stop the charge of a gun or any aperture. — *v. t.* To form into a wad.
Wad'ded, *a.* Formed into a wad; quilted.
Wad'ding, *n.* A wad, or the materials for wads; a soft stuff used in quilting.

Wād'dle, *v. i.* To walk like a duck or a fat person.
Wāde, *v. i.* or *t.* To walk through any yielding substance, as water or snow, &c.
Wā'fer, *n.* A thin kind of cake or bread; a thin leaf of paste for sealing letters, &c. — *v. t.* To seal with a wafer. [cake.]
Wā'f'le, *n.* A thin kind of wafer.
Wāft, *v. t.* To bear through a fluid or buoyant medium.
Wāg, *n.* A merry, droll fellow. — *v. t.* To move one

way and the other; to move; to stir.
Wāge, *v. t.* To pledge; to stake; to hazard; to bet.
Wā'ger, *n.* Something hazarded; a bet. — *v. i.* To offer to bet.
Wā'ges, *n. pl.* Hire; reward of services.
Wā'ger-y, *n.* Pleasantry; drollery; sportive trick.
Wā'g'ish, *a.* Roguish; droll.
Wā'g'le-ly, *adv.* In sport.
Wā'g'le, *v. t.* To waddle.
Wā'gon, *n.* A vehicle on

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, short; cäre, cār, āak, all, whāp; ūre, vūl, ūrm; p'que, firm;

four wheels, especially one for carrying freight.
Wag'on-er, *n.* One who conducts a wagon.
Wail (4), *n.* Goods found, but not claimed.
Wail, *v.* To weep; to lament.
Wain, *n.* A wagon.
Wain'scot, *n.* A wooden lining of rooms, made in panels. — *v. t.* To line with boards in panel.
Wāist, *n.* Part of the body just below the ribs; middle part of a ship.
Wāist'band, *n.* The band or upper part of trousers, &c.
Wāist'coat, *n.* A garment worn under the coat.
Wāit, *v. i.* To stay in expectation; to attend.
Wāit'er, *n.* One who waits; an attendant; a salver or tray.
Wāit'ing-māld, *n.* A female servant who attends a lady.
Wāive, *v. t.* To relinquish voluntarily; to give up claim to; to forego.
Wāke, *v. i.* To cease to sleep. — *n.* A watch; track of a vessel in water.
Wāke'ful (17), *a.* Unable to sleep; vigilant.
Wāke'ful-ness, *n.* Inability to sleep; want of sleep.
Wāk'en, *v. i. or t.* To rouse from sleep; to awake.
Wāle, *n.* A ridge or streak; one of the long planks of a ship's side. — *v. t.* To mark with wales, or stripes.
Wālk (wawk), *v. i.* To move on foot; to go by steps. — *n.* A gait; a step; a path.
Wālk'er (wawk'er), *n.* One who walks.
Wāll (1), *n.* An inclosing fence of brick or stone; side of a room; a defense. — *v. t.* To inclose with a wall.
Wāl'let, *n.* A bag or knapsack; a pocket-book. [eye.
Wāll-eye, *n.* A whitish
Wāll-eyed, *a.* Having a wall-eye.
Wāl'lop (8), *v. i.* To boill. — *v. t.* To beat soundly.
Wāl'tow, *v. i.* To roll one's self about, as on mire. — *n.* A rolling, or rolling gait.

Wā'nut, *n.* A tree and its fruit.
Wā'r'us, *n.* An aquatic animal resembling the seal. 
Wāltz (walts), *n.* A dance by two persons in circular figures; a tune for the dance. — *v. i.* To dance a waltz.
Wām'pum, *n.* Shells or strings of shells used as current money by the North American Indians.
Wān (wōn), *a.* Having a pale and sickly hue.
Wān (wōnd), *n.* A long staff or rod.
Wān'd'er, *v. i.* To rove; to ramble; to be delirious.
Wān'd'er-er, *n.* One who wanders; a rover; a ramblor.
Wāne, *v. i.* To decrease; to fall. — *n.* Decrease; decline; failure.
Wān'ness (wōn'ness), *n.* A sallow, dead, pale color.
Wānt, *n.* Need; necessity; destitution; poverty; thing of which the loss is felt. — *v. i. or t.* To be deficient or destitute of; to desire.
Wān'ton (wōn'tun), *a.* Sportive; loose; licentious. — *v. i.* (8) To revel; to frolic. — *n.* A lewd person.
Wān'ton-ly, *adv.* In a wanton manner; gayly; loosely; lasciviously.
Wān'ton-ness, *n.* Levity; lasciviousness; recklessness.
Wā'r, *n.* A contest between states, carried on by force. — *v. i.* To carry on war; to contend.
Wā'r'ble, *v. i.* To quaver or modulate the voice. — *v. t.* To trill; to carol. — *n.* A quavering of the voice.
Wā'r'bler, *n.* One who warbles; a singing-bird.
Wā'r'-er'y, *n.* A cry or signal used in war.
Wārd, *n.* A watch; guard; custody; protection or protector; part of a lock; a person under a guardian; division of a city or of a

hospital. — *v. t. or i.* To watch; to guard.
Wārd'en, *n.* A keeper; a guardian. [guard.
Wārd'er, *n.* A keeper; a
Wārd'rōbe, *n.* A portable closet for clothes; wearing apparel.
Wārd'-rōm, *n.* A room in ships in which officers mess.
Wārd'ship, *n.* Office of a ward; guardianship.
Wāre, *v. t.* [imp. WORE.] To wear; to rear.
Wāreg, *n. pl.* Goods; merchandise; commodities.
Wāre'house, *n.* A storehouse for goods.
Wā'r'fare, *n.* Military service; hostilities; contest.
Wā'r'i-ly (18), *adv.* Cautiously; with circumspection.
Wā'r'i-ness, *n.* Cautiousness; circumspection.
Wā'r'like, *a.* Relating or adapted to war; martial.
Wārm, *a.* Having moderate heat; zealous; keen. — *v. t. or i.* To heat moderately; to become, or cause to become, animated.
Wārm'ly, *adv.* In a warm manner; with warmth.
Wārmth, *n.* Moderate heat; ardor; enthusiasm; zeal.
Wārn, *v. t.* To caution; to admonish; to notify.
Wārn'ing, *n.* Caution; admonition; previous notice.
Wārp, *n.* Threads that run lengthwise in a loom; a rope used in towing. — *v. t. or i.* To turn or twist out of shape; to deviate; to pervert; to tow with a warp or line attached to buoys, anchors, or the like.
Wā'r'rānt, *n.* A commission; authority; precept; guaranty; voucher. — *v. t.* To authorize or justify; to assure. [ble.
Wā'r'rānt-a-ble, *a.* Justifiable.
Wā'r'rān-tee', *n.* One to whom land, or other thing, is warranted.
Wā'r'rān-ty, *n.* A covenant of security; a guarantee. — *v. t.* To warrant.
Wā'r'ren, *n.* A place for rabbits, fowls, or fish, &c.

- treatment; custom; long-continued practice.
- Use** (y^usə), *n.* Act of employing; employment; necessity; utility; practice; custom; interest.
- Use** (y^usə), *v. t.* To employ; to handle; to treat; to consume; to render familiar. — *v. i.* To be accustomed.
- Useful**, *a.* Serviceable; profitable; beneficial. [profit.]
- Useful-ly**, *adv.* With use or
- Useful-ness**, *n.* Quality of being useful; utility.
- Useless**, *a.* Having no use; answering no purpose; vain; fruitless; ineffectual.
- Useless-ness**, *n.* Unfitness for profitable use.
- Usher**, *n.* An officer to introduce strangers, or to walk before a person of rank; an under teacher. — *v. t.* (8) To introduce.
- Usquebaugh** (-baw), *n.* A kind of whisky; a compound distilled spirit.
- Ustion** (us'tyun), *n.* Act of burning.
- Usual** (y^u'shy-), *a.* Customary; common; ordinary.
- Usual-ly**, *adv.* Customary.
- Usurpation**, *n.* Acquisition of a right to property by having sole possession of it for a certain prescribed term of years.
- Usurper** (y^u'shy-), *n.* Right of using another's property without impairing the substance.
- Usurer** (y^u'shy-), *n.* One who practices usury.
- Usurious** (y^u'shy-), *a.* Practicing usury.
- Usurp**, *v. t.* To seize and hold possession of wrongfully or by force.
- Usurpation**, *n.* Illegal seizure or possession.
- Usurper**, *n.* One who usurps.
- Usury** (y^u'shy-), *n.* Exorbitant or illegal interest for the use of money.
- Utensil**, *n.* An instrument; a household implement or vessel.
- Utérine**, *a.* Born of the same mother, but by a different father.
- Utilitarian**, *a.* Consisting in, or pertaining to, utility. — *n.* One who considers

- utility as the sole standard of virtue.
- Utilitarianism**, *n.* Doctrine or system of general utility.
- Utility**, *n.* Production of good; profit; usefulness.
- Utmost**, *a.* Extreme; last; greatest. — *n.* The most that can be.
- Utopian**, *a.* Ideal; fanciful; chimerical.
- Utricle**, *n.* A little bag, bladder, or cell.
- Utter**, *a.* Outward; extreme; absolute; entire. — *v. t.* To speak; to pronounce; to put in circulation.
- Utterable**, *a.* Capable of being uttered or expressed.
- Utterance**, *n.* Act or manner of uttering; circulation; pronunciation.
- Utterly**, *adv.* Completely; fully.
- Utmost**, *a.* Furthest; most remote; extreme. — *n.* Greatest degree.
- Utterly**, *adv.* Like a grape.
- Utterly**, *adv.* Submissively or excessively fond of a wife.

V.

- V** (ve), the twenty-second letter of the alphabet, is only another form of the character U, the two letters having formerly been used indiscriminately, the one for the other. See U.
- Vacancy**, *n.* Emptiness; leisure; vacancy; an unoccupied office.
- Vacant**, *a.* Empty; void; unoccupied; abandoned.
- Vacate**, *v. t.* To leave empty; to annul. [recess.]
- Vaccination**, *n.* Intermission; vaccination, *v. t.* To inoculate with cow pox by means of virus taken (usually indirectly) from cows.
- Vaccination**, *n.* Inoculation with cow-pox.
- Vaccinator**, *n.* One who vaccinates.
- Vaccine**, *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, cows, or from vaccination.
- Vaccination**, *n.* Vaccination.
- Vaccine**, *v. t.* To waver; to reel; to fluctuate.
- Vaccine**, *a.* Inclined to fluctuate; inconstant.
- Vaccine**, *n.* Act of vacillating; a wavering; unsteadiness; inconstancy.
- Vaccine**, *n.* Emptiness; void; vacuum.
- Vaccine**, *n.* Empty space.
- Vaccine**, *n.* A vagrant. — *a.* Wandering idly or without any settled habitation. [whim.]
- Vaccine** (19), *n.* A freak; a
- Vaccine**, *a.* Pertaining to a sheath or canal.
- Vaccine**, *n.* A wandering without a settled home.
- Vaccine**, *n.* Wandering; unsettled. — *n.* An idle wanderer; a strolling beggar; a tramp.
- Vaccine**, *n.* Unsettled; indelinite; loose. [manner.]
- Vaccine**, *adv.* In a vague manner.
- Vaccine**, *n.* A covering to conceal; a veil. — *v. t.* To hide from sight; to cover.
- Vaccine**, *n.* Fruitless; ineffectual; having a high opinion of one's self, or of what belongs to one.
- Vaccine**, *n.* Boastful.
- Vaccine**, *n.* Empty pride.

ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, short; cäre, cär, äsk, jäll, whap; öre, vell, tärn; pique, firm;

Vainly, *adv.* Without effect; with empty pride.

Vál'ange, *n.* Drapery round a bedstead. [valley.]

Vále, *n.* A low ground; a Vá'l'e-dic'tion, *n.* A bidding farewell; an adieu.

Vá'l'e-dic'to-ry, *a.* Bidding farewell. — *n.* A farewell address.

Vál'en-tine, *n.* A sweetheart chosen, or a letter sent to a sweetheart, on St. Valentine's day, the 14th of Feb.

Va-lé'ri-an, *n.* A plant used in medicine.

Vál'et (or **vál'á**), *n.* A body-servant; a personal attendant.

Vá'l'e-tú'di-ná'ri-an, *a.* Sickly; weakly; infirm. — *n.* A person in a weak state of health.

Vá'l'e-tú'di-na-ry, *a.* Infirm; sickly; weakly; seeking to recover health.

Vál'iant, *a.* Intrepid in danger; performed with valor. — *SYN.* Stout; bold; brave; courageous; heroic.

Vá'l'id, *a.* Firm; good in law.

Va-lid'i-ty, *n.* Legal force; strength; cogency.

Va-lise', *n.* A traveling-case; a portmanteau.

Val-lá'tion, *n.* A rampart; an intrenchment.

Vál'ley (19), *n.* A low place between hills; a vale.

Vál'or (33), *n.* Courage; bravery; prowess; intrepidity; gallantry.

Vál'or-óus, *a.* Valiant; gallant; brave. [precious.]

Vál'u-a-ble, *a.* Having value; Vál'u-á'tion, *n.* Act of fixing the value; appraisement; value set.

Vál'úe, *n.* Worth; price; rate. — *v. t.* To estimate the worth of; to rate; to appraise; to esteem; to prize.

Vá'lve, *n.* A folding door; a lid opening only one way.

Vál'vet, *n.* A little valve.

Válv'u-lar, *a.* Having, or relating to, valves.

Vámp, *n.* Upper leather of a shoe. — *v. t.* To put new upper leather on; to mend.

Vám'pire, *n.* A species of bat; a fiend demon.

Ván, *n.* Front of an army; a kind of wagon.

Ván'dal, *n.* A man of uncommon ferocity; an ignorant barbarian.

Ván'dal-ism, *n.* Ferocious cruelty; barbarism.

Van-dý'ke, *n.* A kind of neckerchief with points.

Váne, *n.* A plate to show the direction of the wind; a weathercock.

Ván'guárd, *n.* Troops in front; first line of an army.

Va-níl'lá, *n.* A tropical plant, and an oil and a perfume extracted from it.

Ván'ish, *v. t.* To disappear; to pass away; to become invisible.

Ván'ty, *n.* Empty pride; ostentation; conceit.

Ván'quish (vák'wish), *v. t.* To conquer; to subdue.

Ván'quish-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being vanquished.

Ván'quish-er, *r.* One who conquers; a victor.

Ván'tage, *n.* Superiority.

Ván'tage-ground, *n.* Superiority of place or state.

Váp'id, *a.* Spiritless; flat; insipid; dull.

Váp'id-ness, *n.* The state of having lost life or spirit.

Vá'por (33), *n.* A fluid rendered aeriform by heat; steam. — (*pl.*) A disease of debility. — *v. t.* To emit vapor; to brag; to boast.

Vá'por-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being converted into vapor.

Vá'po-rá'tion, *n.* Act of converting into vapor.

Vá'por-báth, *n.* A bath of vapor or steam.

Vá'por-ize, *v. t.* To convert into vapor.

Vá'por-y, *a.* Full of vapors; splenetic; peevish.

Vá'ri-a-ble, *a.* Changeable; mutable; inconstant.

Vá'ri-a-ble-ness, *n.* Aptness to change; inconstancy.

Vá'ri-a-bly, *adv.* Changeably; inconstantly.

Vá'ri-ance, *n.* Disagreement.

Vá'ri-á'tion, *n.* A change; deviation; difference.

Vár'l-e-ose, *a.* Preternaturally enlarged, as a vein.

Vá'ri-e-gáte, *v. t.* To diversify; to vary. [of colors.]

Vá'ri-e-gá'tion, *n.* Diversity

Va-ri'e-ty, *n.* Change; difference; diversity.

Vá'ri-o-loid, or **Vá'ri-o-loid'**, *a.* A disease resembling the small-pox.

Va-ri-o-lóus, *a.* Pertaining to the small-pox.

Vá'ri-óus, *a.* Different; diverse. [ways.]

Vá'ri-óus-ly, *adv.* In different

Vár'let, *n.* A servant or footman; a scoundrel; a rascal.

Vár'nish, *n.* A glossy liquid. — *v. t.* To lay varnish on.

Vá'ry (13), *v. t.* To alter; to differ; to diversify. — *v. i.* To be altered in any manner; to be different; to deviate; to depart; to disagree.

Vás'e-u-lar, *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, vessels.

Váse (in *England*, *vás* or *váz*), *n.* An ornamental urn-shaped vessel, used for various purposes.

Vás'sal, *n.* A dependent; a bondman; a slave.

Vás'sal-agé, *n.* Slavery; bondage; thralldom.

Vást, *a.* Immense; great; numerous; enormous.

Vas-tá'tion, *n.* A laying waste; devastation. [ly.]

Vást'ly, *adv.* Greatly; hugely.

Vást'ness, *n.* Immense extent; immensity.

Vát, *n.* A large cistern.

Vá'ti-çide, *n.* The murder, or murderer, of a prophet.

Va-tiç'i-nal, *a.* Containing prophecy or predictions.

Va-tiç'i-ná'te, *r. i.* To prophesy; to foretell. [cy.]

Va-tiç'i-ná'tion, *n.* Prophecy; to foretell.

Váult, *n.* A continued arch, or an arched roof or ceiling; a cellar. — *v. t.* To arch; to cover with, or shape to, a vault. — *v. i.* To leap.

Váult'ed, *a.* Arched; concave.

Váunt (vánt), *v. i.* To boast; to brag. — *n.* Vain boast.

Véal, *n.* Flesh of a calf.

Ve-détte' (ve-dét'), *n.* A sentinel on horseback.

són, ór, dg, wólf, tób, tóók; úrn, rye, pull; ç, é, sôft; e, é, hard; ag; exist; u as ng; this.

Veer, *v. t. or i.* To turn; to turn aside; to change.

Vég'e-ta-ble, *n.* A plant, esp. an edible plant. — *a.* Of the nature of plants.

Vég'e-tâte, *v. i.* To grow, as plants. [plants.]

Vég'e-tâ'tion, *n.* Growth of vég'e-tâ'tive, *a.* Growing, as plants.

Vé'he-mençe, *n.* Violent activity or force; ardor.

Vé'he-ment, *a.* Acting with force. — *SYN.* Furious; earnest; ardent; eager.

Vé'he-ment-ly, *adv.* Violently; furiously.

Vé'hi-cle, *n.* A carriage.

Vell, *n.* A thin cover for the face. — *v. t.* To throw a vell over; to conceal.

Vein, *n.* A vessel which returns the blood to the heart; a current. — *v. t.* To form or mark with veins.

Veined, } *a.* Full of veins;
Vein'y, } variegated.

Vé'il-e-ate, *v. t.* To twitch.

Vé'lum, *n.* A fine kind of parchment.

Ve-lôc'i-pède, *n.* A kind of light vehicle for, and propelled by, a single person.

Ve-lôc'i-ty, *n.* Swiftuess; rapidity; celerity; speed.

Vél'vet, *n.* A rich silk stuff, or stuff of silk and cotton, with a thick nap. — *a.* Like velvet; soft; smooth.

Vél'vet-ecn', *n.* A kind of velvet made partly of cotton. [vet.]

Vél'vet-y, *a.* Soft; like velvet.
Vé'nal, *a.* Mercenary; sordid; — pertaining to a vein, or to veins.

Ve-nâ'l'i-ty, *n.* Mercenariness. [hunting.]

Vén'a-ry, *a.* Relating to vénd, *v. t.* To sell; to offer for sale.

Vén-dce', *n.* One to whom a thing is sold.

Vénd'er, *n.* One who sells.

Vénd'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being sold; salable.

Vén-d'ition (-dîsh'un), *n.* Act of selling; sale.

Vén-dûe', *n.* Public sale to the highest bidder; auction.

Ve-neer', *v. t.* To overlay

with thin pieces of wood. — *n.* Thin slices of a valuable wood for overlaying some inferior material.

Vén'er-a-ble, *a.* Worthy of veneration or reverence.

Vén'er-a-bly, *adv.* In a venerable manner.

Vén'er-â-te, *v. t.* To regard with respect and reverence.

Vén'er-â'tion, *n.* Highest degree of respect and reverence. [venerates.]

Vén'er-â'tor, *n.* One who vé-né're-al, *a.* Relating to sexual intercourse.

Vén'e-sée'tion, *n.* Act of opening a vein to let blood.

Véng'e-ance, *n.* Infliction of pain in return for an injury; revenge.

Véng'e'ful, *a.* Vindictive; revengeful. [cusable.]

Vé'ni-al, *a.* Pardonable; ex-
Vén'i-gon (vén'i-zn or vén'-zn), *n.* The flesh of deer, hares, &c. [spite.]

Vén'om, *n.* Poison; malice;
Vén'om-ous, *a.* Poisonous.

Vé'noûs, *a.* Contained in, or relating to, the veins.

Vént, *n.* A passage for a fluid. — *v. t.* To let out; to emit; to utter; to report.

Vént'-hole, *n.* A small hole for air; a vent.

Vén'ti-dûet, *n.* A passage for air.

Vén'ti-lâte, *v. t.* To fan; to expose to air; to make pub-
[tilating.]

Vén'ti-lâ'tion, *n.* Act of ven-
Vén'ti-lâ'tor, *n.* One who ventilates; a contrivance to introduce pure air.

Vén'tral, *a.* Belonging to the belly;

Vén'tri-cle, *n.* A cavity in an animal body, as of the brain, larynx, or heart.

Vén'tri'o-quism, *n.* Art of speaking so that the voice seems to come from a distance.

Vén'tri'o-quist, *n.* One who practices ventriloquism.

Vén'tri'o-quous, *a.* Pertaining to ventriloquism.

Vént'ûre, *v. i.* To have courage to do or undertake something; to run a risk. — *SYN.*

To dare; hazard; risk. — *a.* A risking; hazard; chance; contingency; stake.

Vént'ûre-some, } *a.* Inclined
Vént'ûr-ous, } to venture; bold; daring.

Vén'ûe, *n.* A neighborhood, or near place.

Vén'us, *n.* Goddess of female beauty and love; a planet.

Ve-râ'cious, *a.* Observant of truth; truthful.

Ve-râc'i-ty, *n.* Observance of truth; truthfulness.

Ve-rân'dâ (18), *n.* A kind of open portico.

Vêrb, *n.* A word which affirms something of some person or thing.

Vêrb'al, *a.* Spoken; oral; relating to words; literal.

Vêrb'al-ly, *adv.* By word of mouth; orally.

Ver-bâ'tim, *adv.* Word for word; in the same words.

Vêr'bi-age, *n.* Wordiness; verbosity.

Ver-bôse', *a.* Abounding in words; prolix; wordy.

Ver-bôs'i-ty, *n.* The use of too many words; prolixity.

Vêr'dan-ty, *n.* Greenness; rawness. [raw.]

Vêr'dant, *a.* Green; fresh;

Vêr'diet, *n.* The decision of a jury in a case submitted to them; opinion pronounced. [ecoper.]

Vêr'di-gris, *n.* Green rust of vérd'ûre (vérd'yûr), *n.* Greenness; freshness of vegetation.

Vêr'ge, *n.* A kind of rod or mace; border; brink; edge. — *v. t.* To approach the limits; to incline; to tend.

Vêr'ger, *n.* A mace-bearer.

Vêr'i-f'a-ble (18), *a.* Capable of being verified.

Vêr'i-fi-câ'tion, *n.* Act of verifying; confirmation.

Vêr'i-fy, *v. t.* To prove to be true; to confirm; to authenticate. [telaly.]

Vêr'i-ly, *adv.* Truly; cor-
Vêr'i-âlm'i-lar, *a.* Probable.

Vêr'i-si-mil'i-tûde, *n.* Resemblance to truth; probability; likelihood.

Vêr'i-ta-ble, *a.* Agreeable to fact; true; actual; real.

Věrti-ta-bly, *adv.* Really; truly; actually. [altly].
Věrti-ty (19), *n.* Truth; reality.
Věrt-juce, *n.* Sour juice expressed from wild apples, green grapes, &c.
Věr-mi-cál'i (-chěvii or -sěvii), *n.* A paste made into a slender, worm-like form. [worm].
Ver-mie'u-lar, *a.* Like a Ver-mie'u-lste, *r. t.* To inlay so as to give the appearance of the tracks of worms.
Ver-mie'u-lst'ion, *n.* Motion like that of a worm, or something resembling such motion.
Věrmí-eúle, *n.* A little worm or grub.
Věrmí-fúge, *n.* A medicine to expel worms.
Ver-mil'ion (-mil'yun), *n.* A bright red pigment or color; cochineal.
Věrmín, *n.* All sorts of small noxious animals.
Ver-mip'a-roús, *a.* Producing worms. [on worms].
Ver-miv'o-roús, *a.* Feeding Ver-ně'u-lar, *a.* Native; belonging to the country of one's birth.
Věrnal, *a.* Belonging to, or appearing in, the spring.
Věrs-a-tile, *a.* Turning with ease from one thing to another; variable.
Věrs-a-till'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being versatile.
Věrsé (18), *n.* A single line of poetry; a short division of a prose composition.
Věrséd (věřet), *a.* Well skilled; practiced; acquainted; conversant.
Věr-si-fi-cā'tion, *n.* The art of composing verses.
Věr-si-fi'er, *n.* One who turns prose into verse.
Věr-si-fý, *v. t.* To describe in verse; to turn into verse. — *v. i.* To make verses.
Věr-sion, *a.* A translation.
Věr-te-brá, *n.* (*pl.* Věr-te-bræ, 26.) One of the joints of the spine.
Věr-te-bral, *a.* Relating to the vertebrae, or joints of the spine.
Věr-te-brate, *a.* Having a

back-bone. — *n.* An animal having a back-bone.
Věr-te-bre (-ber), *n.* A vertebra; a joint of the spine.
Věr'tex, *n.* (*pl.* Věr'tex-eg or Věr'ti-gěg, 26.) The crown or top; summit.
Věr'ti-cal, *a.* Being in the zenith; perpendicular; upright; plumb.
Věr'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* In a vertical manner.
Ver-ti'q'ity, *n.* Power of turning; rotation.
Ver-tig'i-noús, *a.* Affected with vertigo; giddy; dizzy.
Věr'ti-go, *n.* A swimming of the head; dizziness.
Věr'vain, *n.* A plant.
Věr'y, *a.* True; real; actual. — *adv.* In or to a great degree; eminently.
Věs'i-cšte, *r. t.* To blister.
Věs'i-cā'tion, *n.* Act of raising blisters.
Věs'i-ca-to-ry, *a.* Having a power to blister. — *n.* A blistering application.
Věs'i-clo, *n.* A little air-bladder.
Ve-sle'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, vesicles.
Věs'per, *n.* The evening star; evening; Venus; (*pl.*) evening song or service.
Věs'sel, *n.* A hollow dish of any kind; a cask; a tube; any structure intended for navigation, as a ship, brig, boat, &c.
Věst, *n.* Any garment; a waistcoat. — *v. t.* To clothe; to put in possession. — *v. i.* To come or descend.
Věs'tal, *a.* Pertaining to Vesta, a virgin goddess of the Romans; pure; chaste. — *n.* A virgin consecrated to Vesta.
Věst'ed, *a.* Fixed; not contingent, as rights.
Věs'ti-búle, *n.* An antechamber between the hall and the outer doors; a kind of porch. [a trace].
Věs'tige (18), *n.* A footstep; Věst'ment, *n.* A garment.
Věs'try, *n.* A room for vestments in a church; a parochial committee.
Věst'üre, *n.* A garment;

articles worn. — *SYN.* Apparel; dress; clothing.
Větch, *a.* A leguminous plant.
Vět'er-an, *a.* Long exercised in any thing, especially in war. — *n.* An old soldier.
Vět'er-i-nā'ri-an, *n.* One skilled in diseases of cattle.
Vět'er-i-nā-ry, *a.* Pertaining to the art of healing the diseases of domestic animals.
Vě'to (18), *n.* An authoritative prohibition. — *v. t.* To forbid the enactment of.
Věx, *v. t.* To tease; to provoke; to irritate.
Vex-ā'tion, *n.* Act of irritating; trouble; annoyance.
Vex-ā'tious, *a.* Provoking; troublesome. [to vex].
Vex-ā'tious-ly, *adv.* So as.
Vix-ā-ble, *a.* Capable of living, as a child prematurely born.
Vix-a-dúet, *n.* A structure for carrying a railroad across a valley or river. Viaduct.
Vial, *n.* A small bottle. — *v. t.* (8) To put into a vial, or into vials.
Ví-andg, *n. pl.* Articles of food; victuals.
Ví-brāte, *v. t. or i.* To move to and fro; to oscillate.
Ví-brā'tion, *n.* Act of vibrating; oscillation.
Ví-bra-to-ry, *a.* Consisting in vibration or oscillation; causing vibration.
Vie'ar, *n.* Incumbent of an appropriated benefice.
Vie'ar-age, *n.* Benefice or residence of a vicar.
Ví-eā'ri-al, *a.* Of, or belonging to, a vicar.
Ví-eā'ri-ous, *a.* Acting in place of another; deputed; delegated; substituted.
Více, *n.* A blemish; fault; immoral conduct or habit; a smith's instrument.
Ví'ce, a Latin prefix, denoting one who acts in the place of another.
Více'-ád-mí-ral, *n.* An officer next in rank to an admiral.
Více-cón'sul, *n.* One acting for the consul.

Vice-gé'rent, *n.* An officer acting in place of another.
Vice-ré'gal, *a.* Pertaining to a viceroy.
Vice'roy, *n.* A governor ruling as the substitute of a king.
Vice-roy'al-ty, *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a viceroy.
Vic'i-nage, *n.* Neighborhood.
Vic'i-nal, *a.* Near; bordering.
Vic'i-ni'ty, *n.* Neighborhood.
Vic'ci'ous (vish'us), *a.* Immoral; depraved; corrupt; wicked; unruly.
Vic'ci'ous-ly (vish'us-), *adv.* Wickedly; corruptly.
Vic'ci's'si-tude, *n.* Regular change; alternation; mutation; mutual succession.
Vic'tim, *n.* A living being sacrificed; something destroyed; a dupe.
Vic'tim-ize, *v. t.* To make a victim or dupe of.
Vic'tor, *n.* A conqueror.
Vie-tó'ri-ous, *a.* Superior in contest. — **SYN.** Conquering; triumphant; successful.
Vie-tó'ri-ous-ly, *adv.* In a victorious manner.
Vic'to-ry, *n.* Conquest; triumph; success.
Vict'ual (vít'l, 8), *v. t.* To supply with provisions.
Vict'ual-er (vít'l-er), *n.* One who supplies provisions.
Vict'uals (vít'lz), *n. pl.* Food prepared for the table.
Vi-dé'm'i-çet, *adv.* To wit; namely; — abbreviated viz.
Vie (12), *v. t.* To strive for superiority; to contend.
View (vü), *v. t.* To see; to behold; to survey; *n.* Sight; survey; inspection; prospect; opinion. [views.
View'er (vü'), *n.* One who views.
View'less (vü'-), *a.* Invisble.
Vig'il, *n.* Watch; nocturnal devotion; a fast.
Vig'i-lance, *n.* Watchfulness.
Vig'i-lant, *a.* Watchful; circumspect; attentive.
Vig'i-lant-ly, *adv.* Watchfully; attentively.
Vignette (vin-yét or vín-yet), *n.* A wood-cut or engraving, in a book, not in-

closed within a definite border.
Vig'or (33), *n.* Energy; force of body or strength of mind; strength.
Vig'or-ous, *a.* Full of, or exhibiting, active force. — **SYN.** Strong; powerful; forcible; agile. [force.
Vig'or-ous-ly, *adv.* With force.
Vile, *a.* Contemptibly mean or low; base; sordid.
Vile'ly, *adv.* Basely; meanly; shamefully. [meaness.
Vile'ness, *n.* Baseness.
Vil'i-fi'er, *n.* One who vilifies; a traducer. [traduce.
Vil'i-fy, *v. t.* To defame; to vilify.
Vil'tá (18), *n.* A country residence, usually of a rich person; a country-seat.
Vil'tage, *n.* A small inhabited place. [of a village.
Vil'ta-ger, *n.* An inhabitant.
Vil'tain, *n.* A feudal tenant of the lowest class; a vile, wicked person; a scoundrel; a rascal. [base.
Vil'tain-ous (27), *a.* Wicked.
Vil'tain-y (27), *n.* Extreme depravity or wickedness.
Vil'tan-age, *n.* Feudal servitude.
Vil'tose, *a.* Nappy; downy.
Vil'tous, *a.* Shaggy; velvety.
Vi-min'e-ous, *a.* Made of, or producing, twigs.
Vi-ná'ceous (-ná'shus), *a.* Belonging to wine or grapes.
Vin'ci-ble, *a.* Capable of being overcome. [vintage.
Vin-dé'mi-al, *a.* Belonging to Vin'di-cá'te, *v. t.* To defend with success; to justify; to maintain; to support.
Vin'di-cá'tion, *n.* Justification; defense; support.
Vin'di-cá'tive, *a.* Tending to vindicate. [ing to vindicate.
Vin'di-cá'tor, *n.* One who vindicates.
Vin-dic'tive, *a.* Revengeful.
Vin-dic'tive-ly, *adv.* Revengefully; by way of revenge.
Vine, *n.* A climbing plant producing grapes; hence, any climbing or trailing plant.
Vin'e-gar, *n.* An acid liquor obtained from wine, cider, &c., by fermentation.

Vine'yard (vín'yard), *n.* A plantation of grape-vines.
Vin'otis, *a.* Having the qualities of, or pertaining to, wine.
Vin't'age, *n.* Produce, in grapes or in wine, of vines; time of grape-gathering.
Vint'a-ger, *n.* One who gathers the vintage.
Vint'ner, *n.* A dealer in wines.
Vin'y, *a.* Pertaining to vines.
Vit'ol, *n.* A stringed musical instrument.
Vit'o-lá, *n.* An instrument of the violin kind, a fifth lower in compass than the violin.
Vit'o-la-ble, *a.* Capable of being violated. [in color.
Vit'o-lá'ceous, *a.* Like violets.
Vit'o-lá'te, *v. t.* To abuse; to do violence to; to ravish.
Vit'o-lá'tion, *n.* Act of violating; transgression; rape.
Vit'o-lá'tor, *n.* One who violates.
Vit'o-lence, *n.* Highly excited action; unjust force; rape.
Vit'o-lent, *a.* Excited by strong passion; outrageous; furious; extreme.
Vit'o-lent-ly, *adv.* With force.
Vit'o-let, *n.* A plant and its flower; a dark, reddish-blue color.
Vit'o-lin, *n.* A stringed instrument of music; a fiddle.
Vit'per, *n.* A kind of poisonous serpent. [vipers.
Vit'per-ine, *a.* Pertaining to Vít-rá'go (pl. Vít-rá'gões, 18), *n.* A bold, masculine woman; a termagant.
Vit'gin, *n.* A maid; a maiden. — *a.* Chaste; maidenly; modest; pure; undefiled; new; fresh.
Vit'gin-al, *a.* Maidenly.
Vit'gin'i-ty, *n.* Maidenhood.
Vit'go, *n.* The Virgin, a sign in the zodiac.
Vi-ríd'i-ty, *n.* Greenness.
Vir'ile, or **Vir'ile**, *a.* Belonging to males. [hood.
Vir'il'i-ty (vi- or ví-), *n.* Masculinity.
Vir'tu, *n.* A love of the fine arts; a taste for curiosities.
Vir'tu-al, *a.* Being in essence or effect; not in fact.
Vir'tu-al-ly, *adv.* In efficacy or effect only.

Vir, *n.* Strength; efficacy; moral excellence.

Vir-tu-o-sus, *n.* (*pl.* Vir-tu-o-si, or Vir-tu-o-si, 18, 25.) a skilled in the fine arts, curiosities, &c.

Vir-tu-ous, *a.* Morally good; honest; chaste; pure.

Vir-tu-ous-ly, *adv.* In a virtuous manner.

Vir-lence, *n.* Poisonousness; malignity.

Vir-lent, *a.* Very poisonous; malignant; bitter.

Vir-us, *n.* Contagious matter in ulcers, &c.; poison.

Vir-ga, *n.* The face; countenance; look; features.

Vir-ga, *n. pl.* The bowels.

Vir-gal, *a.* Pertaining to a viscera.

Vir-gid, *a.* Glutinous; sticky.

Vir-gid-ty, *n.* Glutinousness; stickiness; tenacity.

Vir-gi-ant (*vir'kount*), *n.* A bloomer next in rank below an earl.

Vir-gi-ant-ess (*vir'kount-*), *n.* viscount's wife.

Vir-gi-ous, *a.* Glutinous; adhesive; sticky.

Vir-gi-um, *n.* An instrument for pinning and holding things.

Vir-gi-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being visible.

Vir-gi-ble, *a.* Perceivable by eye; perceptible.

Vir-gi-bly, *adv.* Perceptibly; visibly; clearly.

Vir-gi-um (*vir'kun*), *n.* Faculty sense of sight; apparition; phantom.

Vir-gi-um-ary (*vir'kun-*), *a.* ven to reverie; imagination; having no foundation.

Vir-gi-um, *n.* One who forms imacticable schemes.

Vir-gi-um (*vir'kun*), *v. t.* To go or come see; to examine. — *n.* t of going or coming to; examination.

Vir-gi-um-ble, *a.* In a state to receive visits.

Vir-gi-um-ant, *n.* One who visits.

Vir-gi-um-ation, *n.* Act of visiting; access for examination.

Vir-gi-um-or, *n.* One who visits; or, or Vir'gor, *n.* A mask; guise; forepiece of a cap.

Vir-gi-um-ta (*18*), *n.* A prospect or

view through an avenue; the avenue itself.

Vir-gi-um-al (*vir'kun-*), *a.* Belonging to the sight; used in sight.

Vir-gi-um-tal, *a.* Pertaining to life; very important. — *SYN.* Essential; necessary; immediate; absolute.

Vir-gi-um-tal-ty, *n.* Quality of being vital; principle of life; animation; tenacity of life.

Vir-gi-um-tal-ly, *adv.* In a manner affecting life; essentially.

Vir-gi-um-tals, *n. pl.* Parts of animal bodies essential to life, or to a sound state.

Vir-gi-um-tal-ite (*vir'kun-ite*), *v. t.* To make vicious or faulty; to injure; to invalidate.

Vir-gi-um-tal-ition (*vir'kun-ition*), *n.* Depreciation; corruption; invalidation.

Vir-gi-um-tal-ous, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, glass.

Vir-gi-um-tal-ition, *n.* Act of converting into glass by heat. [being vitrified]

Vir-gi-um-tal-ble, *a.* Capable of being vitrified.

Vir-gi-um-tal-ty, *v. t.* or *i.* To convert into glass.

Vir-gi-um-tal-ol, *n.* A soluble sulphate of any metal.

Vir-gi-um-tal-ite, *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, vitriol.

Vir-gi-um-tal-ite, *v. t.* To overwhelm with abuse.

Vir-gi-um-tal-ition, *n.* Severe censure; abuse.

Vir-gi-um-tal-itive, *a.* Containing severe censure; abusive.

Vir-gi-um-tal-ous, *a.* Lively; brisk.

Vir-gi-um-tal-ty, *n.* Liveliness; sprightliness; animation.

Vir-gi-um-tal-ly, *a.* Lively; bright; active; spirited; sprightly.

Vir-gi-um-tal-ly, *adv.* With life and spirit; in glowing colors.

Vir-gi-um-tal-ness, *n.* Quality of being vivid; life; liveliness.

Vir-gi-um-tal-ty, *a.* Giving life.

Vir-gi-um-tal-ty, *v. t.* To give life to; to animate; to vivify.

Vir-gi-um-tal-ition, *n.* Act of vivifying. (to)

Vir-gi-um-tal-ty, *v. t.* To impart life

Vir-gi-um-tal-ous, *a.* Producing young alive.

Vir-gi-um-tal-ty, *n.* A cross, ill-tempered woman.

Vir-gi-um-tal-ty, *n.* A mask.

Vir-gi-um-tal-ty (*vir'kun-ty* or *vir'kun-ty*), *n.* A high executive officer in Turkey, &c.

Vir-gi-um-tal-ty, *n.* A word; term.

Vir-gi-um-tal-ty, *n.* A list of words arranged alphabetically and explained; sum of words used.

Vir-gi-um-tal-ty, *a.* Having a voice; spoken with voice or tone; sonant.

Vir-gi-um-tal-ty, *a.* Consisting of the voice, or of vowel sounds.

Vir-gi-um-tal-ty, *n.* A singer, or vocal musician.

Vir-gi-um-tal-ty, *n.* Quality of being vocal. [vocal]

Vir-gi-um-tal-ty (*18*), *v. t.* To make

Vir-gi-um-tal-ty, *n.* Act of calling; occupation; employment; calling; business.

Vir-gi-um-tal-ty, *n.* Fifth case of Latin nouns, used in direct address.

Vir-gi-um-tal-ty, *v. t.* To cry out with vehemence.

Vir-gi-um-tal-ty, *n.* Loud or violent outcry; clamor.

Vir-gi-um-tal-ty, *n.* Clamorous.

Vir-gi-um-tal-ty (*vog*), *n.* Temporary fashion or mode.

Vir-gi-um-tal-ty, *n.* Sound uttered by the mouth; a vote; suffrage.

Vir-gi-um-tal-ty, *n.* Vacant; empty; destitute; null; unsubstantial. — *n.* An empty space; a vacuum. — *v. t.* To quit; to eject; to annul.

Vir-gi-um-tal-ty, *a.* Capable of being vacated.

Vir-gi-um-tal-ty, *n.* Act of voiding; ejection.

Vir-gi-um-tal-ty, *n.* One who voids; a tray for removing dishes.

Vir-gi-um-tal-ty, *n.* Emptiness.

Vir-gi-um-tal-ty, *a.* Evaporating quickly; lively; gay; fickle.

Vir-gi-um-tal-ty, *n.* Disposition to fly off in vapor; levity.

Vir-gi-um-tal-ty, *v. t.* To cause to exhale or evaporate.

Vir-gi-um-tal-ty, *a.* Pertaining to, or produced by, a volcano.

Vir-gi-um-tal-ty, *n.* (*pl.* Vol-cā-nōes, 18.) A mountain emitting fire, lava, &c.

Vir-gi-um-tal-ty (*Vol'kun*), *n.* The act or power of willing.

Vir-gi-um-tal-ty (*19*), *n.* A discharge of many small arms at once.

Völ'u-bil'i-ty, *n.* Fluency of speech. [fluent.]

Völ'u-ble, *a.* Apt to roll;

Völ'u-bly, *adv.* In a rolling or fluent manner.

Völ'ume (völ'yūm), *n.* A book; dimensions; compass.

Vo-lū'mi-nous, *a.* Consisting of many volumes; copious.

Vo-lū'mi-nous-ly, *adv.* In many volumes.

Völ'un-ta-ri-ly, *adv.* Of one's own free will.

Völ'un-ta-ry, *a.* Proceeding from choice; willing; free.

— *n.* An air played at will.

Völ'un-ter, *n.* One who enters into any service of his own free will. — *v.* To offer or engage voluntarily.

Vo-lūptu-a-ry, *n.* One given to luxury; a sensualist.

Vo-lūptu-ōus, *a.* Luxurious; sensual. [viciously.]

Vo-lūptu-ōus-ly, *adv.* Luxuriously.

Vo-lūte, *n.* A kind of spiral scroll, used in the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite capitals.

Vöm'it, *v. t.* To throw up from the stomach; Volutes.

to spew; to 1. Ionic; 2. puke. — *n.* An Corinthian; 3. Composite.

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to spew; to 1. Ionic; 2. puke. — *n.* An Corinthian; 3. Composite.

Vo-rä'cloths, *a.* Greedy to eat.

Vo-rä'cloths-ly, *adv.* Greedily. [appetite.]

Vo-rä'g-ty, *n.* Greediness of

Vör'tex, *n.* (pl. Vör'tex-es or Vör'ti-ges, 25.) A whirlpool; a whirlwind.

Vör'ti-cal, *a.* Having a whirling motion.

Vö'ta-ry (19), *n.* One devoted to any service or pursuit. — *a.* Devoted; promised.

Vöte, *n.* Expression of choice; suffrage; ballot. — *v.* To express one's choice by the voice or by a written ticket; to choose or determine by means of votes.

Vö'ter, *n.* One who votes, or who has a right to vote.

Vö'tive, *a.* Given by vow.

Vouch, *v. t.* To call to witness; to warrant; to support; to establish.

Vouch'er, *n.* One who vouches; a book or paper that confirms the truth of accounts.

Vouch-säfe, *v. t.* To condescend to grant. — *v. i.* To deign; to descend.

Vow, *n.* A solemn promise to God or to some deity. — *v. t.* or *i.* To consecrate by a solemn promise; to assert solemnly.

Vow'el, *n.* A vocal sound made through an open po-

sition of the mouth organs, as *a, e, o*. — *a.* Vocal.

Voy'age (colloq. vöj), *n.* A journey by water. — *v. i.* To travel by water.

Voy'a-ger (colloq. vöj'er), *n.* One who journeys by water.

Vül'can-ize, *v. t.* To impart certain properties to, as India-rubber, by causing it to combine with sulphur.

Vül'gar, *a.* Pertaining to common people; being in general use; offensively mean or low. — *SYN.* Common; ordinary; mean; unrefined. — *n.* The common people; the populace.

Vül'gar-ism, *n.* A vulgar phrase or expression.

Vulgar'i-ty, *n.* Clownishness; rudeness.

Vül'gar-ly, *adv.* Commonly; coarsely; rudely.

Vül'gate, *n.* An ancient Latin version of the Bible.

Vül'ner-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being wounded.

Vül'ner-a-ry, *a.* Useful in healing wounds.

Vül'pine, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the fox; cunning; crafty.

Vült'ure (16), *n.* A large bird of prey, found only on the Eastern continent.

Vült'ir-ine, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, the vulture.

W.

WAB'BLE (wüb'bl), *v. i.*

To move staggeringly from side to side. — *n.* A hobbling, unequal motion, as of a wheel.

Wad, *n.* A small mass of paper, tow, &c., to stop the charge of a gun or any aperture. — *v. t.* To form into a wad.

Wad'ded, *a.* Formed into a wad; quilted.

Wad'ding, *n.* A wad, or the materials for wads; a soft stuff used in quilting.

Wad'dle, *v. i.* To walk like a duck or a fat person.

Wäde, *v. i.* or *t.* To walk through any yielding substance, as water or snow, &c.

Wä'fer, *n.* A thin kind of cake or bread; a thin leaf of paste for sealing letters, &c. — *v. t.* To seal with a wafer.

Wä'fle, *n.* A thin kind of waft, *v. t.* To bear through a fluid or buoyant medium.

Wäg, *n.* A merry, droll fellow. — *v. t.* To move one

way and the other; to move; to stir.

Wäge, *v. t.* To pledge; to stake; to hazard; to bet.

Wä'ger, *n.* Something hazarded; a bet. — *v. i.* To offer to bet.

Wä'geg, *n. pl.* Hire; reward of services.

Wä'ger-y, *n.* Pleasantry; drollery; sportive trick.

Wä'gish, *a.* Roguish; droll.

Wä'gish-ly, *adv.* In sport.

Wä'ggle, *v. i.* To waddle.

Wä'gon, *n.* A vehicle on

wheels, especially one trying freight.

1-er, *n.* One who con-a wagon.

1), *n.* Goods found, % claimed.

To weep; to lament.

1. A wagon.

ect, *n.* A wooden lin-rooms, made in pan-e. *t.* To line with in panel.

1. Part of the body elow the ribs; middle f a ship.

band, *n.* The band or

part of trousers, &c. coat, *n.* A garment under the coat.

1. To stay in expec-; to attend.

1. One who waits; attendant; a salver or

g-mäld, *n.* A female f who attends a lady.

1. *t.* To relinquish arly; to give up claim forego.

1. *i.* To cease to sleep. A watch; track of a in water.

ul (17), *n.* Unable to vigilant.

ul-ness, *n.* Inability p; want of sleep.

1, *v. i.* or *t.* To rouse leep; to awake.

1. A ridge or streak; the long planks of a side. — *v. t.* To mark

rales, or stripes.

vawk), *v. i.* To move t; to go by steps. — *n.*

a step; a path.

r (wawk'er), *n.* One

alks.

l), *n.* An inclosing of brick or stone; side om; a defense. — *v. t.*

lose with a wall.

1. A bag or knap-a pocket-book. (eye.

ye, *n.* A whitish

yed, *n.* Having a

ye.

1 (8), *v. i.* To boil.

1. To beat soundly.

v, *v. i.* To roll one's

out, as on mire. — *n.*

ing, or rolling gait.

Wal'nut, *n.* A tree and its fruit.

Wal'rus, *n.* An aquatic animal re-sembling the seal.



To weep; to lament.

Waltz (walts), *n.* Walrus.

1. A dance by two persons in circular figures; a tune for the dance. — *v. i.* To dance a waltz.

Warn'pump, *n.* Shells or strings of shells used as current money by the North American Indians.

Wan (wön), *a.* Having a pale and sickly hue.

Wand (wönd), *n.* A long staff or rod.

Wan'der, *v. i.* To rove; to ramble; to be delirious.

Wan'der-er, *n.* One who wanders; a rover; a ram-bler.

Wäre, *v. i.* To decrease; to fail. — *n.* Decrease; de-cline; failure.

Wan'ness (wön'ness), *n.* A

sallow, dead, pale color.

Want, *n.* Need; necessity; destitution; poverty; thing of which the loss is felt. — *v. i.* or *t.* To be deficient or

destitute of; to desire.

Wan'ton (wön'tun), *a.* Sport-ive; loose; licentious. — *v. i.* (8) To revel; to frolic. —

n. A lewd person.

Wan'ton-ly, *adv.* In a wan-
ton manner; gayly; loose-ly; lasciviously.

Wan'ton-ness, *n.* Levity; lasciviousness; recklessness.

War, *n.* A contest between

states, carried on by force.

— *v. i.* To carry on war; to contend.

War'ble, *v. i.* To quaver or modulate the voice. — *v. t.*

To trill; to carol. — *n.* A quavering of the voice.

War'bler, *n.* One who war-
bles; a singing-bird.

War'-cry, *n.* A cry or signal used in war.

Ward, *n.* A watch; guard; custody; protection or pro-
tector; part of a lock; a

person under a guardian; division of a city or of a

hospital. — *v. t.* or *i.* To watch; to guard.

Ward'en, *n.* A keeper; a guardian. [guard.

Ward'er, *n.* A keeper; a

Ward'röbe, *n.* A portable closet for clothes; wearing

apparel.

Ward'-röbm, *n.* A room in ships in which officers meet.

Ward'ship, *n.* Office of a ward; guardianship.

Wäre, *v. i.* [imp. WORE.] To wear; to wear.

Wäre, *n. pl.* Goods; mer-
chandise; commodities.

Wäre'house, *n.* A store-
house for goods.

War'fare, *n.* Military ser-vice; hostilities; contest.

Wä'ri-ly (18), *adv.* Cautious-ly; with circumspection.

Wä'ri-ness, *n.* Cautious-ness; circumspection.

War'like, *a.* Relating or adapted to war; martial.

Warm, *a.* Having moderate heat; zealous; keen. — *v. t.* or *i.* To heat moderately; to become, or cause to be-
come, animated.

Warm'ly, *adv.* In a warm manner; with warmth.

Warmth, *n.* Moderate heat; ardor; enthusiasm; zeal.

Warn, *v. t.* To caution; to admonish; to notify.

Warn'ing, *n.* Caution; ad-
monition; previous notice.

Warp, *n.* Threads that run lengthwise in a loom; a rope used in towing. — *v. i.* or *t.*

To turn or twist out of shape; to deviate; to per-
vert; to tow with a warp or line attached to buoys, an-
chors, or the like.

War'rant, *n.* A commission; authority; precept; guar-
anty; voucher. — *v. t.* To authorize or justify; to as-
sure. [ble.

War'rant-a-ble, *a.* Justifi-

War'ran-tee, *n.* One to whom land, or other thing, is warranted.

War'ran-ty, *n.* A covenant of security; a guarantee. — *v. t.* To warrant.

War'ren, *n.* A place for rab-
bits, fowls, or fish, &c.

Warrior (war'yur), *n.* A military man; a soldier.

Wart, *n.* A small hard excrescence on the skin.

Wart'y, *a.* Having warts; like warts. [war.]

War'-worn, *a.* Worn with war'y.

War'y, *a.* Cautious of danger; prudent; circumspect.

Wag (2), past tense of the substantive verb *To be*.

Wash, *v. t.* To cleanse by water; to wet; to lave; to remove by the action of water. — *n.* Ablution; al-lu-vial matter; a cosmetic; refuse matter from a kitchen; a coating of metal.

Wash'-ball, *n.* A ball of soap.

Wash'-board, *n.* A board next the floor; a board on which clothes are rubbed in washing.

Wash'er, *n.* One who washes; a ring of metal or leather, to relieve friction, or to secure tightness of joints, &c.

Wash'er-wom'an (21), *n.* A woman who washes clothes.

Wash'ing, *n.* Act of one who washes; clothes washed, especially at one time.

Wash'y, *a.* Watery; weak; thin; diluted. [severely.]

Wasp, *n.* An insect that stings.

Wasp'ish, *a.* Peevish; petulant; like a wasp.

Wasp'ish-ly, *adv.* Peevishly.

Wasp'sail, *n.* A drinking to one's health; a liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale; a drunken bout.

Wast, *imp. of To be*, in the 2d person sing., indicative.

Waste, *v. t.* To spend; to dissipate; to lavish; to squander. — *a.* Desolate; valueless; wild. — *n.* Act of wasting; worthless remnant; loss; desolate ground.

Waste'ful, *a.* Destructive; lavish; extravagant.

Waste'ful-ness, *n.* Lavish-ness; prodigality.

Watch, *n.* Guard; vigil; one who watches, or those who watch; a pocket time-piece; time of guarding. — *v. t.* To be awake; to keep guard; to wait. — *v. i.* To observe closely; to have in keeping

Watch'er, *n.* One who watches.

Watch'ful (17), *a.* Careful to observe; guarding with caution. — *SYN.* Vigilant; cautious; attentive; circumspect; wary.

Watch'ful-ly, *adv.* With care.

Watch'ful-ness, *n.* Vigilance; heedfulness.

Watch'-house, *n.* A house in which a watch or guard is placed.

Watch'man (21), *n.* A sentinel; a night-guard.

Watch'-tower, *n.* Tower for a watch or sentinel.

Watch'-word (-wurd), *n.* A sentinel's pass-word; a countersign.

Wa'ter, *n.* The most common of all fluids; urine; a body of water; luster of a diamond. — *v. t. or i.* To irrigate; to cause or allow to drink; to shed water.

Wa'ter-col'or, *n. pl.* Colors diluted and mixed with gum-water.

Wa'ter-course, *n.* A channel or canal for water.

Wa'ter-crëss, *n.* A small plant, used as a salad.

Wa'ter-fall, *a.* A cascade; a cataract; a kind of female head-gear of hair.

Wa'ter-fowl, *n.* A bird that frequents the water.

Wa'ter-i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being watery.

Wa'ter-ish, *a.* Like water; thin; moist; wet. [man.]

Wa'ter-man (21), *n.* A boat.

Wa'ter-märk, *n.* A device wrought into paper during the process of manufacture.

Wa'ter-mel'on, *n.* A plant, and its pulpy fruit.

Wa'ter-mill, *n.* A mill turned by water.

Wa'ter-pöt, *n.* A vessel to hold water.

Wa'ter-proof, *a.* Not admitting water.

Wa'ter-röt, *v. t.* To rot by steeping in water, as flax.

Wa'ter-spout, *n.* A whirl-ing column of water at sea.

Wa'ter-tight (-tit), *a.* So tight as to retain or not to admit water.

Wa'ter-wheel, *n.*

Any wheel for propelling machinery, &c., made to revolve by the action of water; — called an *overshot-wheel*, when the water is applied at the top; an *undershot-wheel*, when at the bot-tom; a *breast-wheel* when at an intermediate point.

Wa'ter-y, *a.* Aqueous; thin; tasteless; wet; washy.

Wa'tle, *n.* A twig; a hurdle; fleshy excrescence under the throat of a cock, &c. — *v. t.* To interweave, as twigs; to plait; to form of platted twigs.

Wail, *v. i.* To cry as a cat.

Wave, *n.* A moving ridge or swell of water. — *v. t. or i.* To move one way and the other, like a wave; to relinquish; to waive.

Wave'less, *a.* Free from waves; calm; smooth.

Wave'-öf-fer'ing, *n.* An offering in the Jewish ser-vices made by waving the object toward the four car-dinal points.

Wa'ver, *v. i.* To fluctuate; to vacillate; to be unsteady or undecided.

Wa'vy, *a.* Rising or swelling in waves; undulating.

Wax (3), *n.* A tenuous substance formed by bees. — *v. i.* [imp. *WAXED*; p. p. *WAXED* or *WAXEN*.] To grow; to increase; to be-come. — *v. t.* To rub or smear with wax. [sembling, wax.]

Wax'en, *a.* Made of, or re-

Wax'-work (-würk), *n.* A figure or figures formed of wax. [yielding.]

Wax'y, *a.* Like wax; soft;

Way, *n.* A road; room; course; means; mode.



Water-wheels.

Way-bill, *n.* A list of passengers or of baggage.

Wayfarer, *n.* A traveler.

Wayfaring, *a.* Traveling.

Waylay, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WAYLAID.] To lie in wait for, especially to seize, rob, or slay. [*waylays*]

Waylayer, *n.* One who waywards, *a.* Froward; perverse; willful.

Waywardly, *adv.* Perversely; willfully.

Waywardness, *n.* State or quality of being wayward.

Weak, *pron., pl. of I.*

Weak (4), *a.* Feeble; infirm; frail; soft; low; spiritless.

Weak'en, *v. t.* To make weak; to enfeeble; to debilitate; to enervate.

Weak'ly, *adv.* In a weak or feeble manner. — *a.* Infirm.

Weak'ness, *n.* Feebleness; infirmity; debility.

Weal, *n.* Happiness; prosperity; a sound, healthy, prosperous state.

Wealth, *n.* Affluence; riches; opulence.

Wealth'y, *a.* Rich; opulent.

Wean, *v. t.* To accustom to a deprivation of the breast; to withdraw from any desire.

Wean'ling, *n.* A child or animal newly weaned.

Weap'on, *n.* An instrument of offense or defense.

Wear, *v. t. or i.* [*imp.* WORE; *p. p.* WORN.] To carry or have on; to waste by friction or by use; to consume; to turn round, as a ship, with the stern toward the wind. — *n.* Act of wearing; a thing worn.

Wear, *n.* A dam in a river; a fence or net of twigs in a stream.

Weari-ness, *n.* The state of being weary; fatigue.

Weari-some, *a.* Tiresome; fatiguing; tedious.

Wear'y, *a.* Tired; fatigued; — *v. t.* To tire; to fatigue.

Wear'and, *n.* The windpipe.

Wear'gel (wē'jal), *n.* A certain small quadruped, very slender and agile.

Weather, *n.* State of the atmosphere. — *v. t.* To sail

to the windward of; to endure.

Weath'er-cock, *n.* A vane; a vacillating person.

Weath'er-gage, *n.* Position of a ship to the windward of another; position of advantage.

Weath'er-glass, *n.* A contrivance to foreshow changes of weather; a barometer.

Weath'er-wige, *a.* Skillful in foretelling the weather.

Weave, *v. t.* [*imp.* WOVE; *p. p.* WOVE, WOVEN.] To unite, as threads, so as to form cloth. [*weaves*]

Weav'er, *n.* One who webs, *n.* Any thing woven; a film; a membrane.


Webbed (7), *a.* Having the toes united by a membrane.

Web'bing, *n.* A strong narrow fabric of hemp used for various purposes.

Web'-foot'ed, *a.* Having webbed feet.

Wed, *v. t.* To marry; to unite closely or strongly.

Wed'ding, *n.* Nuptial ceremony; marriage.

Wedge, *n.* A piece of metal or of wood sloping to an edge, used for splitting.  Wedge. — *v. t.* To fasten by means of wedges. [*state*]

Wed'lock (5), *n.* Married

Wednes'day (wēnz'dy), *n.* The fourth day of the week.

Wee, *a.* Small; little; diminutive.

Weed, *n.* A useless or troublesome plant; (*pl.*) mourning apparel. — *v. t.* To free from noxious plants; to root out.

Weed'y, *a.* Full of weeds.

Week, *n.* Space or period of seven days.

Week'-day, *n.* Any day except Sunday.

Week'y, *a.* Happening or done every week. — *adv.* Once a week. — *n.* A publication issued once every week. [*fancy*]

Ween, *v. i.* To think; to weep, *v. t. or i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WEEP.] To shed tears; to bewail; to lament; to bemoan; to drip.

Wee'vil (wē'vil), *n.* A small insect that injures grain.

Weft, *n.* The woof of cloth.

Weigh (wē), *v. t.* To ascertain the weight of; to ponder. — *v. i.* To have weight.

Weight'er (wē'er), *n.* One who weighs.

Weight (wē), *n.* Heaviness; gravity; importance; something for ascertaining the weight of other bodies.

Weight'less (wē't-), *a.* Light; impouderable; unimportant; trivial. [*Important*]

Weight'y (wē't-), *a.* Heavy; Weird, *a.* Skilled in witchcraft; supernatural; unearthly; wild.

Wel'come (17), *n.* Kind reception or salutation. — *a.* Received with gladness; grateful; pleasing. — *v. t.* To salute or entertain with kindness.

Weld, *v. t.* To hammer or press into union, as heated metals.

Well'fare (17), *n.* Health; happiness; prosperity; success. [*heavens*]

Well'kin, *n.* The sky; the Well, *n.* A spring; a deep circular pit for water. — *v. t.* To flow forth; to spring; to issue. — *a.* Not sick; being in health, good state, or favor. — *adv.* Not amiss; rightly; properly.

Well'-bē'ing, *n.* Welfare; prosperity; weal.

Well'-brēd (17), *a.* Educated to polished manners; refined; cultivated.

Well'-nigh (-ni), *adv.* Very nearly; almost.

Well'-spēt, *a.* Virtuously employed or passed.

Well'-sweep, *n.* A long pole balanced on a high post, used for raising a bucket in a well.

Well'-wish'er, *n.* One who wishes another well; a friend.

Welsh, *a.* Pertaining to Wales. — *n.* The inhabitants or the language of Wales.

Welt, *n.* A border; an edging.

Welter (8), *v. t.* To roll, as in mire; to wallow.

són, ór, dō, wōlf, wōd, wōk; ūm, rye, pull; c, g, soft; e, ē, hard; ag; exist; u as ng; this.

Wén, *n.* A fleshy tumor or excrescence.

Wénch, *n.* A young woman; a strumpet; a negress.

Wént, *imp.* of *Go*.

Wépt, *imp.* of *Weep*.

Wére (wér), *imp. pl.* of *Be*.

Wért. Second person singular of *Were*.

Wést, *n.* Region where the sun sets, or opposite to the east. — *adv.* At or toward the westward. — *a.* Situated toward, or relating to, the west; coming from the west.

Wést'er-ly, *a.* Being toward, or in, or from, the west.

Wést'ern, *a.* Being in the west; moving toward the west.

Wést'ward, } *adv.* Toward
Wést'ward-ly, } the west.

Wét, *a.* Full of moisture; very damp; rainy. — *n.* Water; wetness; moisture; humidity. — *c. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WÉT.] To fill or moisten with a liquid.

Wéth'er, *n.* A castrated ram.

Wét'ness, *n.* State of being wet; moisture; humidity.

Wháile (hwáil), *n.* The largest of marine animals.

Wháile'bóne, *n.* A firm elastic substance from the upper jaw of the whale.

Wháile'man (21), *n.* A man employed in the whale-fishery.

Wharf (hwarf, 20), *n.* A mole, pier, or quay, for landing goods at. [a wharf.]

Wharf'age, *n.* Fee for using wharf.

Wharf'ín-ger, *n.* Superintendent or proprietor of a wharf.

Whát (hwót), *pron.* That which; partly; — as an exclamation, how remarkable; how great. It is also used interrogatively.

Whát'év'er, *pron.* Being this or that.

Whát'nót, *n.* A piece of furniture, with shelves for books, ornaments, &c.

Whát'so'év'er, *pron.* Whatever.

Whéat, *n.* A species of fine grain or bread corn.

Whéat'en, *a.* Made of wheat.

Whee'dle, *c. i.* To entice by soft words; to coax; to flatter; to cajole.

Wheel (8), *n.* A circular frame turning on an axis; a turn or revolution. — *v. t.* To cause to move on wheels. — *v. i.* To turn; to revolve.

Wheel'bár-rów, *n.* A sort of hand-cart with one wheel.

Wheel'-wright (-rit), *n.* A maker of wheels. [hard.]

Wheeze, *c. i.* To breathe.

Whélm, *c. i.* To cover; to immerse; to bury.

Whélp, *n.* A puppy; a cub. — *c. i.* To bring forth cubs or puppies.

Whén, *adv.* At what time; while; whereas.

Whénce, *adv.* From what or which place.

Whénce'so'év'er, *adv.* From whatever place.

Whén'év'er, } *adv.* At
Whén'so'év'er, } whatever time.

Whére, *adv.* At or in what place; at which place; whither.

Whére'a-bouts, *adv.* Near what or which place; concerning which.

Whére-á-g, *adv.* Since; when in fact.

Whére-át, *adv.* At what.

Whére-by, *adv.* By which; by what.

Whére'fore (18), *adv.* For which reason; for what reason; why. [what.]

Whére-in, *adv.* In which or where-in-tó, *adv.* Into which or what.

Whére-óh' (-óh' or -óv'), *adv.* Of which or what.

Whére-on, } *adv.* On
Whére-up-on, } which or what.

Whére'so'év'er, *adv.* In what place soever; wherever. [to what end.]

Whére-tó, *adv.* To which; Whére-up-on, *adv.* Upon or in consequence of which.

Whér'év'er (17), *adv.* At whatever place.

Whéré-with' (-with' or -with'), *adv.* With which; with what.

Whér'ry, *n.* A light shallow

boat, built long and narrow for fast rowing or sailing.

Whét (7), *c. i.* To sharpen by friction; to stimulate; to provoke. — *n.* Act of sharpening by friction; a stimulant.

Whéth'er, *pron.* Which of the two. — *conj.* Used to introduce the first of two or more alternative clauses. It corresponds to *or*.

Whét'stone, *n.* A stone for sharpening edged tools.

Whéy, *n.* The thin watery part of milk.

Which, *pron.* used interrogatively and relatively, both as a substantive and an adjective; relating to things. [air.]

Whiff (1), *n.* A quick puff of

Whiff'le, *c. i.* To waver; to be unsteady or fickle.

Whiff'le-tree, *n.* The bar to which the traces of a carriage are fastened.

Whig (8), *n.* One of a certain political party. — *a.* Pertaining to whigs.

Whig'lish (7), *a.* Inclined to whiggery; pertaining to whigs or to their principles.

Whig'ism, } *n.* The prin-
Whig'ery, } ciple of whigs.

While, *n.* Time; space of time. — *adv.* During the time that; as long as; in which case. — *c. i.* To spend or pass, as time.

Whilist, *adv.* While.

Whim, } *n.* A freak of
Whim'ey, } fancy; a caprice, or capricious notion.

Whim'per, *c. i.* To cry with a low, whining, broken voice; to complain in a shrill tone.

Whim'gál, *a.* Full of whims, curious; odd; fantastic; freakish; capricious.

Whim'gál-ly, *adv.* With freakishness; in an odd manner.

Whip, *n.* Gorse; furze; also, a leguminous plant with yellow flowers.

Whine, *c. i.* To lament or complain in a plaintive tone. — *n.* A nasal, peevish tone of complaint.


whinny, *v. i.* To make a certain shrill noise, as a horse; to neigh.
whip, *n.* An instrument for driving teams or for correction; a coachman. — *v. t.* To strike with a whip; to lash; to flog; to beat; to sk. [whip.
whip-lash, *n.* The lash of a whip.
whipper-in, *n.* One who keeps hounds from wandering.
whipple-tree, *n.* A bar to strengthen the tugs or traces of carriage to.
whip-poor-will, *n.* An American bird, so called from its note.
whipsaw, *n.* A saw for dividing timber lengthwise.
whip-stick, *n.* The handle of a whip.
whirl, *v. i.* To whirl round with noise. — *n.* A buzzing; whirling sound of anything in rapid revolution.
whirl, *v. t.* To turn rapidly. — *n.* A rapid turning.
whirl-gig, *n.* A child's toy.
whirl-pool, *n.* An eddy; a vortex of water.
whirlwind, *n.* A violent wind moving circularly.
whisk, *n.* A small brush; a rapid, sweeping motion. — *t.* To brush with a whisk; to move rapidly.
whisker, *n.* Hair growing at the sides of the face.
whisky, *n.* A spirit distilled from barley, wheat, rye, or maize.
whisper, *v.* To speak or address in a low voice. — *n.* A low, soft, sibilant voice; a murmur without sonant teeth.
whist, *n.* A certain game at cards. — *a.* Silent; mute.
whistle (*hwis/le*), *v. i.* To make a kind of sharp, musical sound with the breath forced through the lips; to sound shrilly. — *n.* A shrill sound made by the breath, as: a pipe that makes a whistle sound.
whistler (*hwis/ler*), *n.* One who whistles.
whit, *n.* A bit; a jot; a tittle.

white, *a.* Of the color of snow; pale; pure; clean. — *n.* A white color; any thing white, as part of the eye and part of an egg.
whiten, *v. t.* To make white; to bleach; to blanch. — *v. i.* To become white.
whiteness, *n.* State or quality of being white.
whitewash, *n.* A lingering inflammation of the knee-joint.
whitewash, *n.* Lime and water for whitening walls, &c. — *v. t.* To cover with whitewash; to give a fair external appearance to.
whiteweed, *n.* A kind of daisy.
whither, *adv.* To what or which place, point, or degree. [whatever place.
whither-so-ever, *adv.* To whatever place.
whitewash, *n.* Ground chalk; a sea-fish allied to the cod.
whitish, *a.* Moderately white; somewhat white.
whitewash, *n.* Leather dressed with alum, salt, &c., very pliable and tough.
whitewash, *n.* A suppurating tumor on the finger or toe.
whittle, *v. t.* To pare or cut off the surface of with a knife.
whizz, *n.* A humming or hissing sound. — *v. t.* (7) To make a humming or hissing sound.
who (*hō*), *pron.* Which or what person or persons.
who-ever (*hō-er*), *pron.* Any person whatever.
whole (*hōl*), *a.* All; entire; complete; sound. — *n.* The entire thing; totality.
whole-sale (*hōl-sāle*), *n.* Sale by the piece or quantity. — *a.* Pertaining to trade by the piece or quantity.
whole-some (*hōl-sūm*), *a.* Favorable to health; salutary; useful.
whole-some-ness (*hōl-sūm-ness*), *n.* Salubrity; quality of contributing to health.
wholly (*hōl-y*), *adv.* Totally; entirely.
whom (*hōm*), *pron.* Objective case of *who*.

whom-so-ever (*hōm-sō-er*), *pron.* Objective case of *whoever*.
whoop (*hōop*), *n.* A shout. — *v. t.* To shout; to hook.
whooping-cough (*hōop-ing-kōf*), *n.* A violent, convulsive cough; whooping-cough.
whore (*hōr*), *n.* A prostitute.
whortle-berry (*hwōr-tl-*), *n.* A plant, and its small edible berry.
whose (*hōus*), *pron.* Possessive case of *who*.
who-so-ever (*hōsō-er*), *a.* Any person whatever.
whurr, *n.* A humming sound; whirr. — *v. i.* To make a rough, humming sound.
why (18), *adv.* For what reason; for which reason; reason or cause for which.
wick (5), *n.* The cotton cord of a candle or lamp.
wicked, *a.* Evil; vicious; sinful; unrighteous; iniquitous.
wicked-ly, *adv.* In a wicked manner; viciously.
wicked-ness, *n.* Vice; crime; sin; guilt; iniquity.
wicker, *n.* A small twig. — *a.* Made of small twigs.
wicket, *n.* A small gate.
wide, *a.* Having great extent each way or between the sides; not narrow. — *SYN.* Broad; extensive; remote; distant. — *adv.* At a distance; far.
wide-ly (10), *adv.* To a wide degree; extensively.
whiten, *v. t.* or *i.* To make or grow wider.
whiteness, *n.* Quality of being wide; breadth; width.
wid-geon (*wid-jun*), *n.* A water-fowl of the duck kind.
wid-ow, *n.* A woman who has lost her husband. — *v. t.* To deprive of a husband; to bereave.
wid-ow-er, *n.* A man whose wife is dead.
wid-ow-hood, *n.* The state or condition of a widow.
width, *n.* Extent from side to side; breadth.
wield, *v. t.* To control; to sway; to employ; to use.

ōr, dō, wōlf, tōb, tōk; ūrn, rye, pull; ē, ē, sōf; e, ē, hard; a; exist; u as ng; this.

Wield'y, a. Manageable.
Wife (20), *n.* The lawful consort of a man.
Wig, n. An artificial covering of hair for the head.
Wight (wit), *n.* A person; a being; a man or woman.
Wig'wam, n. An Indian cabin or hut.
Wild, a. Fierce; not tame; desert; rude; savage; licentious; fanciful. — *n.* A wilderness.
Wild'eat, n. A feline animal, very strong and fierce.
Wil'der-ness, n. A wild, uncultivated tract.
Wild'fire, n. An inflammable composition, very hard to quench when on fire.
Wild'ly, adv. In a wild manner.
Wild'ness, n. State of being wild.
Wile, n. A trick; insidious artifice; stratagem; fraud.
Will-ness, n. State of being wily; cunning; craft.
Will, n. The faculty of choosing; choice; inclination; command; testament. — *v. t.* To determine by an act of choice; to dispose of, by testament. — *auxiliary verb.* [*imp.* WOULD], used to denote futurity.
Will'ful (9), *a.* Stubborn; ungovernable.
Will'ful-ly, adv. Stubbornly.
Will'ful-ness, n. Obstinacy of will; perverseness; stubbornness; obduracy.
Will'ing, a. Free to do; ready.
Will'ing-ly, adv. By free will or one's own choice; cheerfully; voluntarily.
Will'ing-ness, n. Free choice; readiness.
Will'ow, n. A kind of tree.
Will'ow-y, a. Abounding with willows; like a willow.
With, v. t. To begin to wither; to droop.
Wit'y, a. Cunning; crafty; artful; sly.
Wim'ble, n. An instrument to bore holes with.
Win, v. t. [*imp.* & *p. p.* WON.] To gain; to get; to obtain; to allure.
Winge, v. t. To shrink; to start back.

Winch, n. A kind of lever; a crank-handle.
Wind, n. A current of air; breath. — *v. t.* To ventilate; to follow by the scent.
Wind, v. t. [*imp.* & *p. p.* WOUND.] To turn; to twist; to coil; to encircle; to sound by blowing.
Wind'age, n. Difference between the diameter of a gun and that of a ball.
Wind'bound, a. Detained by contrary winds.
Wind'egg, n. An addle egg.
Wind'er, n. One who winds; a reel.
Wind'fall, n. Fruit blown off; any unexpected benefit.
Wind'-flow'er, n. The anemone; — formerly thought to open only when the wind was blowing.
Wind'-gall, n. A soft tumor on a horse's fetlock.
Wind'-gün, n. A gun discharged by air. [*ing* windy].
Wind'i-ness, n. State of being wind'-ing-sheet, *n.* A shroud to wrap the dead in.
Wind'lase, n. A machine for raising weights. 
Wind'mill, n. A mill turned by the wind. *Windlass.*
Win'dow, n. An opening in the wall of a building for the admission of light.
Wind'pipe, n. Passage for the breath to and from the lungs; the trachea.
Wind'row, n. A line of hay.
Wind'ward, a. Lying toward the point from which the wind blows. — *n.* The point from which the wind blows. — *adv.* Toward the wind.
Wind'y, a. Stormy; tempestuous; flatulent; empty; airy.
Wine, n. Fermented juice of grapes and of other fruits.
Wine'-bib'ber, n. One who drinks much wine.
Wine'-glass, n. A small glass from which wine is drank.
Wing, n. The limb of a bird. — *v. t.* To furnish with

wings; to transport by flight; to wound on the wing.
Wink, v. t. To shut and open the eyelids quickly; to connive. — *n.* A quick closing and opening of the eyelids; a hint given by shutting the eye with a significant cast.
Win'ner, n. One who wins.
Win'ning, a. Attractive; charming.
Win'nów, v. t. To separate, as chaff, by means of wind.
Win'ter, n. The cold season of the year. — *v. i.* (8) To pass the winter. — *v. t.* To feed in winter.
Win'ter-green, n. A small evergreen plant having bright red berries.
Win'ter-kill, v. t. To kill by the cold of winter.
Win'ter-y, a. Suitable to, Win'try, } or like, winter; cold. [or qualities of wine].
Win'y, a. Having the taste
Wipe, v. t. To clean or remove by rubbing; to rub off. — *n.* A rub; a stroke.
Wiper, n. One who wipes; something used for wiping.
Wire, n. An even thread of metal. [*into* wire].
Wire'-draw, v. t. To draw
Wire'-draw'er, n. One who forms wire by drawing.
Wire'-pull'er, n. One who pulls the wires of a puppet; hence, an intriguer.
Wir'y, a. Made of, or resembling, wire; tough; sinewy.
Wis'dom (10), *n.* Knowledge, and the capacity to make due use of it; prudence; sagacity.
Wise, a. Having wisdom. — *SYN.* Sage; sagacious; judicious; prudent; grave. — *n.* A manner or way.
Wise'-acre, n. A shallow pretender to great wisdom.
Wise'ly, adv. Judiciously.
Wish, v. t. To desire or long for. — *v. i.* To desire; to long for; to frame or express a desire about. — *n.* A desire; thing desired.
Wish'ful, a. Feeling or showing desire; eager.

Wisp, *n.* A small bundle of straw or hay.

Wistful, *a.* Eagerly attentive; wishful.

Wistful-ly, *adv.* Desiringly.

Wit, *n.* Faculty of associating ideas, or ideas associated, in an unusual and felicitous manner; mind; sense; a man of genius, fancy, or humor. — *v. t.* To know; to be known.

Witch, *n.* A woman who practices sorcery. — *v. t.* To charm. [witches.]

Witchcraft, *n.* Practices of witch.

Witch'-elm, *n.* A kind of elm.

Witch'er-y, *n.* Witchcraft; sorcery; enchantment.

With, *prep.* By, denoting cause, nearness, means, or instrument, &c.

With-al, *adv.* With; likewise; at the same time.

With-draw, *v. t.* To take back or away. — *v. i.* To retire; to retreat.

With-draw'al, *n.* Act of withdrawing.

With'e (with), *n.* A willow twig, or band made of twigs.

With'er, *v. i.* or *t.* To fade; to dry up; to decay.

With'erg, *n. pl.* The ridge between the shoulder-bones of a horse, at the bottom of the neck.

With-hold, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* WITHHELD.] To hold or keep back.

With-in, *prep.* In the inner part of. — *adv.* Inwardly.

With-out, *prep.* Out of; beyond; independently of. — *adv.* On the outside. — *conj.* Unless; except.

With-stand, *v. t.* [imp. WITHSTOOD.] To oppose; to resist.

With'y, *a.* Made of, or like, withes; flexible.

Wit'less, *a.* Wanting wit or understanding.

Wit'ling, *n.* A pretender to wit; one who has little wit or smartness.

Wit'ness, *n.* Testimony; evidence; a person who testifies or gives evidence. — *v. t.* To see; to bear testi-

mony to; to attest. — *v. i.* To give evidence.

Wit'ti-gism, *n.* A phrase affectedly witty; a conceit.

Wit'ti-ly, *adv.* With wit.

Wit'ting-ly, *adv.* Knowingly; by design.

Wit'ty (7), *a.* Full of wit; smart; humorous; droll; facetious; satirical.

Wives, *n. pl.* of *Wife*.

Wiz'ard, *n.* A magician; a conjurer; a sorcerer.

Wiz'en, *a.* Thin; dried up.

Woad, *n.* A plant, the leaves of which furnish a blue coloring matter.

Woe (27), *n.* A heavy calamity; sorrow; grief.

Woe'-be-gone, *a.* Overwhelmed with woe.

Wof'ul (17), *a.* Very sorrowful; rowful; full of distress. — *SYN.* Calamitous; afflictive; miserable.

Wolf (wulf, 20), *n.* A carnivorous animal.

Wolf'ish, *a.* Like a wolf; rapacious; destructive.

Wolf's-bane, *n.* A poisonous plant.

Wom'an (21), *n.* An adult female of the human race.

Wom'an-hood, *n.* The state or qualities of a woman.

Wom'an-ly, *a.* Becoming a woman.

Womb (wōm), *n.* Place where any thing is generated or produced.

Wom'en (wim'en), *n. pl.* of *Woman*.

Wōn, *imp. & p. p.* of *Win*.

Wōn'd'er, *n.* Surprise; astonishment. — *v. t.* To be surprised; to marvel.

Wōn'd'er-ful, *a.* Exciting wonder or surprise; astonishing; surprising.

Wōn'd'er-ful-ly, *adv.* In a manner to excite wonder.

Wōn'd'rous, *a.* Wonderful; marvelous; strange.

Wōn'd'rous-ly, *adv.* In a wonderful manner.

Wōnt (wūnt), *a.* Accustomed; habituated. — *v. t.* To be accustomed.

Wōnt'ed (wūnt'ed), *a.* Accustomed; customary.

Wōō (15), *v. t.* To solicit in

marriage. — *v. i.* To make love; to court.

Wood, *n.* A collection of trees; substance of a tree; timber; fuel. — *v. t.* To supply with wood.

Wood'bine, *n.* A climbing plant.

Wood'chuck, *n.* A certain small burrowing animal.

Wood'cock, *n.* A bird of the snipe family.

Wood'-cut, *n.* An engraving on wood, or an impression from such an engraving.

Wood'ed, *a.* Covered or supplied with wood.

Wood'en (wood'n), *a.* Made of wood; hard; clumsy.

Wood'-house, *n.* A house or shed for wood.

Wood'land, *n.* Land covered with wood or trees.

Wood'-louse (21), *n.* An insect.

Wood'-nymph, *n.* A fabled goddess of the woods.

Wood'peck'er, *n.* A bird that pecks holes in trees in pursuit of insects.

Wood'y, *a.* Abounding with, or consisting of, wood; ligenous.

Wōō'er, *n.* One who woos.

Wōōf, *n.* Threads that cross the warp in weaving; weft.

Wōōl, *n.* The fleece of sheep; short, thick, crispy hair.

Wōōl'en (8), *a.* Consisting of, or pertaining to, wool.

Wōōl'fell, *n.* A skin with the wool on.

Wōōl'i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being woolly.

Wōōl'y, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, wool.

Wōōl'-sack, *n.* A sack of wool; seat of the Lord Chancellor of England in the House of Lords.

Word (wōrd), *n.* Spoken or written sign of an idea; a term; vocable; message; promise; token; tidings; the Scriptures. — *v. t.* To express in words.

Word'i-ness (wōrd'-), *n.* Verbo-osity; verbiage.

Word'ing (wōrd'ing), *n.* Manner of expressing in words.

- Word'y** (wûrd'ý), *a.* Using many words; verbose.
Wôre, *imp. of Wear.*
Work (wûrk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. WORKED; WHOUGHT.*] To labor; to operate; to act; to strain; to toll; to ferment. — *v.* To prepare or form by labor; to embroider. — *n.* Labor; toll; employment; a book; any thing made.
Work'-house (wûrk'-), *n.* A house for employing the idle or poor; an almshouse.
Work'ing (wûrk'-), *n.* Operation.
Work'man (wûrk'-, 2l), *n.* A worker; a skilled laborer.
Work'man-ship (wûrk'-), *n.* Work done; manufacture; manner of making; skill.
Work'shop (wûrk'-), *n.* A shop where work is done.
World (wûrld), *n.* The earth; the globe; the universe; mankind; all which the earth contains.
World'li-ness (wûrld'-), *n.* State of being worldly; inordinate love of earthly things.
World'ling (wûrld'-), *n.* One devoted to worldly things.
World'y (wûrld'-), *a.* Relating to this world; devoted to worldly enjoyment; temporal.
Worm (wûrm), *n.* Any small, creeping insect; a grub; a reptile; any thing spiral. — *v. t.* To work slowly and secretly. — *v. i.* To gain slowly and by secret means.
Worm'wood (wûrm'-), *n.* A plant having a bitter taste.
Worm'y (wûrm'-), *a.* Abounding with worms; like a worm.
Wörn, *p. p. of Wear.*
Wôrry (wûr'ry, 13), *v. t.* To harass with importunity, anxiety, or labor. — *SYN.* To tease; trouble; vex. — *n.* Vexation; anxiety; trouble.
Worse (wûrs), *a.* More bad. — *n.* A more evil state. — *adv.* In a manner more evil.
Wor'ship (wûr'ship), *n.* Religious homage; adoration; a title of honor. — *v. t.* or *i.* (8) To adore.
Wor'ship-er (wûr'ship-), *n.* One who worships.
Wor'ship-ful (wûr'ship-), *a.* Worthy of honor from character.
Wor'ship-ful-ly (wûr'ship-), *adv.* With worship or honor.
Worst (wûrst), *a.* Most vile or wicked. — *n.* The most evil state. — *v. t.* To defeat; to overthrow.
Worst'ed (wûst'ed), *n.* Yarn from combed and long staple wool. — *a.* Consisting of worsted. [*herb.*]
Wort (wûrt), *n.* A plant; an
Worth (wûrth), *v. t.* To be, as, *woe worth the day.* — *n.* Value; desert.
Wor'thi-ly (wûr'-), *adv.* So as to deserve well; suitably.
Wor'thi-ness (wûr'-), *n.* Worth; desert; merit.
Worth'less (wûrth'-), *a.* Having no worth or value.
Wor'thy (wûr'thy), *a.* Having worth; deserving; excellent; meritorious. — *n.* A man of eminent worth.
Would (wûd), *imp. of Will.*
Wound (wûnd or wûrd), *n.* A hurt; a cut; a bruise. — *v. t.* To hurt or bruise. — *imp. of Wind.*
Wôve, *imp. of Weave.*
Wôv'en, *p. p. of Weave.*
Wrán'gle (rîng'gl), *n.* An angry dispute. — *v. i.* To dispute angrily or noisily.
Wrán'gler (rîng'gler), *n.* One who wrangles.
Wrâp (râp, 7), *v. t.* To roll or fold together; to involve.
Wrâp'per (râp'per), *n.* One who, or that which, wraps; a cover. [*covering.*]
Wrâp'ping (râp'-), *n.* A
Wrâth (râth), *n.* Violent anger or exasperation. — *SYN.* Fury; rage; passion; resentment; indignation.
Wrâth'ful (râth'-), *a.* Angry; enraged; furious. [*angry.*]
Wrâth'y (râth'-), *a.* Very
Wrêak (rêek), *v. t.* To inflict.
Wrêath (rêath), *n.* Something twisted; a garland.
Wrêathe (rêath), *v. t.* To twist; to entwine.
Wrêath'y (rêath'ý), *a.* Twisted; curled; spiral.
Wrêck (rêk), *v. t.* To destroy or damage, as a vessel, by driving on the shore or on rocks, &c.; to strand. — *n.* Destruction by sea; any thing wrecked; ruin.
Wrêck'er (rêk'er), *n.* One who causes a wreck; one who searches for wrecks.
Wrên (rên), *n.* A small bird.
Wrêñch (rêñch), *v. t.* To pull with a twist; to wrest. — *n.* A violent twist; a sprain; an instrument for turning bolts, &c.
Wrêt (rêt), *v. t.* To take from by force; to distort. — *n.* Violent perversion.
Wrêt'le (rêt'l), *v. t.* To grapple and struggle; to strive.
Wrêt'ler (rêt'ler), *n.* One skilled in wrestling.
Wrêt'ling (rêt'ling), *n.* A wrestle; a struggle.
Wrêth (rêch), *n.* A miserable person; a vile knave.
Wrêth'ed (rêch'ed), *a.* Very miserable. — *SYN.* Unhappy; afflicted; worthless.
Wrêth'ed-ly (rêch'ed-), *adv.* Miserably.
Wrêth'ed-ness (rêch'ed-), *n.* Misery.
Wrig'gle (rig'gl), *v. i.* To move to and fro with short motions. — *v. t.* To move by twisting and squirming.
Wrig'gler (rig'-), *n.* One who wriggles. [*an artist.*]
Wright (rit), *n.* A workman.
Wring (ring), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. WRINGED or WRUNG.*] To twist; to turn; to stress to distress; to extort.
Wring'er (rîng'-), *n.* One who wrings; a machine wringing clothes after they have been washed.
Wrink'le (rîk'l), *n.* A crease; a ridge; a fur — *v. i.* or *t.* To coo into furrows.
Wrist (rîst), *n.* Joint meeting the hand and
Wrist'band (rîst'-), *n.* A part of a sleeve that meets the wrist.
Writ (rit), *n.* A writ
Scriptures; a legal
ment or process.

Write (rit), *v. t.* [*imp.* **WRITE**; *p. p.* **WRITTEN**.] To form as letters and words, with a pen; to inscribe; to compose.

Writer (rit'er), *n.* One who writes; an author.

Writhe (rich), *v. t.* To twist; to distort or be distorted.

Writing (rit'ing, ll), *n.* Act of one who writes; that which is written; a manuscript; a deed.

Written (rit'tn), *a.* Expressed in letters.

Wrong (röng), *n.* Injustice; injury. — *a.* Not right; erroneous. — *v. t.* To injure.

Wrongful (röng'f, ll), *a.* Unjust; injurious.

Wrongful-ly (röng'-), *adv.* Unjustly.

Wrong'-head'ed (röng'-), *a.* Wrong in opinion; perverse.

Wrong'ly (röng'-), *adv.* Injuriously; unjustly; amiss.

Wrote (rüt), *imp.* of **Write**.

Wröth (rawth), *a.* Full of wrath; very angry.

Wröught (rawt), *imp. & p. p.* Formed by labor [of **Wring**].

Wring (rüng), *imp. & p. p.* **Wry** (ri'), *a.* Twisted; distorted; deviating from the right direction.

Wry'neck (ri'-), *n.* A small bird allied to the woodpecker. [ity of being wry.]

Wry'ness (ri'-, ll), *n.* Qual-

X.

X'AN'THIC (xän'thik), *a.* Yellowish.

Xé'bee (zè'bek, 5), *n.* A three-masted vessel used in the Mediterranean sea.

Xy-lög'ra-pher (xi-), *n.* A wood-engraver.

Xy'lo-graph'ic } (xi-), *a.*

Xy'lo-graph'ic-al } Belonging to wood-engraving.

Xy-lög'ra-phy (xi-), *n.* The act or the art of engraving on wood.

Xy-löph'a-goüs (xi-), *a.* Feeding on wood.

Y.

YACHT (yöht), *n.* A sea-going vessel for pleasure-trips, racing, &c.

Yacht'ing (yöht'ing), *n.* Sailing on pleasure excursions in a yacht. [its edible root.]

Yäm, *n.* A tropical plant and **Yän'kee** (ll), *n.* A New-Englander; a citizen of the Northern States.

Yäp, *v. t.* To bark; to yelp.

Yärd, *n.* A measure of three feet: an inclosure; a long, slender piece of timber by which a sail is extended.

Yärd'-ärm, *n.* Half of a ship's yard.

Yärd'-stick, } *n.* A stick

Yärd'-wand, } three feet in length, used as a measure.

Yärn, *n.* Spun wool, flax, or cotton; a story spun out.

Yärröw, *n.* A plant having a strong smell and taste.

Yäw, *n.* Temporary deviation of a vessel from her course. — *v. i.* To deviate.

Yäwl, *n.* A ship's boat. — *v. i.* To yell, as a dog.

Yäwn, *v. i.* To gape. — *n.* Act of gaping.

Yé, *pron.* Plural of **Thou**.

Yéä (or **yé**), *adv.* Yes; verily; certainly; ay. [forth.]

Yéan, *v. i.* or *t.* To bring

Yéan'ling, *n.* A young sheep.

Yéar, *n.* Time occupied by the earth in revolving around the sun; twelve calendar months, or 365 days.

Yéar'ling, *n.* A beast a year old.

Yéar'ly, *a.* Annual; coming every year. — *adv.* Annually; once a year.

Yéarn, *v. t.* To feel earnest desire; to long.

Yéarn'ing, *n.* Strong desire.

Yéast, *n.* Froth of beer or other liquor in fermentation.

Yéast'y, *a.* Foamy, like yeast.

Yélk, *n.* Yellow part of an egg.

Yéll (ll), *v. t.* To utter a sharp outcry. — *n.* A sharp, loud outcry.

Yéllöw, *a.* Of the color of gold or brass. — *n.* A bright gold color.

Yéllöw Fëver. A malignant fever, attended with yellowness of the skin. [yellow.]

Yéllöw-ish, *a.* Moderately

Yéllöw-ness, *n.* Quality of being yellow.

Yéllöwng, *n. pl.* Jaundice in horses, &c.; a disease of peach-trees. [in dog.]

Yélp, *v. t.* To bark shrilly, as **Yéö'man** (2l), *n.* A freenolder; a man free born.

Yéö'man-ry, *n.* The collective body of yeomen.

Yérk, *v. t.* To jerk. — *n.* A jerk. [that affirms.]

Yés (2), *adv.* Yea; a word

Yéät, *n.* See **Yeast**.

Yés'ter, *a.* Last; next before the present.

Yés'ter-day, *n.* The day last

son, ör, dg, wölf, töb, töök; ärm, rye, pull; ç, g, soft; e, g, hard; æ; exist; ü as ng; this.

Warrior (war'yur), *n.* A military man; a soldier.

Wart, *n.* A small hard excrescence on the skin.

Wart'y, *a.* Having warts; like warts. [war.]

Wart-worm, *a.* Worm with warts.

Wary, *a.* Cautious of danger; prudent; circumspect.

Was (2), past tense of the substantive verb *To be*.

Wash, *v. t.* To cleanse by water; to wet; to lave; to remove by the action of water. — *n.* Ablution; al-lu-vial matter; a cosmetic; refuse matter from a kitchen; a coating of metal.

Wash-ball, *n.* A ball of soap.

Wash-board, *n.* A board next the floor; a board on which clothes are rubbed in washing.

Wash'er, *n.* One who washes; a ring of metal or leather, to relieve friction, or to secure tightness of joints, &c.

Wash'er-wom'an (21), *n.* A woman who washes clothes.

Washing, *n.* Act of one who washes; clothes washed, especially at one time.

Wash'y, *a.* Watery; weak; thin; diluted. [severely.]

Wasp, *n.* An insect that stings.

Wasp'ish, *a.* Peevish; petulant; like a wasp.

Wasp'ish-ly, *adv.* Peevishly.

Was'sail, *n.* A drinking to one's health; a liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale; a drunken bout.

Wast, *imp. of To be*, in the 2d person sing., indicative.

Waste, *v. t.* To spend; to dissipate; to lavish; to squander. — *a.* Desolate; valueless; wild. — *n.* Act of wasting; worthless remnant; loss; desolate ground.

Waste'ful, *a.* Destructive; lavish; extravagant.

Waste'ful-ness, *n.* Lavishness; prodigality.

Watch, *n.* Guard; vigil; one who watches, or those who watch; a pocket time-piece; time of guarding. — *v. t.* To be awake; to keep guard; to wait. — *v. i.* To observe closely; to have in keeping.

Watch'er, *n.* One who watches.

Watch'ful (17), *a.* Careful to observe; guarding with caution. — *SYN.* Vigilant; cautious; attentive; circumspect; wary.

Watch'ful-ly, *adv.* With care.

Watch'ful-ness, *n.* Vigilance; heedfulness.

Watch'-house, *n.* A house in which a watch or guard is placed.

Watch'man (21), *n.* A sentinel; a night-guard.

Watch'-tow'er, *n.* Tower for a watch or sentinel.

Watch'-word (-wûrd), *n.* A sentinel's pass-word; a countersign.

Wa'ter, *n.* The most common of all fluids; urine; a body of water; luster of a diamond. — *v. t.* or *i.* To irrigate; to cause or allow to drink; to shed water.

Wa'ter-col'or, *n. pl.* Colors diluted and mixed with gum-water.

Wa'ter-course, *n.* A channel or canal for water.

Wa'ter-crëss, *n.* A small plant, used as a salad.

Wa'ter-fall, *a.* A cascade; a cataract; a kind of female head-gear of hair.

Wa'ter-fowl, *n.* A bird that frequents the water.

Wa'ter-i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being watery.

Wa'ter-ish, *a.* Like water; thin; moist; wet. [man.]

Wa'ter-man (21), *n.* A boat.

Wa'ter-märk, *n.* A device wrought into paper during the process of manufacture.

Wa'ter-mel'on, *n.* A plant, and its pulpy fruit.

Wa'ter-mill, *n.* A mill turned by water.

Wa'ter-pöt, *n.* A vessel to hold water.

Wa'ter-proof, *a.* Not admitting water.

Wa'ter-röt, *v. t.* To rot by steeping in water, as flax.

Wa'ter-spout, *n.* A whirling column of water at sea.

Wa'ter-tight (-tî), *a.* So tight as to retain or not to admit water.

Wa'ter-

wheel, *n.*

Any wheel for propelling machinery, &c.,

made to revolve by the action of water; —

called an *overshot-wheel*, when

the water is applied at the top; an

undershot-wheel, when

at the bot-

tom; a *breast-wheel* when

at an intermediate point.

Wa'ter-y, *a.* Aqueous; thin;

tasteless; wet; watery.

Wa'ttle, *n.* A twig; a hurdle;

fleshly excrement under the throat of a cock,

&c. — *v. t.* To interweave,

as twigs; to plait; to form

of platted twigs.

Wä'il, *v. i.* To cry as a cat.

Wä've, *n.* A moving ridge

or swell of water. — *v. i.* or

t. To move one way and the

other, like a wave; to re-

linquish; to waive.

Wä've-less, *a.* Free from

waves; calm; smooth.

Wä've-öf-fer-ing, *n.* An

offering in the Jewish ser-

vices made by waving the

object toward the four car-

dinal points.

Wä'ver, *v. t.* To fluctuate; to

vacillate; to be unsteady or

undecided.

Wä'vy, *a.* Rising or swelling

in waves; undulating.

Wä'x (3), *n.* A tenacious

substance formed by bees.

— *v. i.* [imp. **WAXED**; *p. p.*

WAXED or **WAXEN**.] To

grow; to increase; to be-

come. — *v. t.* To rub or smear

with wax. [sembling, wax.]

Wä'x'en, *a.* Made of, or re-

Wä'x'-work (-wûrk), *n.* A

figure or figures formed of

wax. [yielding.]

Wä'x'y, *a.* Like wax; soft;


Wä'y, *n.* A road; room;

course; means; mode.



Water-wheels.

y'-bill, *n.* A list of passengers or of baggage.
 y'far-er, *n.* A traveler.
 y'far-ing, *a.* Traveling.
 y'lay, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **AYLAID**.] To lie in wait; especially to seize, rob, slay. [*waylays.*]
 y'lay-er, *n.* One who y'ward, *a.* Froward; adverse; willful.
 y'ward-ly, *adv.* Per-ward-ly; willfully.
 y'ward-ness, *n.* State or quality of being wayward. [*pron., pl. of l.*]
 ak (4), *a.* Feeble; infirm; ill; soft; low; spiritless.
 ak'en, *v. t.* To make ak; to enfeeble; to delitate; to enervate.
 ak'ly, *adv.* In a weak or feeble manner.—*a.* Infirm.
 ak'ness, *n.* Feebleness; firmity; debility.
 al, *n.* Happiness; prosperity; a sound, healthy, prosperous state.
 alth, *n.* Affluence; richness; opulence.
 alth'y, *a.* Rich; opulent.
 an, *v. t.* To accustom to deprivation of the breast; withdraw from any desire.
 an'ling, *n.* A child or animal newly weaned.
 ap'on, *n.* An instrument of offense or defense.
 ár, *v. t. or i.* [*imp. WORE; p. WORN*.] To carry or live on; to waste by friction or by use; to consume; to turn round, as a ship, with the stern toward the ind.—*n.* Act of wearing; thing worn.
 ar, *n.* A dam in a river; fence or net of twigs in a ream.
 a'ri-ness, *n.* The state of being weary; fatigue.
 a'ri-some, *a.* Tiresome; tugging; tedious.
 a'ry, *a.* Tired; fatigued.
 -e. t. To tire; to fatigue.
 a'gand, *n.* The windpipe.
 a'gel (w'el), *n.* A certain nail quadruped, very slender and agile.
 ath'er, *n.* State of the atmosphere.—*v. t.* To sail

to the windward of; to endure.
 Weath'er-éck, *n.* A vane; a vacillating person.
 Weath'er-gáge, *n.* Position of a ship to the windward of another; position of advantage.
 Weath'er-glass, *n.* A contrivance to foreshow changes of weather; a barometer.
 Weath'er-wise, *a.* Skillful in foretelling the weather.
 Weave, *v. t.* [*imp. WOVE; p. p. WOVE, WOVEN*.] To unite, as threads, so as to form cloth. [*weaves.*]
 Wëav'er, *n.* One who weaves.
 Wëb, *n.* Any thing woven; a film; a membrane.
 Wëbbed (7), *a.* Having the toes united by a membrane.
 Wëb'bing, *n.* A strong narrow fabric of hemp used for various purposes.
 Wëb'-fóted, *a.* Having webbed feet.
 Wëd, *v. t.* To marry; to unite closely or strongly.
 Wëd'ding, *n.* Nuptial ceremony; marriage.
 Wëdge, *n.* A piece of metal or of wood, sloping to an edge, used for splitting.  Wedge.
 —*v. t.* To fasten by means of wedges. [*state.*]
 Wëd'lóck (6), *n.* Married.
 Wëdnes'day (wënz'dý), *n.* The fourth day of the week.
 Wee, *a.* Small; little; diminutive.
 Weed, *n.* A useless or troublesome plant; (*pl.*) mourning apparel.—*v. t.* To free from noxious plants; to root out.
 Weed'y, *a.* Full of weeds.
 Week, *n.* Space or period of seven days.
 Week'-dáy, *n.* Any day except Sunday.
 Week'ly, *a.* Happening or done every week.—*adv.* Once a week.—*n.* A publication issued once every week. [*fancy.*]
 Ween, *v. i.* To think; to weep.
 Weep, *v. i. or t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **WEPT**.] To shed tears; to bewail; to lament; to bemoan; to drip.

Wee'vil (wé'vil), *n.* A small insect that injures grain.
 Wëft, *n.* The wool of cloth.
 Weigh (wé), *v. t.* To ascertain the weight of; to ponder.—*v. i.* To have weight.
 Weigh'er (wé'er), *n.* One who weighs.
 Weight (wéit), *n.* Heaviness; gravity; importance; something for ascertaining the weight of other bodies.
 Weight'less (wéit'-), *a.* Light; imponderable; unimportant; trivial. [*Important.*]
 Weight'y (wéit'-), *a.* Heavy; Weird, *a.* Skilled in witchcraft; supernatural; unearthly; wild.
 Wël'côme (17), *n.* Kind reception or salutation.—*a.* Received with gladness; grateful; pleasing.—*v. t.* To salute or entertain with kindness.
 Wëld, *v. t.* To hammer or press into union, as heated metals.
 Wël'fáre (17), *n.* Health; happiness; prosperity; success. [*heavens.*]
 Wël'kin, *n.* The sky; the Well, *n.* A spring; a deep circular pit for water.—*v. t.* To flow forth; to spring; to issue.—*a.* Not sick; being in health, good state, or favor.—*adv.* Not amiss; rightly; properly.
 Wëll'-bé'ing, *n.* Welfare; prosperity; weal.
 Wëll'-bréd (17), *a.* Educated to polished manners; refined; cultivated.
 Wëll'-nigh (-ni), *adv.* Very nearly; almost.
 Wëll'-spént, *a.* Virtuously employed or passed.
 Wëll'-sweep, *n.* A long pole balanced on a high post, used for raising a bucket in a well.
 Wëll'-wish'er, *n.* One who wishes another well; a friend.
 Wë'sh, *a.* Pertaining to Wales.—*n.* The inhabitants or the language of Wales.
 Wëlt, *n.* A border; an edging.
 Wëlt'er (8), *v. i.* To roll, as in mire; to wallow.

6r, dq, wylf, wëb, wëk; 6rn, rye, pull; 6; 6, soft; e, 6, hard; a; exist; u as ng; this.

Wén, *n.* A fleshy tumor or excrescence.

Wénch, *n.* A young woman; a strumpet; a negress.

Wént, *imp.* of *Go*.

Wépt, *imp.* of *Weep*.

Wére (wér), *imp. pl.* of *Be*.

Wért, Second person singular of *Were*.

Wést, *n.* Region where the sun sets, or opposite to the east. — *adv.* At or toward the westward. — *a.* Situated toward, or relating to, the west; coming from the west.

Wést'er-ly, *a.* Being toward, or in, or from, the west.

Wést'ern, *a.* Being in the west; moving toward the west.

Wést'ward, } *adv.* Toward
Wést'ward-ly, } the west.

Wét, *a.* Full of moisture; very damp; rainy. — *n.* Water; wetness; moisture; humidity. — *c. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WET.] To fill or moisten with a liquid.

Wéth'er, *n.* A castrated ram.

Wét'ness, *n.* State of being wet; moisture; humidity.

Whále (hwál), *n.* The largest of marine animals.

Whále'bóne, *n.* A firm elastic substance from the upper jaw of the whale.

Whále'man (21), *n.* A man employed in the whale-fishery.

Wharf (hwarf, 20), *n.* A mole, pier, or quay, for landing goods at. [a wharf.]

Wharf'age, *n.* Fee for using wharf.

Wharf'in-ger, *n.* Superintendent or proprietor of a wharf.

What (hwót), *pron.* That which; partly; — as an exclamation, how remarkable; how great. It is also used interrogatively.

Whát-év'er, *pron.* Being this or that.

Whát'nót, *n.* A piece of furniture, with shelves for books, ornaments, &c.

Whát'so-év'er, *pron.* Whatever.

Whéat, *n.* A species of fine grain or bread corn.

Whéat'en, *a.* Made of wheat.

Whee'dle, *c. t.* To entice by soft words; to coax; to flatter; to cajole.

Wheel (8), *n.* A circular frame turning on an axis; a turn or revolution. — *v. t.* To cause to move on wheels. — *v. i.* To turn; to revolve.

Wheel'bár-rów, *n.* A sort of hand-cart with one wheel.

Wheel'-wright (-rit), *n.* A maker of wheels. [hard.]

Wheeze, *v. t.* To breathe.

Whélm, *c. t.* To cover; to immerse; to bury.

Whélp, *n.* A puppy; a cub. — *c. t.* To bring forth cubs or puppies.

Whén, *adv.* At what time; while; whereas.

Whénce, *adv.* From what or which place.

Whénce'so-év'er, *adv.* From whatever place.

Whén-év'er, } *adv.* At
Whén'so-év'er, } whatever time.

Whér, *adv.* At or in what place; at which place; whither.

Whér'e-a-bouts', *adv.* Near what or which place; concerning which.

Whér-ás', *adv.* Since; when in fact.

Whér-át', *adv.* At what.

Whér-by', *adv.* By which; by what.

Whér'fóre (18), *adv.* For which reason; for what reason; why. [what.]

Whér-in', *adv.* In which or where.

Whér-in-to', *adv.* Into which or what.

Whér-ól' (-ól' or -ól'), *adv.* Of which or what.

Whér-on', } *adv.* On
Whér-up-on', } which or what.

Whér'so-év'er, *adv.* In what place soever; wherever. [to what end.]

Whér-to', *adv.* To which; where.

Whér-up-on', *adv.* Upon or in consequence of which.

Whér-év'er (17), *adv.* At whatever place.

Whér-with' (-with' or -with'), *adv.* With which; with what.

Whér-ry, *n.* A light shallow

boat, built long and narrow for fast rowing or sailing.

Whét (7), *v. t.* To sharpen by friction; to stimulate; to provoke. — *n.* Act of sharpening by friction; a stimulant.

Whéth'er, *pron.* Which of the two. — *conj.* Used to introduce the first of two or more alternative clauses. It corresponds to *or*.

Whét'stone, *n.* A stone for sharpening edged tools.

Whéy, *n.* The thin watery part of milk.

Which, *pron.* used interrogatively and relatively, both as a substantive and an adjective; relating to things. [sir.]

Whiff (1), *n.* A quick puff of

Whiff'le, *c. t.* To waver; to be unsteady or fickle.

Whiff'le-tree, *n.* The bar to which the traces of a carriage are fastened.

Whig (8), *n.* One of a certain political party. — *a.* Pertaining to whigs.

Whig'glah (7), *a.* Inclined to whiggery; pertaining to whigs or to their principles.

Whig'glam, } *n.* The principle
Whig'ger-y, } piece of whigs.

While, *n.* Time; space of time. — *adv.* During the time that; as long as; in which case. — *c. t.* To spend or pass, as time.

Whist, *adv.* While.

Whim, } *n.* A freak of
Whim'gey, } fancy; a caprice, or capricious notion.

Whim'per, *c. t.* To cry with a low, whining, broken voice; to complain in a shrill tone.

Whim'gl-cal, *a.* Full of whims, curious; odd; fantastic; freakish; capricious.

Whim'gl-cal-ly, *adv.* With freakishness; in an odd manner.

Whin, *n.* Gorse; furze; also, a leguminous plant with yellow flowers.

Whine, *c. t.* To lament or complain in a plaintive tone. — *n.* A nasal, pensive tone of complaint.

Whinny, *v. i.* To make a certain shrill noise, as a horse; to neigh.

Whip, *n.* An instrument for driving teams or for correction; a coachman. — *v. t.* To strike with a whip; to lash; to flog; to beat; to jerk. [whip.]

Whip-lash, *n.* The lash of a whip. — *per-in*, *n.* One who keeps hounds from wandering.

Whipple-tree, *n.* A bar to fasten the tugs or traces of a carriage to.

Whip-poor-will, *n.* An American bird, so called from its note.

Whipsaw, *n.* A saw for dividing timber lengthwise.

Whip-stick, *n.* The handle of a whip.

Whir, *v. i.* To whirl round with noise. — *n.* A buzzing or whirling sound of any thing in rapid revolution.

Whirl, *v.* To turn rapidly. — *n.* A rapid turning.

Whirl-i-gig, *n.* A child's toy.

Whirlpool, *n.* An eddy; a vortex of water.

Whirlwind, *n.* A violent wind moving circularly.

Whisk, *n.* A small brush; a rapid, sweeping motion. — *v. t.* To brush with a whisk; to move rapidly.

Whisker, *n.* Hair growing on the sides of the face.

Whiskey, { *n.* A spirit dis-
Whiskey, } tilled from bar-
ley, wheat, rye, or maize.

Whisper, *v.* To speak or address in a low voice. — *n.* A low, soft, sibilant voice; utterance without sound breath.

Whist, *n.* A certain game at cards. — *a.* Silent; mute.

Whistle (*hwis/le*), *v. i.* To make a kind of sharp, musical sound with the breath forced through the lips; to sound shrilly. — *n.* A shrill sound made by the breath, &c.; a pipe that makes a shrill sound.

Whistler (*hwis/ler*), *n.* One who whistles.

Whit, *n.* A bit; a jot; a tittle.

White, *s.* Of the color of snow; pale; pure; clean. — *n.* A white color; any thing white, as part of the eye and part of an egg.

Whiten, *v. t.* To make white; to bleach; to blanch. — *v. i.* To become white.

Whiteness, *n.* State or quality of being white.

Whitewash, *n.* A lingering inflammation of the knee-joint.

Whitewash, *n.* Lime and water for whitening walls, &c. — *v. t.* To cover with whitewash; to give a fair external appearance to.

Whiteweed, *n.* A kind of daisy.

Whither, *adv.* To what or which place, point, or degree. [whatever place.]

Whither-so-ever, *adv.* To whatever place.

Whitish, *a.* Moderately white; somewhat white.

Whitewash, *n.* Leather dressed with alum, salt, &c., very pliable and tough.

Whitewash, *n.* A suppurating tumor on the finger or toe.

Whittle, *v. t.* To pare or cut off the surface of with a knife.

Whizz, *n.* A humming or hissing sound. — *v. t.* (7) To make a humming or hissing sound.

Who (*hō*), *pron.* Which or what person or persons.

Who-so-ever (*hō-sō*), *pron.* Any person whatever.

Whole (*hōl*), *a.* All; entire; complete; sound. — *n.* The entire thing; totality.

Wholesale (*hōl-sāle*), *n.* Sale by the piece or quantity. — *a.* Pertaining to trade by the piece or quantity.

Wholesome (*hōl-sūm*), *a.* Favorable to health; salutary; useful.

Wholesomeness (*hōl-sūm-ness*), *n.* Salubrity; quality of contributing to health.

Wholly (*hōl-sō*), *adv.* Totally; entirely.

Whom (*hōm*), *pron.* Objective case of *who*.

Whom-so-ever (*hōm-sō*), *pron.* Objective case of *who*.

Whoop (*hōop*), *n.* A shout. — *v. t.* To shout; to hoot.

Whooping-cough (*hōop-ing-kōf*), *n.* A violent, convulsive cough; whooping-cough.

Whore (*hōr*), *n.* A prostitute.

Whortle-berry (*hwōr-tl*), *n.* A plant, and its small edible berry.

Whore (*hōr*), *pron.* Possessive case of *who*.

Who-so-ever (*hō-sō*), *a.* Any person whatever.

Whirr, *n.* A humming sound; whir. — *v. i.* To make a rough, humming sound.

Why (*ī*), *adv.* For what reason; for which reason; reason or cause for which.

Wick (*ī*), *n.* The cotton cord of a candle or lamp.

Wicked, *a.* Evil; vicious; sinful; unrighteous; iniquitous.

Wickedly, *adv.* In a wicked manner; viciously.

Wickedness, *n.* Vice; crime; sin; guilt; iniquity.

Wicker, *n.* A small twig. — *a.* Made of small twigs.

Wicket, *n.* A small gate.

Wide, *a.* Having great extent each way or between the sides; not narrow. — *SYN.* Broad; extensive; remote; distant. — *adv.* At a distance; far.

Widely (*ī*), *adv.* To a wide degree; extensively.

Widen, *v. t. or i.* To make or grow wider.

Whiteness, *n.* Quality of being wide; breadth; width.

Widgeon (*īd-jun*), *n.* A water-fowl of the duck kind.

Widow, *n.* A woman who has lost her husband. — *v. t.* To deprive of a husband; to bereave.

Widower, *n.* A man whose wife is dead.


Widowhood, *n.* The state or condition of a widow.

Width, *n.* Extent from side to side; breadth.

Wield, *v. t.* To control; to sway; to employ; to use.

son, or, dg, wqlf, tōb, tōbk; ūm, rye, pull; c, g, sq?; e, ē, hard; a; exist; u as ng; this.

Wield'y, *a.* Manageable.
Wife (20), *n.* The lawful consort of a man.
Wig, *n.* An artificial covering of hair for the head.
Wight (wit), *n.* A person; a being; a man or woman.
Wig'wam, *n.* An Indian cabin or hut.
Wild, *a.* Fierce; not tame; desert; rude; savage; illicitious; fanciful. — *n.* A wilderness.
Wild'eat, *n.* A feline animal, very strong and fierce.
Wil'der-ness, *n.* A wild, uncultivated tract.
Wild'fire, *n.* An inflammable composition, very hard to quench when on fire.
Wild'y, *adv.* In a wild manner. (wild.)
Wild'ness, *n.* State of being
Wile, *n.* A trick; insidious artifice; stratagem; fraud.
Wily-ness, *n.* State of being wily; cunning; craft.
Will, *n.* The faculty of choosing; choice; inclination; command; testament. — *v. t.* To determine by an act of choice; to dispose of, by testament. — *auxiliary verb.* [*imp.* WOULD], used to denote futurity.
Will'ful (9), *a.* Stubborn; ungovernable.
Will'ful-ly, *adv.* Stubbornly.
Will'ful-ness, *n.* Obstinacy of will; perverseness; stubbornness; obduracy.
Will'ing, *a.* Free to do; ready.
Will'ing-ly, *adv.* By free will or one's own choice; cheerfully; voluntarily.
Will'ing-ness, *n.* Free choice; readiness.
Will'ow, *n.* A kind of tree.
Will'ow-y, *a.* Abounding with willows; like a willow.
Wilt, *v. t.* To begin to wither; to droop.
Wily, *a.* Cunning; crafty; artful; sly.
Wim'ble, *n.* An instrument to bore holes with.
Win, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WON.] To gain; to get; to obtain; to allure.
Wince, *v. i.* To shrink; to start back.

Winch, *n.* A kind of lever; a crank-handle.
Wind, *n.* A current of air; breath. — *v. t.* To ventilate; to follow by the scent.
Wind, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WOUND.] To turn; to twist; to coil; to encircle; to sound by blowing.
Wind'age, *n.* Difference between the diameter of a gun and that of a ball.
Wind'bound, *a.* Detained by contrary winds.
Wind'egg, *n.* An addle egg.
Wind'er, *n.* One who winds; a reel.
Wind'fall, *n.* Fruit blown off; any unexpected benefit.
Wind'-flow'er, *n.* The anemone; — formerly thought to open only when the wind was blowing.
Wind'-gall, *n.* A soft tumor on a horse's fetlock.
Wind'-gun, *n.* A gun discharged by air. (ing windy.)
Wind'ing-ness, *n.* State of being
Wind'ing-sheet, *n.* A shroud to wrap the dead in.
Wind'lass, *n.* A machine for raising weights. 
Wind'mill, *n.* A mill turned by the wind. Windlass.
Win'dow, *n.* An opening in the wall of a building for the admission of light.
Wind'pipe, *n.* Passage for the breath to and from the lungs; the trachea.
Wind'rōw, *n.* A line of hay.
Wind'ward, *a.* Lying toward the point from which the wind blows. — *n.* The point from which the wind blows. — *adv.* Toward the wind.
Wind'y, *a.* Stormy; tempestuous; flatulent; empty; airy.
Wine, *n.* Fermented juice of grapes and of other fruits.
Wine'-bib'ber, *n.* One who drinks much wine.
Wine'-glass, *n.* A small glass from which wine is drank.
Wing, *n.* The limb of a bird. — *v. t.* To furnish with

wings; to transport by flight; to wound on the wing.
Wink, *v. i.* To shut and open the eyelids quickly; to connive. — *n.* A quick closing and opening of the eyelids; a hint given by shutting the eye with a significant cast.
Win'ner, *n.* One who wins.
Win'ning, *a.* Attractive; charming.
Win'now, *v. t.* To separate, as chaff, by means of wind.
Win'ter, *n.* The cold season of the year. — *v. t.* (8) To pass the winter. — *v. i.* To feed in winter.
Win'ter-green, *n.* A small evergreen plant having bright red berries.
Win'ter-kill, *v. t.* To kill by the cold of winter.
Win'ter-y, *a.* Suitable to, Win'try, } or like, winter; cold. [or qualities of wine.]
Win'y, *a.* Having the taste
Wipe, *v. t.* To clean or remove by rubbing; to rub off. — *n.* A rub; a stroke.
Wip'er, *n.* One who wipes; something used for wiping.
Wire, *n.* An even thread of metal. [into wire.]
Wire'-draw, *v. t.* To draw
Wire'-draw'er, *n.* One who forms wire by drawing.
Wire'-pull'er, *n.* One who pulls the wires of a puppet; hence, an intriguer.
Wir'y, *a.* Made of, or resembling, wire; tough; sinewy.
Wisd'om (10), *n.* Knowledge, and the capacity to make due use of it; prudence; sagacity.
Wise, *a.* Having wisdom. — *SYN.* Sage; sagacious; judicious; prudent; grave. — *n.* A manner or way.
Wise'-ero, *n.* A shallow pretender to great wisdom.
Wise'ly, *adv.* Judiciously.
Wish, *v. t.* To desire or long for. — *v. i.* To desire; to long for; to frame or express a desire about. — *n.* A desire; thing desired.
Wish'ful, *a.* Feeling or showing desire; eager.

A small bundle of r hay.

Wisp, *a.* Eagerly attentive.

Wispily, *adv.* Desiringly.

Faculty of association, or ideas associated in an unusual and

peculiar manner; mind;

a man of genius, or humor. — *v. t.* To

be known. — *v. t.* To

be sorcery. — *r. t.* To

witches.

Wisp, *n.* Practices of

illm, *n.* A kind of

Wisp, *n.* Witchcraft;

enchantment.

Wisp, *rep.* By, denoting

nearness, means, or

near, &c.

Wisp, *adv.* With; like-

at the same time.

Wisp, *v. t.* To take

r away. — *v. i.* To

retreat.

Wisp, *n.* Act of

wing.

Wisp, *n.* A willow

band made of twigs,

v. t. or *t.* To fade;

up; to decay.

Wisp, *n. pl.* The ridge

on the shoulder-bones

rise, at the bottom of

sk.

Wisp, *v. t.* [imp. & p.

rhheld.] To hold

back.

Wisp, *prep.* In the inner

— *adv.* Inwardly.

Wisp, *prep.* Out of; be-

independently of. —

n the outside. — *conj.*

; except.

Wisp, *v. t.* [imp.

stod.] To oppose;

it.

a. Made of, or like,

flexible.

Wisp, *n.* Wanting wit or

tanding.

Wisp, *n.* A pretender to

ne who has little wit

rness.

Wisp, *n.* Testimony;

ce; a person who tes-

gives evidence. — *v.*

see; to bear testi-

mony to; to attest. — *v. i.* To

give evidence.

Wit, *n.* A phrase af-

fectedly witty; a conceit.

Wit, *adv.* With wit.

Wit, *adv.* Know-

ingly; by design.

Wit, *n.* Full of wit;

smart; humorous; droll;

facetious; satirical.

Wives, *n. pl.* of *Wife*.

Wiz, *n.* A magician; a

conjurer; a sorcerer.

Wiz, *n.* Thin; dried up.

Woad, *n.* A plant, the leaves

of which furnish a blue color-

ing matter.

Woe (27), *n.* A heavy calam-

ity; sorrow; grief.

Woe, *n.* Over-

whelmed with woe.

Woe, *n.* (17), *a.* Very sor-

rowful; full of

distress. — *SYN.* Calami-

tous; afflictive; miserable.

Wolf (wulf, 20), *n.* A car-

nivorous animal.

Wolf, *n.* Like a wolf; rap-

acious; destructive.

Wolf, *n.* A poisonous

plant.

Wom, *n.* (21), *n.* An adult

female of the human race.

Wom, *n.* The state

or qualities of a woman.

Wom, *n.* Becoming a

woman.

Womb (wōm), *n.* Place

where any thing is gener-

ated or produced.

Wom, *n.* (wim/en), *n. pl.* of

Woman.

Wom, *imp. & p. p.* of *Wise*.

Wom, *n.* Surprise; as-

tonishment. — *v. t.* To be

surprised; to marvel.

Wom, *n.* Exciting

wonder or surprise; aston-

ishing; surprising.

Wom, *n.* In a

manner to excite wonder.

Wom, *n.* Wonderful;

marvelous; strange.

Wom, *n.* In a

wonderful manner.

Wom, *n.* Accustomed;

habituated. — *v. t.* To be

accustomed.

Wom, *n.* (wunt/ed), *a.* Ac-

customed; customary.

Wom, *n.* To solicit in

marriage. — *r. i.* To make

love; to court.

Wood, *n.* A collection of

trees; substance of a tree;

timber; fuel. — *v. t.* To

supply with wood.

Wood, *n.* A climbing

plant.

Wood, *n.* A certain

small burrowing animal.

Wood, *n.* A bird of

the snipe family.

Wood, *n.* An engraving

on wood, or an impres-

sion from such an engraving.

Wood, *n.* Covered or sup-

plied with wood.

Wood, *n.* Made

of wood; hard; clumsy.

Wood, *n.* A house

or shed for wood.

Wood, *n.* Land covered

with wood or trees.

Wood, *n.* An in-

sect.

Wood, *n.* A fabled

goddess of the woods.

Wood, *n.* A bird

that pecks holes in trees in

pursuit of insects.

Wood, *n.* Abounding with,

or consisting of, wood; lig-

neous.

Wood, *n.* One who woos.

Wood, *n.* Threads that cross

the warp in weaving; web.

Wood, *n.* The fleece of sheep;

short, thick, crispy hair.

Wood, *n.* Consist-

ing of, or pertaining to, wool.

Wood, *n.* A skin with

the wool on.

Wood, *n.* State or

quality of being woolly.

Wood, *n.* Consisting of, or

resembling, wool.

Wood, *n.* A sack of

wool; seat of the Lord

Chancellor of England in

the House of Lords.

Word (wōrd), *n.* Spoken

or written sign of an idea; a

term; vocable; message;

promise; token; tidings;

the Scriptures. — *v. t.* To

express in words.

Word, *n.* Ver-

bosity; verbiage.

Word, *n.* Man-

ner of expressing in words.

3g, wqf, tæ, tæuk; ūn, rye, pull; c, g, soft; e, g, hard; æ; exist; u as ng; this.

Word'y (wûrd'y), *a.* Using many words; verbose.

Wôre, *imp. of Wear.*

Work (wûrk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WORKED; WROUGHT.] To labor; to operate; to act; to strain; to toil; to ferment. — *v.* To prepare or form by labor; to embroider. — *n.* Labor; toil; employment; a book; any thing made.

Work'-house (wûrk'-), *n.* A house for employing the idle or poor; an almshouse.

Work'ing (wûrk'-), *n.* Operation.

Work'man (wûrk'-, 21), *n.* A worker; a skilled laborer.

Work'man-ship (wûrk'-), *n.* Work done; manufacture; manner of making; skill.

Work'shop (wûrk'-), *n.* A shop where work is done.

World (wûrld), *n.* The earth; the globe; the universe; mankind; all which the earth contains.

World'li-ness (wûrld'-), *n.* State of being worldly; inordinate love of earthly things.

World'ling (wûrld'-), *n.* One devoted to worldly things.

World'ly (wûrld'-), *a.* Relating to this world; devoted to worldly enjoyments; temporal.

Worm (wûrm), *n.* Any small, creeping insect; a grub; a reptile; any thing spiral. — *v. t.* To work slowly and secretly. — *v. i.* To gain slowly and by secret means.

Worm'wôd (wûrm'-), *n.* A plant having a bitter taste.

Worm'y (wûrm'-), *a.* Abounding with worms; like a worm.

Wôrn, *p. p. of Wear.*

Wôr'y (wûr'y, 13), *v. t.* To harass with impatience, anxiety, or labor. — *SYN.* To tease; trouble; vex. — *n.* Vexation; anxiety; trouble.

Worse (wûrs), *a.* More bad. — *n.* A more evil state.

Wôrship (wûr'ship), *n.* Religious homage; adoration; a title of honor. — *v. t. or i.* (8) To adore.

Wôrship-er (wûr'ship-), *n.* One who worships.

Wôrship-ful (wûr'ship-), *a.* Worthy of honor from character.

Wôrship-ful-ly (wûr'ship-), *adv.* With worship or honor.

Worst (wûrst), *a.* Most vile or wicked. — *n.* The most evil state. — *v. t.* To defeat; to overthrow.

Worst'ed (wûst'ed), *n.* Yarn from combed and long staple wool. — *a.* Consisting of worsted. [*herb.*]

Wort (wûrt), *n.* A plant; an Worth (wûrth), *v. i.* To be, as, woe worth the day. — *n.* Value; desert.

Wôrth-ily (wûr'-), *adv.* So as to deserve well; suitably.

Wôrthi-ness (wûr'-), *n.* Worth; desert; merit.

Wôrth'less (wûrth'-), *a.* Having no worth or value.

Wôrthy (wûr'thy), *a.* Having worth; deserving; excellent; meritorious. — *n.* A man of eminent worth.

Would (wûod), *imp. of Will.*

Wound (wûund or wôund), *n.* A hurt; a cut; a bruise.

— *v. t.* To hurt or bruise. — *imp. of Wind.*

Wôve, *imp. of Weave.*

Wô'ven, *p. p. of Weave.*

Wrâ'gle (râng'gl), *n.* An angry dispute. — *v. i.* To dispute angrily or noisily.

Wrâ'gler (râng'glér), *n.* One who wrangles.

Wrâ'p (râp, 7), *v. t.* To roll or fold together; to involve.

Wrâp'per (râp'per), *n.* One who, or that which, wraps; a cover. [*covering.*]

Wrâp'ping (râp'-), *n.* A Wrâth (râth), *n.* Violent anger or exasperation.

— *SYN.* Fury; rage; passion; resentment; indignation.

Wrâth'ful (râth'-), *a.* Angry; enraged; furious. [*angry.*]

Wrâth'y (râth'-), *a.* Very

Wrâk (rêek), *v. t.* To inflict.

Wrâth (rêeth), *n.* Something twisted; a garland.

Wrâthe (rêeth), *v. t.* To twist; to entwine.

Wrâth'y (rêeth'y), *a.* Twist-

ed; curled; spiral.

Wrâk (rêk), *v. t.* To destroy or damage, as a vessel, by driving on the shore or on rocks, &c.; to strand. — *n.* Destruction by sea; any thing wrecked; ruin.

Wrâck'er (râk'er), *n.* One who causes a wreck; one who searches for wrecks.

Wrân (rên), *n.* A small bird.

Wrânch (rênch), *v. t.* To pull with a twist; to wrest.

— *n.* A violent twist; a sprain; an instrument for turning bolts, &c.

Wrêst (rêet), *v. t.* To take from by force; to distort.

— *n.* Violent perversion.

Wrêst'le (rêet'l), *v. t.* To grapple and struggle; to strive.

Wrêst'ler (rêet'ler), *n.* One skilled in wrestling.

Wrêst'ling (rêet'ling), *n.* A wrestle; a struggle.

Wrêth (rêch), *n.* A miserable person; a vile knave.

Wrêth'ed (rêech'ed), *a.* Very miserable. — *SYN.* Unhappy; afflicted; worthless.

Wrêth'ed-ly (rêech'ed-ly), *adv.* Miserably.

Wrêth'ed-ness (rêech'ed-ly), *n.* Misery.

Wrig'gle (rig'gl), *v. i.* To move to and fro with short motions. — *v. t.* To move by twisting and squirming.

Wrig'gler (rig'glér), *n.* One who wriggles. [*an officer.*]

Wright (rit), *n.* A workman.

Wring (ring), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WRINGED or WRUNG.]

To twist; to turn; to straddle; to detorse; to extort.

Wring'er (ring'-), *n.* One who wrings; a machine for wringing clothes after they have been washed.

Wring'le (ring'l), *n.* A crease; a ridge; a furrow.

— *v. t. or t.* To contract into furrows.

Wrist (rist), *n.* Joint connecting the hand and arm.

Wrist'band (rist'-), *n.* The part of a sleeve that covers the wrist.

Writ (rit), *n.* A writing; the Scriptures; a legal instrument or process.

Write (rit), *v. t.* [*imp.* **WROTE**; *p. p.* **WRITTEN**.] To form as letters and words, with a pen; to inscribe; to compose.
Writer (ri'vēr), *n.* One who writes; an author.
Writhe (ri'θ), *v. t.* To twist; to distort or be distorted.
Writing (rit'ing, il), *n.* Act of one who writes; that which is written; a manuscript; a deed.

Written (rit'vtn), *a.* Expressed in letters.
Wrong (rōng), *n.* Injustice; injury. — *a.* Not right; erroneous. — *v. t.* To injure.
Wrongful (rōng'fū, 17), *a.* Unjust; injurious.
Wrongful-ly (rōng'fū, *adv.* Unjustly.
Wrong'-head'ed (rōng'fū, *a.* Wrong in opinion; perverse.
Wrong'ly (rōng'fū, *adv.* Injustly; unjustly; amiss.

Wrote (rōt), *imp.* of **Write**.
Wrath (rawth), *a.* Full of wrath; very angry.
Wrought (rawt), *imp.* & *p. p.* Formed by labor [of **bring**.
Wring (rūng), *imp.* & *p. p.* **Wry** (rī), *a.* Twisted; distorted; deviating from the right direction.
Wry'neck (ri'-), *n.* A small bird allied to the woodpecker. [ity of being wry.
Wry'ness (ri'-, 13), *n.* Qual-

X.

XAN'THIC (xān'thik), *a.* Yellowish.
Xē'bee (zē'bek, 5), *n.* A three-masted vessel used in the Mediterranean sea.

Xy-lōg'-ra-pher (xī-), *n.* A wood-engraver.
Xy-lo-graph'ic } (*xī-*), *a.*
Xy-lo-graph'ic-al } Belonging to wood-engraving.

Xy-lōg'-ra-phy (xī-), *n.* The act or the art of engraving on wood.
Xy-lōph'-a-goūs (xī-), *a.* Feeding on wood.

Y.

YACHT (yōt), *n.* A sea-going vessel for pleasure-trips, racing, &c.
Yacht'ing (yōt'ing), *n.* Sailing on pleasure excursions in a yacht. [its edible root.
Yam, *n.* A tropical plant and
Yān'kee (18), *n.* A New-Englander; a citizen of the Northern States.
Yāp, *v. i.* To bark; to yelp.
Yārd, *n.* A measure of three feet; an inclosure; a long, slender piece of timber by which a sail is extended.
Yārd'-ārm, *n.* Half of a ship's yard.
Yārd'-stick, } *n.* A stick
Yārd'-wand, } three feet in length, used as a measure.
Yārm, *n.* Spun wool, flax, or cotton; a story spun out.
Yār'rōw, *n.* A plant having a strong smell and taste.
Yāw, *n.* Temporary deviation of a vessel from her course. — *v. i.* To deviate.

Yawl, *n.* A ship's boat. — *v. i.* To yell, as a dog.
Yawn, *v. i.* To gape. — *n.* Act of gaping.
Yē, *pron.* Plural of **Thou**.
Yēā (or **yē**), *adv.* Yes; verily; certainly; ay. [forth.
Yēan, *v. i.* or *t.* To bring
Yēan'ling, *n.* A young sheep.
Yēar, *n.* Time occupied by the earth in revolving around the sun; twelve calendar months, or 365 days.
Yēar'ling, *n.* A beast a year old.
Yēar'ly, *a.* Annual; coming every year. — *adv.* Annually; once a year.
Yēarn, *v. i.* To feel earnest desire: to long.
Yēarn'ing, *n.* Strong desire.
Yēast, *n.* Froth of beer or other liquor in fermentation.
Yēast'y, *a.* Foamy, like yeast.
Yēlk, *n.* Yellow part of an egg.

Yēl (1), *v. i.* To utter a sharp outcry. — *n.* A sharp, loud outcry.
Yēl'tōw, *a.* Of the color of gold or brass. — *n.* A bright gold color.
Yēl'tōw Fē's'ver. A malignant fever, attended with yellowness of the skin. [yellow.
Yēl'tōw-ish, *a.* Moderately
Yēl'tōw-ness, *n.* Quality of being yellow.
Yēl'tōw's, *n. pl.* Jaundice in horses, &c.; a disease of peach-trees. [a dog.
Yēlp, *v. i.* To bark shrilly, as
Yēo'mān (21), *n.* A freenolder; a man free born.
Yēo'mān-ry, *n.* The collective body of yeomen.
Yērk, *v. i.* To jerk. — *n.* A jerk. [that affirms.
Yēs (2), *adv.* Yes; a word
Yēst, *n.* See **Yeast**.
Yēs'ter, *a.* Last; next before the present.
Yēs'ter-day, *n.* The day last

past. — *adv.* On the day last past.
Yēs'ter-night (nīt), *n.* The night last past.
Yēt, *conj.* Nevertheless. — *adv.* Besides; at least; even; at all; thus far.
Yew (yū), *n.* An evergreen tree allied to the pines.
Yield, *v. t.* To produce; to furnish; to afford. — *v. i.* To surrender; to comply; to give way. — *n.* A jerk.
Yield'ing, *p. a.* Inclined to give way; compliant.
Yōke, *n.* A frame worn on



Yew.

the neck, used to connect oxen for work; bondage; a couple. — *v. t.* To connect; to unite.
Yōke'fēl'low, *n.* An associate;
Yōke'māte, *n.* A mate; a companion; a partner.
Yōlk (yōlk or yōk), *n.* The yolk of an egg.
Yōn, *n.* Being at a distance.
Yōn'der, *n.* tance, but within view. — *adv.* At a distance, within view.
Yōre, *adv.* Of old time.
You (yōb), *pron.* Second person singular or plural.
Yōūng, *a.* Not long born; juvenile. — *n.* The offspring of animals.
Yōūn'ger (yūng'ger), *a.* Not so old as another.

Yōūng'gest (yūng'gest), *a.* Having the least age.
Yōūng'fish, *a.* Rather young.
Yōūng'ling, *n.* A youth; any young creature.
Yōūng'ster, *n.* A young person; a lad.
Your, *possessive pron.* Belonging to you.
Your-sēlf, *pron.* You only; — used emphatically.
Youth, *n.* The early part of life; a young person; young persons collectively.
Youth'ful, *a.* Young; fresh; vigorous; pertaining to youth. [youthful manner.
Youth'ful-ly, *adv.* In a youth'ful-ness, *n.* The state of being youthful.
Yule, *n.* Christmas.

Z.

ZÄFFER, *n.* Impure oxide of cobalt.
Zä'ny (19), *n.* A merry-andrew; a buffoon.
Zēal, *n.* Passionate ardor; earnestness. [of zeal.
Zēal'ot (zēl'ot), *n.* One full
Zēal'ous (zēl'us), *a.* Filled with zeal; eager; earnest.
Zēal'ous-ly, *adv.* With ardor.
Zē'brā (18), *n.* A South African animal marked with stripes.
Zē'bū (18), *n.* A small quadruped, called also the Indian bull, ox, or cow.
Zēd'o-a-ry, *n.* A fragrant, aromatic medicinal substance.
Zē'nith, *n.* That point in the heavens which is directly overhead; greatest height.
Zēph'yr, *n.* A gentle west wind.
Zē'ro (pl. Zē'rōg. 18), *n.* The cipher, 0; the point from which a thermometer is graduated.



Zebra.



Zebu.

Zēst, *n.* Orange peel cut thin; a relish; taste. — *v. t.* To give a flavor to.
Zig'zāg, *a.* Having frequent short, sharp turns. — *n.* Something with short turns. — *v. t.* (8) To form with short turns.
Zīng (5), *n.* A bluish-white metal. [zinc.
Zīnck'y (6), *a.* Pertaining to
Zō'di-ē (5), *n.* An imaginary belt in the heavens, which is the sun's path, and contains twelve constellations or signs.
Zo-dī'ae-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or within, the zodiac.
Zōne, *n.* One of five great climatic divisions of the earth; a girdle; circumference.
Zo-ōg'ra-pher, *n.* One who describes animals, their habits, &c.
Zō'o-grāph'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to the description of animals.



Zodiac.



Zone.

Zo-ōg'ra-phy, *n.* The description of animals.
Zō'o-lōg'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to zoology.
Zo-ōl'o-gist, *n.* One versed in zoology.
Zo-ōl'o-gy, *n.* Science of animals, their structure, habits, &c.
Zo-ōn'o-my, *n.* The laws of animal life.
Zō'o-ph'yte, *n.* A body partaking of the nature both of an animal and a vegetable.
Zō'o-ph'y'tic, *a.* Pertaining to zoophytes.
Zo-ōt'o-mist, *n.* One who dissects the bodies of animals.
Zo-ōt'o-my, *n.* The anatomy of brute animals.
Zōū've (zū'v or zū'v'), *n.* One of a body of soldiers wearing an Arab dress.
Zy'g'o-māt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the cheek bone.
Zy-mō'tic, *n.* A treatise on, or the doctrine of, fermented liquors.
Zy-mō'tic, *a.* Pertaining to, or caused by, fermentation, or some principle of disease acting like a ferment.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ä, ē, ī, ö, ü, y, short; cäre, cür, äsk, all, what; ère, veil, tärn: pique, firm; sön, ör, dū, wöl, töu, töök; ürn, rye, pull; ç, ç, soft; c, g, hard; æ; exist; ū as ng; this.

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

RULES

R PRONOUNCING THE VOWELS AND CONSONANTS OF GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

RULES FOR THE VOWELS.

. Any vowel at the end of an accented syllable, and *e*, *o*, and *u*, at the end of an accented syllable, have the long English sound ; as, *Ca'to*, *Ce'crops*, *Di'do*, *So'lon*, *me*, *Me-lis'sa*, *Mo-los'sus*, *Tu-lin'gi*; in which words the final vowels of the first syllable have the same sound as the corresponding vowels in the first syllables of the English words *pa'per*, *ce'dar*, *si'lent*, *co'lon*, *du'ty*.

. A ending an unaccented syllable has the sound of *a* in *fa'ther* or in *last*; as, *Ga-bi'na*, *e'ne*, pronounced *Gah-bi'nah*, *Ah-re'ne*.

. I ending a final syllable has the long sound, as *To'mi*. At the end of initial unaccented syllables it varies, somewhat indefinitely, between *i* long, as *I-u'lus*, and *i* short as in *pin*, as in *I-ta'li-a*. In all other cases ending an unaccented syllable has its short sound, as in *pin*.

. Y is pronounced as *i* would be in the same situation.

. E and *æ* are pronounced as *e* would be in the same situation.

. If a syllable end in a consonant, the vowel has the short English sound; as, *Bal'bus*, *'phi*, *Cin'na*, *Mos'chus*, *Tus'cus*, in which vowels have the same sounds as in the English words *man'ner*, *sel'dom*, *din'ner*, *scoff'muster*.

EXCEPTION. — E in final *es* is pronounced in the familiar proper name *An'des*.

RULES FOR THE CONSONANTS.

7. C before *e*, *i*, *y*, *æ*, and *α*, is pronounced like *s*; before *a*, *o*, and *u*, and before consonants, like *k*; as *Ce'a*, *Cic'e-ro*, *Cy'prus*, *Ce'sar*, *Ce'li-a*, *Ca'to*, *Co'cles*, *Cu'mæ*.

8. G before *e*, *i*, *y*, *æ*, or another *g* followed by *e*, has the sound of *j*; before *a*, *o*, and *u*, and before consonants other than *g*, as above excepted, the hard sound, as in the English words *gave*, *gone*; as, *Ge'to*, *Gi-gan'tes*, *Gy-gæ'us*, *Ag'ger*, *Ga'bi-i*, *Gor'gi-as*, *Saguntum*.

9. Ch has the sound of *k*, but it is silent before a mute consonant at the beginning of a word; as, *Chi'ho'ni-a*, pronounced *Tho'ni-a*.

10. T, *x*, and *c*, before *ia*, *ie*, *ii*, *io*, *iu*, and *eu*, preceded immediately by the accent, in Latin words, as in English, change into *sh* and *zh*. But when the *t* follows *s*, *t*, or *z*, or when the accent falls on the first of the vowels following, the consonant preserves its pure sound; as, *Sal-us'ti-us*, *Brut'ti-i*, *Mil'ti-a-des*, &c. T in the termination *tion* also retains its original sound; as, *The-o-do'ti-on*.

11. S has, in general, the sound of *s* in this. Final *s* preceded by *e*, or by a liquid, has the sound of *z*.

12. Initial *x* has the sound of *z*; as in *Xenophon*, pronounced *Zen'o-phon*.

13. Initial *ph* before a mute is silent; as, *Phthi'a*, pronounced *Thi'a*. Initial *p* before *s* is silent; as, *Psy'che*, pronounced *Sy'ke*. Initial

p before t is silent; as, *Ptol-e-mæ'us*, pronounced *Tol-e-mæ'us*.

14. At the beginning of words we frequently find the uncombinable consonants *mn*, *tn*, &c.; as, *Mne-mos'y-nr*, *Tno'lus*, &c. These are to be pronounced with the first consonant mute, as if written *Ne-mos'y-ne*, *Mo'lus*, &c.

REMARK. 1. The termination *eus*, derived from the third declension of Greek contracts in *eûs*, although usually made a single syllable in poetry, is resolved into two syllables in the Table. This is also done by Walker and Trol-

lope, and it is defended by Labbe and Carr. The other syllabication, by which *eus* has the sound of *use*, as in the noun *abuse*, is also given.

2. The names in Italics are the Anglicised forms of orthography or pronunciation of the classical names above them; and each for himself must judge whether to adhere to the classical pronunciation or not.

3. Diacritical marks are used, in this Vocabulary, to indicate the soft sounds of *c*, *g*, and *s*, in some cases, as in *E-ag'i-deg*, *E-g'e'ri-a*; and the hard sound of *c*, as in *A-hi'les*; also when *s* has the sound of *ng*, as in *Ag'cho-s*.

The figures which follow certain words in the Vocabulary refer to corresponding Rules of Pronunciation. The figure 6, for example, ap-

ended to *Abantes*, refers to Rule 6, which shows that the vowel in the last syllable has its long English sound.

A.	Æm'i-l-l-a'nus	A-lex'an-dri'a	An-drom'e-da	Aro-tu'rus
A-ban'teg, 6	Æ-mil'i-us	(A'lex-an'dri-a)	An'dro-ni'cus	A're-op'h-gus
Ab'a-ri-a	Æ-ne'as, of Troy.	A-lex'an-dri'na	An-te'us	A're-op'o-lis
A'bas	Æ-ne'is	Al-iob'ro-gag, 6	An-te'nor	A're-thu'm
Ab'da-lon'i-mus	Æ-o-lus	Al-phe'us	An-tig'o-nus	A'reus
Ab-de'ra	Æs'chi-neg, 6	Al-tha'e'a	An'ti-lib'a-nus	Ar-gi'vi
Ab'i-la	Æs'chy-lus	Am'a-ryl'lis	An-tin'o-e	Ar-go-lis
Ab-ra-da'teg, 6	Æ-so'pus	A-ma'son	An-ti'o-chus	A'ri-ad'ne
A-by'dus	(Æ'sop)	(Am'a-zon)	(An'ti-och)	A-ri'on
Ab'y-si'ni	Æth'a-le'a	A-mas'o-neg, 6	An-ti'p-a-ros	A'ri-ti'deg, 6
Ac'a-de'mi-a	Æ-to'li-a	(Am'a-zong)	An-ti'p-a-ter	A'ri-toc're'teg, 6
Ac'ar-na'ni-a	A'fer	Am-bi'o-rix	An-ti'p-o-deg, 6	A'ri-to-de'mus
A-chæ'a	A'fri-ca'nus	Am-bro'si-us, 10	An-tis'the-neg, 6	A'ri-to-pi'ton
A-chæ'teg, 6	Ag'a-mem'non	(Am'brose)	An-to'ni-a	A'ri-toph'a-neg, 6
Ach'e-ron	Ag'a-tha	Am-phic'ty-o-neg	An-to'ni-nus [6	A'ri-us, or A'ri-us,
A-chil'deg, 6	A-æ'nor	(Am'phic'ty-on)	An-to'ni-us	the heretic.
A'cra	A-æ'si-la'us	A-nu'bis	Aph'ro-di'te	Ar-mori'ca
A'cron	A'bis	Am'phi-ge-ni'a	Aph'ro-di'te	Ar-pi'mum
A-crop'o-lis	Ag-la'i-a (ag-la'yâ)	Am'phi-tri'te	Aph'ro-di-top'o-lis	Ar-si'o-e
Ac'tæ'on	Ag'o-ra	Am'phi-try-on	A-pli't-us, 10	Ar'ta-ba-m'neg, 6
Ac'ti-um, 10	A-gri'o-la	A-nab'a-sis	Ap'ol-lo'ni-us	Ar'te-erx'e, 6
Ad-hæ'bal	Ag'rip-pi'us	A-na-cha'ris	Ap'pi-a'nus	Ar'te-mi'dorus
A-do'nia	A'i-a-ma'ni, or	A-na-cre-on	(Ap'pi-a)	As-ca'ni-us
A'dri-an-op'o-lis	Al'a-man'ni	[The established	Ap'pi-i Forum	As-cle-pi'a-deg, 6
A'dri-a'nus	Al-bi'ni	English pro-	Ap'u-le'i-us (-yus)	As-cle-pi-o-dorus
A'dri-m'e'tum	Al-bi-on	nunciation is	Aq'ui-le'i-a (-lo'yâ)	As'dru-bal
Æ-ag'i-deg, 6	Al-cæ'us	<i>A-na'cre-on</i> .]	Aq'ui-lo	As-pa'ri-a, 10
Æ-a-cus	Al-cæ'te	An'ax-ag'o-ras	A-qu'i'nas	As'p'hal-ti'teg, 6
Æ-di'lec, 6	Al'ci-bi'a-deg, 6	An'ax-im'e-neg, 6	A-ra'tus	As-sy'ri-a
Æ-di'u-i	Al'cin-o-us	An-cæ'us	Ar'ba-ces, 6	As-tar'te
Æ-de'ri-a	Al'ci-phron	An-chi'ses, 6	Ar'he'la	As-træ'a
Æ-di'na	Al'e-man'ni, and	An'cho-se	Ar-ces'i-la'us	As-ty'a-ges, 6
Æ-li-a'nus	Al'e-ma'ni	An-co'na	Ar'che-lus	As-ty'a-max
	Al'ex-an'der	An'dri-a	Ar'chi-me'deg, 6	A'ta-lan'tis
		An'dro-cles, 6	Ar-chy'tas	Ath'e-næ'm

o-eas	Ca-la/bri-a	Cha-ryb'dis	Cris-pi'nus	Dol/a-bel/a
	Ca/a-is	Ch'e'ops	Cri't'o-ba'lus	Dol'o-peg, 6
	Ca-lig'u-la	Ch'er-so-ne'sus	Cro-to'na	Do-mit/i-e'nus, 10
leg, 6	Cal-e-do'ni-a	Ch'i-m'e'ra	Cte'si-as, 10, 14	(De-m'it'ia)
or	Cal/i-cleg, 6	Ch'i'os	Ctes'i-phon, 14	Do-na'tus
	Cal-im'a-ehus	Cho-ro'e'bus	Cu-p'i-do	Dra'co
[ge/as	Cal-il'o-pe	Chry-se'is	(Cw'pid)	Dru't-dm
or	Ca-a-Cal-i'o-pe'a	Chry-sip'pus	Cu'ri-a'ti-l, 10	(Dru'idg)
nus	Cal-h'e'the-neg, 6	Chry-soe'to-mus	Cy'a-ne	Dry'a-deg, 6
ine, Au-	Cal-h'e'tra-tus	(Chry'so-tom)	Cy-a-x'a-reg	(Dry'ad)
i, and	Ca-lyp'so	Cic'e-ro	Cyb'e-le	Dry'o-peg, 6
)	Cam-by'neg, 6	Cl-le'i-a, 10	Cy'o-la-deg, 6	Du'il/i-us
i-us	Cam-pa'ni-a	Cim'bri-cus	Cy-clo'peg, 6	Du-lich'i-um
nus	Can'da-ce	Cim-me'ri-l	(Cy'clops)	Dum'no-ris
i-eas	Ca-no'pus	Cim-me'ri-um	Cyn'thi-a	Du-um'vi-ri
g, 6	Can'ta-bri	Cin-cin-na'tus	Cyp'ri-a'nus	
ho-neg,	Can'ti-um, 10	Cin'e-as	(Cyp'ri-an)	III.
i-us	Cap'ti-to'il'i-nus	Cin-ge'to-ris	Cyr'e-na'i-ci	Eb'o-ra'cum
	Cap'ti-to'il-um	Cir-cen'neg Lu'di	Cy-re'ne	Ec-bat'a-na
	Ca'pre-ae	Cl-v'ilis	(Cyr'il)	E-den'na, or
	Ca'p'u-a	Clau'di-a'nus	Cy-the'ra	E-de'ma
l.	Ca-rac'ta-cus	(Clau'di-an)	Cy'th'e-re'a	E-ge'i-a
	Car-me'ius	Cle'meng	Cy'vi-cum	El/a-gab'u-lus
na, or	(Car'met)	(Cle'm'ent)		El/a-te'a
-a'nium	Car-thag'i-ni-en'	Cle'o-bu'lus	D.	El/e-phan'tis
v'ye)	Car-tha'go	Cle-om'bro'tus		El/eu-sin'i-a
s	(Car'thage)	Cle-op'a-tra, or		El/is
z, 6	Ca'ry-at'i-deg, 6,	Cle'o-pa'tra	Deed'a-lus	El'y-ma'is
z, 6	Cas-san'der	[The latter is the accepted English pronunciation.]	Dam'as-ce'ne	E-ly'e'l-um, 10
o-my-o-	Cas-si-o-pe, or		Dam'o-cleg, 6	Em-ped'o-cleg, 6
a	Cas-si-o-pe'a, 10	Cle-op'a-tris	Dan'a-e	En-cel'a-dus
i-us,	Cas'si-us, 10	Clep'sy-dra	Dan'a-i	En-dym'i-on
phon	Cas'si-ve-lau'nus	Clin'i-as	Da-na'i-deg, 6	En'n'i-us
e	Ca'ti-li'na	Clio'the-neg, 6	Da-nu'bi-us	E-pam'i-non'das
	(Ca'ti-line)	Clio'te-ci'na	(Dan'ube)	E-ph'o-ri
r'a	Ca'to	Cly'tem-nest'ra	Dar-dan'i-deg, 6	Ep'i-te'tus
ris	Cau'ca-nus	Coc-co'l-us	Dar-da-nus	Ep'i-cu'rus
us	Ca-y'ster	(co'yus)	De-id'a-m'i'a	Ep'i-dau'rus
o-neg, 6	Ca-be', 6	Co-cy'tus	De'los	E-pig'o-ni
as, or	Ca-cro'p-i-a	Co'drus	De'l'phi-cus	Ep'i-men'i-deg, 6
us	Ca-crop'i-dm	Col-la-ti'nus	De'l'phin'i-um	E-pl'ph'a-neg, 6
d	Ca-cro'p-i-deg, 6	Co-loe'sus [eu-lis	Dem'a-ra'tus	Eq'ui'tey, 6
eg)	Cal-to'scy-the	Her-	De-me'tri-us	Er-a-s'tra-tus
er'tis	Can-chro-e	Co-lu'm'nes	De-moe'ti-tus	Er-a-to
10, or	Can-so'res, 6	Co-mit'a-a, 10	De-moe'the-neg, 6	Er-a-tos'the-neg, 6
i	Can-tau'ri	Com'mo-dus	Deu-ca'll-on	Er'e-bus
a-lus	Can-tum'vi-ri	Con-co'r'di-a	Di-ag'o-ras	E-re'tri-a
ca	Co-phi'nus, or	Con'on	Di-a'na	E-rid'a-nus
	Co-phi'nus	Con'stan-ti'nus	(Di'an)	E-rig'o-ne
i-um, 10	Co-ran'ni-a	(Con'stan-tine)	Dic-ta'tor	E-rin'ny's
	Co-rin'thus	Cor-cy'ra	Di-do	E-ros'tra-tus
	Co-re-a'll-a	Co-rin'thus	Di-noe'ra-teg, 6	Es-qui'l-ae
	Co-the'gus	Co-ri-o-la'nus	Di-o-cle'ti-a'nus	E-tra'ti-a
3.	Chal-co-ne'a	Co-ri-o-li	(Di'o-cle'tian)	Eu-bo'e-a
	Chal-ce'don	Cor-ne'l'i-a	Di-o-do'rus	Eu-bu'lli-deg, 6
	Chal-ce'do'ni-a	Cor-y-don	Di-o-me'neg, 6	Eu-do'ci-a, 10
	Chal-da's	Cot'ti-ae	Di-o-me'de	Eu-me-ne, 6
-us, 10	Chal-da'i	Cran'a-us	Di-o-me'deg, 6	Eu-men'i-dez, 6
'a	Chal'y-bez, 6	Crat'e-rus	(Di'o-med)	Eu'pa-tor
o	Chal'i-tez, 6	Crat'y-lus	Di'os-cori'deg, 6	Eu-phra'tez, 6
-du'nium	Cha'ron	Cre-mo'na	Do-do'na	
		Cre-u'sa		

Eu-phro/y-ne	Hel/o-ma	In-to-ran/na	Lip'a-ra	Ma-de'a
Eu-rip/i-deg, 6	Hel/i-con	I'o-las, or I'o-la'	Liv'i-an	Ma-du'a
Eu-ro/pa	Hel/i-o-do-rus		(Liv'y)	Ma-g'a-cie, 6
Eu-ro/pa	Hel/i-o-gab'a-lus,		Lou-din'i-um,	Ma-g'a-n
Eu-ry-a-lus	Hel/e-nez, 6	I-o-ni-a	(Lou/ten)	Ma-g'a-nip'i-deg, 6
Eu-ryd/i-co	Hel/tes-pontus	I-ph'i-go-ni'a	Lou-gi-na-us	Ma-lan/thi-m
Eu-se/bi-us	He-lo-tes, and	I'e-ne-us	Lou-gi-nas	Ma-lot-sig-e-neg, 6
Eu-sta/thi-us	He-lo-tes, 6	I'e-ne-us	Lou-go-bar'di	Ma-li-boc-us
Eu-ter-pe	(He-lo-tes or Hel- ots)	I-e-ne-us	(Lou-bar'd)	Ma-li-ta, or Ma-li-to
Eu-z'anus Pon'tus	Hel-ve'ti-l, 10	Is'i-do-rus	Lu-an-us	Ma-loun-e-us
	He-phas'ti-on, 10	I-soc-ra-tez, 6	(Lu'can)	Ma-nan'der
F.	Her-a-clid'us	I-ta'il-a	Lu-o-rez, 6	Men-o-le-us
Faus-ti'na	Her-a-clid'us	(Iv'e-ly)	Lu-cro'e'ti-a, 10	Mer-cu'i-ri-us
Faus'tu-lus	Her-a-clid'us	Iv'a-lus	Lu-cro'e'ti-us, 10	(Mer-cu-ry)
Fe-ra'll-a	Her-cu-la'ne-um	Iv'u-ra'a	Lu-cul'us	Mer-o-
Fi-de'na, or	Her-maph'ro-di- tus	Ix'ton	Lug-du'mum	Mer-o-pe
Fi-de'nes	Her-mi-o-ne		(Ly'oni)	Me-ro-pe
For-tu'na	Her-moz'e-neg, 6	J.	Lu-per-cal	Me-sa-es'deg, 6
Fu-ri-ee	Her-ro'di-a-nus	Ja-co'bus	Lu-po'co'ti-a	Me-o-po-ta-mi-a
(Fu'rieg)	(He-ro'di-an)	(James)	Lu'si-ta'ni-a	Me-o-se-ne, or
	Her-o-op'ti-lis	Jap'e-tus	Ly'ci'da	Me-n-a-ne
	Her-u-ll	Jo-se-phus	Ly-car'rus	Me't-ro-cie, 6
	He-sto-dus	Jus-ti-nus	Ly-san'drus	Me-m'i-ti-ug, 10
G.	(He'si-od)		Lys'i-as, 10	Mi-clip'an
Gal'a-tee	Hes-per't-deg, 6	L.	Ly-sim'a-ehi'a, or	Mi'te-us
Gal'a-te'a	Hi-e-rap'o-lis		Lys'i-ma'ehi-a	Mi'ti-ta-deg, 6
Gal'il'e'nis	Hi-e-ro-cie, 6		Ly-sim'a-ehus	Mi-ne-ra
Gal-lip'o-lis	Hi-e-ro-n'y-mus			Mi-no-ta-ur
Gan'y-me'deg, 6	(Jer'o-me)	Lab'da-cus	M.	Mi-se-num
(Gan'y-mede)	Hi-e-ro-sol'y-ma	La-bi'e-nus	Ma-co'do	Mi'thr'i-deg, 6
Gem'i-ni	(Je-rus-sa-lem)	Lac-e-dæ-mon	Ma-co'do-neg, 6	Mi'ty-le-ne
Ge-ne'va	Hil-po-py-ra-tez, 6	Lac-tan'ti-us, 10	(Ma-co-de-ne- ang)	M-ne-mo'y-us, 14
Ger-ma'ni-a	Hil-pol'y-ra-tez, 6	Læ-li-a'nus		M-ne-de-tus
(Ger-ma-ny)	His-pa-ni-a	Læ-ri-tes, 6	Ma-co-don'i-us	Mo'e'ti-a, 10
Ge'ry-on	Ho-m'e-rus	Ian-go-bar'di	Ma-cri-a-nus	Mo-lo-ss
Gord'i-a-nus	(Ho'mer)	La-oc'o-on	Ma-crin'us	Mo-ne'ta
Gor'di-an	Ho-no'ri-us	La-od'i-m'i-a	Ma-crin'dar	Mon-ta-nus
Gor'gi-as	Ho-ten'si-us, 10	La-od'i-oe'a	Ma-ce-us	Mor-pho-us, or
Go'thi (Goths)	Hy-ge-l'a (Je'y)	La-om'e-don	Men-a-lus	Mor-pho-us
Gra-ni'cus	Hym-e-ne-us	Lap'i-thæ	Me-on'i-deg, 6	Mu-cl'ber
Gym-na-si-um, 10	Hy-pe-ri'on	La-rez, 6	Me-o'ti's Pa'lus	Mu-an-us
Gym-nos-o-phis- tes.	(Hy-pe-ri-on)	La-ri'ti-us, 10	Man'e-ri'ti-ni	Me'ti-us, 10
	Hy-perm-ne's-tra	La-ti-nus	Ma-neg, 6	My-co-nus
	Hyr-cani-a	La-to'na	Man'e-tho	Myr-mi-a-neg, 6
		Le-ma-nus	Man'ti-ne'a	Myr'i-a, 10
		Lem'u-rez, 6	Man'tu-a	My'ti-le-ne
H.	I.	Len'tu-lus	Ma-ra-thon	N.
Ha-dri-a'nus	I-am/bl'ch-us	Le-on'i-das	Mar-ci-us, 10	
(Ha'dri-an)	I-be-rus	Le-on'ti-ni	Ma-ri-an-ne	
Ha-dri-at'i-um	Ic'a-rus	Lep'i-dus	Ma-ri-us	
Hal-cy-o-ne	[I-co-ni-um	Le-pou'ti-l, 10	Ma-s'i-ma	Nab'u-cad'neg, 6
Ha-ma-dry'a-deg,	I-dom-e-neus	Li-ba-ni-us	Ma-sag'e-to	Nab'u-tho'a
(Ham'a-dry-ad)	Iu-me'a	Lib'a-nus	Ma-ri	Na'ut-e
Ha-mil'car	Iv'i-a	(Leb'a-non)	Ma-ri'ta'ni-a	Na'vi-us
Har-mo'di-us	I-l'i-o-ne, or	Li-be'r-tas	Ma-u-co-lus	Na-ta-deg, 6
Har-poc'ra-tez, 6	I-l'i'o-na	li-cin'i-us	Max-en'ti-us, 10	Ne-re's
Has'dru-bal	Il-ly'ri-um	Lic'i-tus	Max'im'i-a-nus	Ne-ap'o-lis
He-be	Im'a-us	Lig'u-ri-g, 6	(Max'im'i-an)	Ne-ar'chus
Hec'a-te	In'a-chus	Li-gu'i-ri	Max'i-mus	Ne-cro-p'olis
Hec'u-ba	In'ci-ta'tus	Li'gy-bee'um	(Max'i-mim)	Ne-m'e-a
		Lil'o-y-nez, 6	Max'i-mus	Ne-m'e-a

Nem/o-sis	Or'phe-us, or	Phil'a-dol-phi'a	Pro-ser-pi-na	Se-tur'rus
Ne'o-cas-a-re'a	Or'pheus	(Phil'a-dol-phi-a)	(Pro-ser-pi-na)	Sat'y-rus
Ne'op-to-lo-mus	O-si'ris	Phil-le'mon	Pro-tag'o-ras	Sax'o-leg, 6
Nep-tu'nus	O'tho	Phil-lip'pi	Pro-te-us, or	Sax'o-le, 6
(Nep'tune)	O'vid'i-us	Phil-loc'ra-tes, 6	Pro'teus	Scap-man'der
Ne-re'id-deg, 6	(O'vid)	Phil-lom'bro-tas	Psy'ra-nez, 6	Sci-pi'o-deg
(Ne're-idz)		Phil'o-me'ta	Psy'ra-ne'mum	Sci'pi'o
Ne're-us		Phi-lop'a-tor	Psam-met'i-chus,	Sci'pi-us'm
Ne'reus		Phi-cl'on, 10	14	Sci'ros
Ner-vi'i	P.	Phae-nicea, or	Py'che, 14	Scyth'i-a
Nes-to'ri-us		Phae-nic'o-l-a, 10	Pub-lic'o-la	Se-bas'te
Ni-pa'a, or Ni-co'a	Pa-ca'ti-e'nus, 10	Phoc'nis	Py-thag'o-ras	Se-j'a-nus
Ni-ca'tor	Pac-ty-lus	Phor-mi-o	Pyth'e-us, or	Se-leu'eus
Ni-co'm'e-chus	Pac'ty-lus	Phryg'i-a	Py'thus	Sen'e-le
Nic'o-me'deg, 6	Pac'tum	Phy'en-ti'ni	Pyth'i-as	Se-nir'a-mis
Nic'o-me'di'a, or	Pal'ma-ti'na	Pl'e-num		Se-nus'tus
Nic'o-me-de'ta	Pal'a-me'deg, 6	Pl'e-ri-a		Sen'e-sa
(Nic'o-me'di-a)	Pal'a-ti'num	Ple'o-ri'a, or	Q.	Sep-tem'vi-ri
Ni'o-be	Pa-la'ti-um, 10	Ple'o-re'a, e	Quas-to'rec, 6	Sep-tim'i-us
Nis'i-bis	Pal'i-an'tus	symph	Quin'de-cim'vi-ri	Sci'na-na
Nom'a-deg, 6	Pal-la'di-um	Pl'er-i-deg, 6	Qui'n-de-cim'vi-ri	Se-ra'pis
Nor'i-cum	Pal-my'ra	Py'tas	Qui-r'i-nus	Ser'gi-us
No'vi-o-de'nium	Pan'da-rus	Pin'da-nus	Qui'te'teg, 6	Se-see'tris
Nu-mid'i-a	Pan-do'ra	(Pin'dus)		Se-ve'rus
Nu'mi-tor	Pan'hyl'i-meg, 6	Pit'ta-cus		Si-byl'i-a
	Pan-no'ni-a	Pla-ta's	R.	Sl'y-on (slah'i-on)
	Pan-the'a	Pla-ta'se		Sl'i'rus
	Pan/the-on, or	Ple'a-deg (ple-	Rom'u-lus	Slim'us
	Pan-the'on	ya), or Ple'ta-	Re-mu'ta	Sim'us
O-ar'eg, 6	Pa-pi-as	deg, 6	Rhad'a-man'thus	Sim'us
O-a-sis	Pa-pir'i-us	Ple'i-o-ne	Rhe'gi-um	Sl-mon'i-deg, 6
O-ar-us	Par-me'ni-o	Plin'i-us	Rhi-phu'i	Slin'o-e
O-ce'a-nus	Par-nas'sus	(Plin'y)	Rhod'o-pe	Sl-no'pe
Oe-ta'vi-a	Par'the-non	Plo-ti'nus	Rho-do'pis	Sl'y-phus
Oe-ta'vi-a'nus	Pa-siph'a-e	Plu-tar'chus	Rhor-a-ne, or	Sm'lex
Oe-ta'vi-us	Pa'ta-ra	(Plu'tarch)	Rox-a-ne	Soc'ra-tes, 6
Od'o-a-cer, or	Pa'tro-clus	Plu'to	Rom'u-lus	So'lon
Od'o-a-cer,	Pau'l'i-nus	Pol'i-or-ce'teg, 6	Rox-cl-us, 10	Sop'a-ter
Oe'u-me'ni-us, 5	Pau-sa-nias	Pol'i-o	Rox-a-ne	Sop'h'o-cles, 6
Od'i-pus, 5	Peg'a-us	Pol-ybi-us	Rox'o-la'ni	Sop'h'o-nis'ba
Od'y-deg, 6	Pe-las'gi	Pol'y-car'pus	Ru'bi-con, and	Sop'h'o-ro-nis'eus
O-lym'pi-a	Pe'ti-on	(Pol'y-carp)	Ru'bi-co	So-rae'teg, 6, and
O-lym'pi-as	Pe-lop'i-das	Pol'y-do'rus		So-rae'te
O-lym'pi-o-do'rus	Pe'l'o-pon-ne'sus	Pol'y-hym'ni-a, or	S.	So-ra'us
O-lym'pi-us	Pe-na'teg, 6	Pol-y'm'ni-a	Se-ba'i	So'rex
O-lym'pus	Pe-ne'l'o-pe	Po-mo'na	Se-bi'ni	So'si, 10
O-lym'thus	Pe-ni'us	Pom-pe'i-a (-pe-	Sa'ce	Spar'ta-cus
Om'o-le	Per'the-si-le'a, 10	ya)	Sa'gun'tum, or	Spar'ta'ni
Om'o-pha'gi-a	Per'ga-mus	Pom-pe'i-us (-yus)	Se-gun'tum,	Spor-a-deg, 6
Om'pha-le	Per'i-cles, 6	Pop-lio'o-la	Se-gun'tum,	Sta-ti'a
Om'pha-lus	Per'i-pa-tet'i-ci	Pop-pae'a	Se-gun'tum,	Sta-ti'us, 10
O-ne'e'i-mus	(Per'i-pa-tet'ics)	Por-sen'na, or	Se-lo'me	Sta'tor
O-pi-na Spo'll-a	Per-sep'o-lis	Por-se-na	Se-mo'e-ta	Steph'a-nus
Op-pi'a-nus	Per'ti-nax	Pot'i-das	Se-mo'e-tha'ce, or	Str'a'bo
(Op-pi-an)	Pe'tra	Præ-ne'ste	Sam'o-thra'ci-a,	Su-bur'a
Op'ti-mus	Pe'tre'a	Prax-it'e-les, 6	10	Su-bur'a
Or-ca-deg, 6	Phæ'don	Pris-ci'a'nus, 10	San'cho-ni'a-thon	Sue'so-neg, 6, or
O-re-a-deg, 6	Phæ'dra	(Pris'cian)	Sar'da-na-pa'lus	Sue-to'ni-us
(O're-adj)	Phæ'o-thon	Pro-co'pi-us	Sar'ma-tæ	Sue'vi
O-res'teg, 6	Pha'ta-rie	Pro-cru'teg, 6	Sar-pe'don	Sui'o-neg, 6
Or-tet'o-ris	Phar'na-ba'nus	Pro-me'the-us or	Sat'ur-na'l-i-a	Sy'o-ne
O-ri'on	Phar'na-ces, 6	Pro-me'theus		
O-ron'teg, 6	Phar-se'll-a			

Sym'bo-lum	Ter'mi-nus	Ti-mo'the-us	Un'de-cem'vi-ri	Vi-sig'o-thus
Sym-pleg'a-deg, 6	Terp-sich'o-re	Ti-re-si-as, 10	U'ti-ca	Vis'tu-la
Syr'a-cu'se	Tha'is	Tis'sa-pher'neg, 6		Vo-lum'ni-a
(Syr'a-cuse)	Tha-li'a	Ti-tho'nus		Vul-ca'nus
	Tham'y-ris	Ti-tin'i-us	V.	(Vul'can)
	Th'e'bæ	Tit'y-rus		
T.	(Thebæ)	Trach'o-ni'tis	Va'lens	
	Theb'a-is, or	Trac'ja'nus	Va-len'ti-a, 10	X.
	The-ba'is	(Tra'jan)	Va-len-tin'i-a'nus	
Tac'i-tus	The'mis	Tre-bel'l'i-a'nus	(Val'en-tin'i-as)	Xan-thip'pe
Tan'a-is	The-mis'to-cleg, 6	Tre'bi-a	Va-le'ri-a	Xen't'a-deg, 6
Tan'a-quill	The-oc'ri-tus	Tri-bu'ni	Va-le'ri-a'nus	Xen'o-clet, 6
Ta-ne'tum	The'o-do'rus	Trip-to'l'e-mus	(Va-le'ri-as)	Xe-noc'ra-tæg, 6
Tau'ta-lus	(The'o-dore)	Tris'me-gis'tus	Va-le'ri-us	Xe-noph'a-næg, 6
Ta-ren'tum	The'o-ti'mus	Tri'ton	Ve-la'brum	Xen'o-phoa
Tar-pe'i-a (-yâ)	The'ox-e'ni-us	Tul-li'o-la	Vel-le'i-us Pa'ter	
Tar-quin'i-us	The'se-us, or	Tul'li-us	cu-lus	
(Tar'quin)	The'neus	(Tul'ly)	Ven'e-ti	X.
Tar'ta-rus	Thes-sa'li-a	Tus'cu-la'num	Ver'cin-get'o-rix	
Tau'ri-ca	Thes'sa-lo-ni'ca	Tus'cu-lum	Ver'o-man'du-i	Za-leu'eus
Ta-yg'e-tus, or	The'tis	Ty'a-næ'us	Ver'o-ni'ca	Za'no
Ta-yg'e-ta	Thra'so	Tyn-dar'i-deg, 6	Ves-pe'ri-a'nus, 10	Za-no-bi-a
Tel'us (te'yus)	Thras'y-me'nus	Ty-pho'eus	(Ves-pe'rias)	Zeph'y-ras
Tel'a-mon	Thu-cyd'i-deg, 6	Tyr-tæ'us	Ves-ta'li-a	(Zeph'yr)
Ten'lem'a-chus	Thy'a-ti'ra		Vie-to'ri-a	Zeux'is
Ten'e-dos	Ti-bul'lus	U.	Vin-del'i-ci	Zo'i-lus
Te-ren'ti-a, 10	Ti-gra'neg, 6		Vir-gil'i-us	Zor'o-as'treg, 6
Te-ren'ti-us, 10	Ti-mæ'us		(Vir'gil)	(Zor'o-as'ter)
(Ter'ençe)	Ti-mo'te-on	U-lys'seg, 6	Vir-gin'i-a	Zos'i-mus
Ter'mi-næ'li-a				

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

Following Vocabulary contains a careful selection of such Scripture names as present difficulty of pronunciation; but classes occurring in the Scriptures, and the preceding vocabulary of Greek names, are for the most part omitted. The mode of pronunciation which is best supported, is given first, other pronunciation which has, to a considerable extent, the sanction of respectable usage, is subjoined as an alternative mode. The names have been accented into syllables, and marked in accordance with the system of notation employed in the previous part of this work. The will not, therefore, require any guide him to a correct pronunciation. Names here given, but with reference which are omitted, it will be well for member,—

1. That, in words of two syllables, the accent is uniformly on the first.
2. That, in words of two syllables in which the accented vowel is separated from the next syllable by only one consonant or by a consonant digraph, the consonant or the digraph generally goes to the following syllable; as, *A'din, Jo'ham, &c.*
3. That *ch* always has the sound of *k*.
4. That *g* is always hard, as in *go*.
5. That every final *i* forming — with or without a preceding consonant — a distinct syllable, has its long sound; as in *A-bish'a-I Ab'di*.
6. That the terminations *ites* and *enes* (as in *Gil'e-ad-ites, Gad'a-enes, &c.*) are pronounced in one syllable.
7. That in other respects Scripture names usually follow the analogy of Latin pronunciation. See p. 337.

	A-b'el	X'e-a-tán	X'd/i-thá'm	A-hás'a-I
	X'b/i-3'zer	X'e/ca-rón	X'd/la-I	A-hás/ha-I
'on)	X'b/i-thá'il	A-çé'l/da-má	X'd/ma-thá	A-hás'u-3'rus
	A-b'hu	A-ch'i/á (-yá)	A-dón/i-b'3'ek	A-há/vá
	A-b'hud	A-chá/i-eús	A-dón/i-cán	X'ha-sí'ah
	A-b'jah	X'ch/bór	X'd'o-ní'jah	A-hí'ah
	A-b'jam	X'ch/i-X'ch'a-rús	A-dón/i-kám	A-hí'am
	X'b/i-3'ne	A-chí/as	A-dón-i'ram	A-hí'an
	A-bím/a-el	X'chi-3r	A-dón/i-zé'dek	X'hí-3'ner
	A-bím/a-léch	X'ch/i-tób	A-dí/rá	A-hí/huí
	A-bín/a-dáb	X'ch/me-thá	X'd'o-rú'm	A-hí'jah
	X'b/i-ner	X'ch/sá	A-dí/ram	A-hí'xam
	A-bín/o-3'm	X'ç/i-phá (3s/i-fá)	A-drám/me-léch	A-hí'ud
-gō', or	A-bí'ram	X'ç/i-tho (3s/i-tho)	X'd/ra-mý't/ú-m	A-hím/a-á
e-gō	A-bí'ron	A-cú/á	X'dri-á	A-hí'man
1-má'a-	X'b/i-a-3'i	X'd/a-dah	X'dri-el	A-hím/a-léch
	X'b/i-shág	X'd/a-l'ah	A-dí/el	A-hí'moth
im	A-bísh/a-I	X'd/a-mah	X'e-dí'as	A-hím/a-dáb
hó'lah	A-bísh/a-lóm	X'd/a-mí	X'e-ne-as	A-hím/o-3'm
'ra-Im	A-bísh/o-á	X'd/a-sá	X'g/a-bá	A-bí'o
'tim	X'b/i-shur	X'd/be-el	X'g/a-bús	A-bí'rá
	X'b/i-súm	X'd/i-dá	X'g/a-rúneg'	A-hí'ram
in	X'b/i-tál	X'di-el	X'g'e-3	A-hí's/a-mách
sh	X'b/i-túb	X'd/i-ná	Ag-3e-pá	A-hí'sh/a-hír
ur	A-bí'ud	X'd/i-nó or A-	A-gríp/pá	A-hí'shar
	X'bus-a-lom	dí/no	A-há'r'ah	A-bíth/o-phél
	A-bú'bus	X'd/i-nus	A-há'r'hel	A-hí'tub

, y, long; á, é, í, ó, ú, y, short; cáre, cáre, áak, áll, whát; ére, vgl, tórm; p'que, fírm; r, wólf, tóó, tóók; úrn, rye, pull; ç, é, soft; e, ú, hard; ag; exist; u as ng; this.
(343)

Āh/Īl	Am-mīd'ī-ol	Ār'a-bat-thā'ne	Āsh/ī-mā	Ās'a-sī'ah
A-hō'ah	Ām-mi-el	(Ār'a-bath-thā'-ne)	Āsh/ke-lōn	As-bā's'e-rēth
A-hō'bite	Ām-mi'hud		Āsh/ke-nās	A-sō'kah
A-hō'lah	Am-mi'u'a-dāb	Ār'a-bat-tī'ne	Āsh/pe-nās	Ās'e-phō'rith
A-hō'li-āb	Am-mi'u'a-dib	Ār'a-dūs	Āsh/rī-el	A-sō'tas
A-hō'li-bah	Ām-mi-shūdd'da-I	Āram-nā'ha-rā'-im	Āsh/ta-rōth	A-sō'ā
Ā'ho-līb'a-mah	Ām-miz'a-bād		Āsh/te-mōth	A-sō'e-I
A-hū'ma-I	Ām'o-rite	Āram-sō'bah	Āsh/to-rēth	Ā-sī-el
A-hū'zam	Am-phī'p'o-lis	Ār'a-rūt	Āsh/ur	A-sī'sā
A-hū'zath	Ām/pli-ās	Ār'a-rūth	Āsī-bī'as	Ās'ma-vēth
Ā'I	Ām/ra-phēl	A-rā'thāg	Ā'sī-el	A-sō'tus
A-I'ah, or Ā'jah	Ān'a-el	A-rjū'nah	Ā'sī-phā	Ās'rī-el
A-I'ath	Ān'a-hū'rath	Ar-bō'ā (in Palestine)	Ās/ke-lōn	Ās'rī-kām
A-I'jā	Ān'a-I'ah		Ās'ma-vēth	A-sū'bah
Āj'a-lōn (Āj'a-lōn)	Ān'a-kīng	Ar-bō'na-I	Ās'mo-dē'us	Ās'u-rān
Āj'e-lēth Shā'har	Ān'a-mim	Ār'che-lā'us	A-s-nāp'par	
(Āj'e-lēth)	A-nām'me-lēch	Ar-chīp'pus	Ās'pa-thā	
Ā'in	A-nā'nī	Arc-tū'rū	Ās-phā'r'a-sūs	B.
A-I'rus	Ān'a-nī'ah	A-rē'li	Ās'rī-el	Bā'al
Ā'a-lōn	Ān'a-nī'as	Ār'e-ōp'a-gīte	Ās'sa-bī'as	Bā'al-ah
Ā'ra-bat-tī'ne	A-nūn'ī-el	Ār'e-ōp'a-gus	Ās-sā'lī-mōth	Bā'al-dith
Ā'a-mēth	Ān'a-thōth	Ār'e-tās (Gr. Apotras)	Ās'sa-nī'as	Bā'al-lē
A-lām'me-lēch	Ān'dro-nī'cus	A-rē'us	Ās'sa-rē'mōth	Bā'al-hā'moon
Ā'a-mōth	Ān'e-lōth'ite	Ār'ri-a-rā'thēg	A-shū'y'rim	Bā'al-hā'moon
Ā'ci-mās	Ā'nī-ām	A-rīd'a-I	Ās'd-dō'ang	Bā'al-ī
Ā'e-mā	Ān'na-ās		Ās'su-s'rū	Bā'al-īm
Ā'e-mēth, or A-lē'meth	An-nū's, or Ān'-nu-ūs	A-rīd'a-thā	Ās'ta-rōth	Bā'al-īs
Ā'eg-ān'drī-ā	Ān'tī-līb'a-nūs	A-rī'eh	A-s'ty'a-gēg	Bā'al-sō'bub
A-I'ah	Ān'tī-ōch	Ār'i-ma-thē'ā	A-sūp'pim	Bā'al-nah
A-I'ān	Ān'tī-ō-chī'ā	Ār'i-ōch	A-sūn'cri-tus	Bā'al-nī'as
Ā'lon-bā'ch'uth	An-tī-ō-chīs	A-rī'sa-I	Ā's-rah	Bā'al-rā
Ā'l-mō'dād	An-tī-ō-chūs	Ār'is-tār'chus	A-tār'ga-tis	Bā'al-sā'ah (-jā)
Ā'l-mon-dīb'la-thū'im	Ān'tī-pīs	Ār'is-to-bū'l'us	Ā'ta-rōth	Bā'al-shā
Ā'l-na-thān	An-tī'p'a-ter	Ār'ma-gēd'don	Ā'te-sī'as	Bā'al-sī'ah
Ā'l-phā'us, or A-l-phē'us	An-tī'p'a-tris	Ar-mō'nī	Ā'ta-rōth	Bā'e-chī-dāg
Ā'l-ta-nē'us	An-tō'nī-ā	Ār'o-dī	Ā'te-rēth	Bā'e-chī'rū
Ā'l-tā'chith	Ān'to-thī'jah	Ār'o-er	Ā'te-rēth	Bā'e-chī'rū
A-mād'a-thā	A-pī'me	Ar-phāx'ad	Ā'te-rēth	Bā'e-chī'rū
A-mād'a-thūs	A-pē'lēg	Ār'phāx'ad	Ā'te-rēth	Bā'e-chī'rū
Ām'a-lek	A-phā'r'sach-ites	Ār'phāx'ad	Ā'te-rēth	Bā'e-chī'rū
Ām'a-lek-ite	A-phī'r'sath-chītes	Ār'phāx'ad	Ā'te-rēth	Bā'e-chī'rū
Ām'a-nā, or A-mā'nā	A-phā'r'sites	Ār'phāx'ad	Ā'te-rēth	Bā'e-chī'rū
Ām'a-rī'ah	A-phē'r'e-mā	Ār'phāx'ad	Ā'te-rēth	Bā'e-chī'rū
Ām'a-rī'as	A-phē'r'e-mā	Ār'phāx'ad	Ā'te-rēth	Bā'e-chī'rū
Ām'a-sā, or A-mā'sā	A-phē'r'e-mā	Ār'phāx'ad	Ā'te-rēth	Bā'e-chī'rū
A-mā'sā-I	A-phē'r'e-mā	Ār'phāx'ad	Ā'te-rēth	Bā'e-chī'rū
A-māsh'a-I	A-phē'r'e-mā	Ār'phāx'ad	Ā'te-rēth	Bā'e-chī'rū
Ām'a-sī'ah	A-phē'r'e-mā	Ār'phāx'ad	Ā'te-rēth	Bā'e-chī'rū
Ām'a-thē'is	A-phē'r'e-mā	Ār'phāx'ad	Ā'te-rēth	Bā'e-chī'rū
Ām'a-thīs	A-phē'r'e-mā	Ār'phāx'ad	Ā'te-rēth	Bā'e-chī'rū
Ām'a-zī'ah	A-phē'r'e-mā	Ār'phāx'ad	Ā'te-rēth	Bā'e-chī'rū
A-mēd'a-thā	A-phē'r'e-mā	Ār'phāx'ad	Ā'te-rēth	Bā'e-chī'rū
A-mīn'a-dāb	A-phē'r'e-mā	Ār'phāx'ad	Ā'te-rēth	Bā'e-chī'rū
A-mī'tāl	A-phē'r'e-mā	Ār'phāx'ad	Ā'te-rēth	Bā'e-chī'rū
A-mī'z'a-bād	A-phē'r'e-mā	Ār'phāx'ad	Ā'te-rēth	Bā'e-chī'rū
Am-mēd'a-thā	A-phē'r'e-mā	Ār'phāx'ad	Ā'te-rēth	Bā'e-chī'rū

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ä, ē, ī, ö, ü, y, short; cäre, cür, häk, all, whet; öre, veil, törm; pique, firm;

	Bêr'e-chi'ah	Bêt'o-nim	[lah Ca-thu'á	Qael'o-sy'í-á
s	Be-rí'ah	Beu'lah, or Be-ú-	Çá'dron	(sêl'-)
is	Be-rí'ites	Bê'sil	Çá'lan	Çol-hô'sah
e-mew	Be-rí'ce	(dân Be-sil'e-el	Çên'chre-á	Çô'li-us
us	Be-rô'dach-bál'a-	B'a-tis	Çên'de-bô'us	Ço-lô're
	Be-rô'thah	B'g'tha-ná	Çê'a-rô'á	Ço-lô'se-an'g (ko-
-I	Bêr'o-thai	B'g'va-I	Çhâ'di-ás	lôsh/I-ama)
h	Be-rô'tho	Bl'e-ám	Çhe're-ás	Ço-ní'ah
á	Be-rô'sus	Bl'g'a-I	Çhal-dá'á	Çôn'o-ní'ah
áth	Bê'o-dê'lah (-yá)	Bl'n-e-á	[nu-I Çhân'nu-nê'us	Çô'os
	Bêt'a-nê	Bin-nú'I, or Bín-	Çhâr'a-áth'a-lar	Çô're
	Bêth/-á'b'a-rá	Bl'r'a-víth	Çhâr'a-cá	Çôr'inth
3/bá, or	Bêth/-á'nath	Bl-thí'ah	Çhâr'a-sim	Çou'thá (kow'thá)
he-bá	Bêth/-á'noth	Bl-thý'n'i-á	Çhâr'che-miah	Çú'shan
y/á	Bêth'a-ny	Blz-jôth'jah	Çhâ're-á	Çú'shi
he-rí'as	Bêth/-ár'a-bah	Bô'a-nêr'gûg	Çhâr'an	Çú'thah, or
	Bêth/-á'ram	Bôch'e-ry	Çhâ'e-bá	Çú'th'ah
i	Bêth/-á'ven	Bô'chim	Çhêd'or-lá'o-mer	Çý'a-môn
	Bêth/-ás'ma-vêth	Bô'os	Çhêl'ci-as (-sh-	Çý'a-má
	Bêth/-bá'rah	Bô'o-rá	Çhe-tú'bái (as)	Çý-rê'ne
	Bêth/-bá'sí	Buk-kí'ah	Çhêm'a-rim	Çý-rô'ní-tis
	Bêth/-bír'o-I		Çhe-ná'a-nah	
ith	Bêth/-dib'la-		Çhên'a-ní	
h	thá'm	C.	Çhên'a-ní'ah	D.
	Bêth/-ê'den		Çhê'phar-ha-	
(yá)	Bêth/-ê'mek	Çâd'mi-el	âm'mo-nái	Dâ'b'a-rûh
dá	Be-thê'/dá	Çes'a-rô'á	Çhe-phí'rah	Dâ'b'ba-shêth
us	Bêth/-ê'sel	Çú'la-phas (-ya-	Çhê're-as	Dâ'b'e-râth
mus	Bêth/-g'áder	fas)	Çhê'r'eth-ling	Du'brí-á
ub	Bêth/-g'ámul	Çá-'nan (Kaivâv)	Çhê'r'eth-ites	Da-cô'bi
	Bêth/-há'ç'e-rém	Çá'l'a-mô'l'a-lus	Çhê'rith	Dad-dô'us
m	Bêth/-há'ran	Çal-dô'á	Çhê'r'ub (a city)	Dâ'sân
	Bêth/-hûg'lah	Çâ'l'i-tás	Çhê's'a-lôn	Dâ'l'a-I'ah
hâ'í-rot	Bêth/-hûron	Çal-ll'e'the-nêg	Çhe-eú'l'ioth	Dâ'l'ma-nû'thá
	Bêth/-jes'í-môth	Çâ'l'ya-ry	Çhe-thí'm	Dal-mâ'ti-á (-mâ'-
/bá, or	Bêth/-lêb'a-ôth	Çá'naan (kû'naan,	Çhet-tí'm	shí-á)
he-bá	Bêth/-lê'hem, and	or kû'na-an	Çhê'e-áb	Dâm'a-ris
-rah	Bêth/-le-hem	Çá'naan-ite	Çhê'l'i-on	Da-mâ'e'us
th	Bêth/-lô'mon	(-nan-or-na-an-)	Çhê'n'e-rêth	Dân'l-el, or Dâ'n'-
s	Bêth/-mâ'a-chai	Çân'da-cô	Çhê'n'e-rôth	iel (-yel)
	Bêth/-mâ'r'ca-	Ça-pê'r'na-ím	Çhí'os	Dan-já'an
n	bôth	Çâph'ar-sâ'l'a-má	Çhí'seú	Dâth'e-má
zar	Bêth/-mê'on	Ça-phén'a-thá	Çhí'tím	Dê'b'o-rah
(-yá)	Bêth/-nîm'rah	Ça-phí'râ	Çhób'a-I	De-çâp'o-ús
'rak	Bêth/-ô'ron	Çâph'tho-rim	Çho-râ'shan	Dê'dan
a-kân	Bêth/-pâ'let	Çâph'to-rim	Çho-râ'sin	Dêd'a-nim
dad	Bêth/-pê'or	Çâp'pa-dô'ci-á	Çhó'e'a-mê'us	i e-hâ'vitas
li	Bêth/-pha-gô	(-dô'shí-á)	Çho-zê'bá	Dê'l'a-I'ah
nan	Bêth/-phê'let	Çâr'a-bâ'gi-on	Çhú'shan-riah'a-	Dê'l'i-lah
	Bêth/-rá'phá	Çâr'cha-n-is	thâ'im (I-á)	De-mê'tri-ús
in	Bêth/-rê'phô	Çâr'che-miah	Çi-hí'ci-á (sê'llah'-	Dém'o-phôn
i	[nu-I Bêth/-sâ'i'-dá	Ça-rô'ah	Çin'e-lâth	Dês-sâ'li (Gr. Δεο-
, or Bê'n-	Bêth/-sâ'cos	Çâ'r-á	Çin'e-rôth	saroi)
eth	Bêth/-shê'an	Çar-mâ'ni-an'g	Çi'e-má	De-lí'el
ah	Bêth/-shê'mesh	Çâr-na-ím	Çi'sai	Deú'ter-ôn'o-my
'ah	Bêth/-tâp'pu-ah	Çâr'ni-ôn	Çi'au/di-á	Dib'la-ím
b	[ix. 4. Be-thú'el	Çâr'pha-sâ'l'a-má	Çi'au/di-us	Dib'la-thá'ím
1	Macc. thú'li-á	Çâr-shê'ná	Çi'o-pas	Did'y-mús
2	Macc. thú'li-á	Ça-siph'i-á	Çi'o-pá'tis	Dil'e-ân
Acts xvii.	Be-tú'li-ús	Çâ'seú	Çi'o-phas	Di-mo'nah
and xx. 4.	Bê'to-mê's'tham	Çâ'su-him	Çni'dus (n'yâus)	Dín'ha-bah, or

ig, wolf, tóo, tóok; úrn, rye, pull; ç, é, soft; e, ê, hard; ag; exist; u as ng; this.

p before t is silent; as, *Ptol-e-mæ'us*, pronounced *Tol-e-mæ'us*.

14. At the beginning of words we frequently find the uncombinable consonants *mn*, *tn*, &c.; as, *Mne-mos'y-ne*, *Tno'ius*, &c. These are to be pronounced with the first consonant mute, as if written *Ne-mos'y-ne*, *Mo'ius*, &c.

REMARK. 1. The termination *eus*, derived from the third declension of Greek contracts in *eds*, although usually made a single syllable in poetry, is resolved into two syllables in the Table. This is also done by Walker and Trol-

lope, and it is defended by Labbe and Carr. The other syllabication, by which *eus* has the sound of *use*, as in the noun *abuse*, is also given.

2. The names in Italics are the Anglicised forms of orthography or pronunciation of the classical names above them; and each for himself must judge whether to adhere to the classical pronunciation or not.

3. Diacritical marks are used, in this Vocabulary, to indicate the soft sounds of *c*, *g*, and *s*, in some cases, as in *E-æ'ci-deg*, *E-æ'ri-a*; and the hard sound of *c*, as in *A-hil'ez*; also when *n* has the sound of *ng*, as in *Ag'cho-s*.

The figures which follow certain words in the Vocabulary refer to corresponding Rules of Pronunciation. The figure 6, for example, ap-

ended to *Abant's*, refers to Rule 6, which shows that the vowel in the last syllable has its long English sound.

A.	Æm'l-l-a'nus	A-lex'an-dri'a	An-drom'e-da	Aro-tu'rus
A-ban'teg, 6	Æ-ni'l-i-us	(<i>Al'ex-an'dri-a</i>)	An'dro-ni'eus	A're-op'h-gus
Ab'a-ris	Æ-ne'as, of Troy.	A-lex'an-dri'na	An-tæ'us	A're-op'h-lis
Ab'a-ris	Æ-ne'is	Al-lo'b-ro-gæg, 6	An-te'nor	A're-thu'ma
Ab'bas	Æ-o'li-a	Al-phe'us	An-tig'o-ne	A'reus
Ab'da-lon'i-mus	Æ-o-lus	Al-thæ'sa	An'ti-lib'a-nus	Ar-gi'vi
Ab-de'ra	Æ-w'chi-neg, 6	Am'a-ryl'lis	An-tin'o-e	Ar-go-lis
Ab'i-la	Æ-w'chy-lus	A-ma'son	An-ti'o-chus	A'ri-ad'ne
Ab'ra-da'teg, 6	Æ-so'pus	(<i>Am'a-zon</i>)	(<i>An'ti-ock</i>)	A'ri-on
A-by'dus	(<i>E'sop</i>)	A-maz'o-neg, 6	An-ti'p-a-ros	Ar'is-tid'eg, 6
Ab'y-si'ni	Æth'a-le'a	(<i>Am'a-zong</i>)	An-ti'p-a-ter	Ar'is-to'te'n-teg, 6
Ac'a-de'mi-a	Æ-to'li-a	Am-bi'o-rix	An-ti'p-o-deg, 6	A'ris-to'te'mus
Ac'a-de'mi-a	A'fer	Am-bro'si-us, 10	An-ti's-the-neg, 6	A'ris-to'ti-on
A-chæ'a	Æfri-ca'nus	(<i>Am'brose</i>)	An-to'ni-a	Ar'is-top'h-a-neg, 6
A-chæ'teg, 6	Ag'a-mem'non	Am-phic'ty-on [6	An-to'ni-nus	A'ri-us, or A'ri-us,
Ach'e-ron	Ag'a-tha	Am-phic'ty-o-neg,	An-to'ni-us	the heretic.
A-chil'leg, 6	A-æ'mor	(<i>Am-phic'ty-on</i>)	A-nu'bis	Ar-mori'ca
A'cra	A-æ'is-la'us	Am'phi-ge-ni'a	Aph'ro-di'te	Ar-pi'mum
A'cron	A'gis	Am'phi-tri'te	Aph'ro-di-top'o-lis	Ar-sin'o-e
A-crop'o-lis	Ag-la'i-a (ag-la'yâ)	Am'phi'try-on	A-pic'i-us, 10	Ar'ta-ba-an'neg, 6
Ac'ta'on	Ag'o-ra	A-nab'a-sis	A-pol-lo'ni-us	Ar'te-x-erx'e, 6
Ac'ti-um, 10	A-gric'o-la	A-n-a-char'is	Ap'pi-a'nus	Ar'te-mi-do'rus
Ad-he'r'bal	Ag'tip-pi'na	A-na-cre-on	(<i>Ap'pi-an</i>)	Ar-ca-ni-us
A-do'nis	Al'a-ma'ni, or	[The established	Ap'pi-i Fo'rum	Ar-cle-pi'a-deg, 6
Ad'ri-an-op'o-lis	Al'a-man'ni	English pro-	Ap'u-le'i-us (-yus)	Ar-cle-pi-o-do'rus
Ad'ri-a'nus	Al'bi'ni	nunciation is	Aq'ui-le'i-a (-lo'yâ)	Ar'dru-bal
(<i>Adrian</i>)	Al'bi-on	<i>Aq'ui'tre-on</i> .]	Aq'ui-lo	As-pa'ri-a, 10
Ad'ri-me'tum	Al-cæ'us	An'ax-ag'o-ras	A-qu'i'nas	As'p'hal-ti'teg, 6
Æ-æ'ci-deg, 6	Al-cæ'te	An'ax-im'e-neg, 6	A-ra'tus	As-sy'ri-a
Æ-a-cus	Al'ci-bi'a-deg, 6	An-cæ'us	Ar'ba-cet, 6	As-tar'te
Æ-i'deg, 6	Al'cin'o-us	An-chi'æes, 6	Ar-ho'la	As-træ'a
Æ-i'di	Al'ci-phron	An'cho-æ	Ar-cæ'i-la'us	As-ty'a-fes, 6
Æ-æ'ri-a	Al'e-man'ni, and	An-co'na	Ar-che-la'us	As-ty'a-cæx
Æ-ti'na	Al'e-ma'ni	An'dri-a	Ar-chi-me'deg, 6	A'ta-lan'ta
Æ-li-a'nus	Al'ex-an'der	An'dro-cles, 6	Ar-chy'tas	Ath'e-us'mum

o-ras	Ca-li-a/-bri-a	Cha-ryb/dis	Cris-pi/nus	Doi'a-bei'ta
	Ca-li-a-is	Cher'ops	Cri'o-o-bu'tus	Doi'o-pec, 6
	Ca-lig'u-la	Cher'o-so-ne'sus	Cro-to-na	Do-mi'ti-a-nus, 10 (Do-mi'tian)
leg, 6	Cal-do/n'i-a	Chl-me'ra	Cter'si-as, 10, 14	Do-mi'ti-a-nus
or	Cal'li-cleg, 6	Chl'os	Cter'si-phon, 14	Do-na-tus
	Cal-lim'a-ethus	Cho-ro's-bus	Cu-p'ido	Dra'co
	[ge]as Cal'li-o-pe	Chry-se'is	(Cyp'id)	Dru'i-dae
or	Al- Cal'li-o-pe'a	Chry-sip'pus	Cu'ri-a'ti-l, 10	(Dru'id)g
'nus	Cal'lis-the-neg, 6	Chry-sos'o-mus	Cy'a-ne	Dry'a-deg, 6
sine, A-	Cal'lis'tra-tus	(Chry'so-som)	Cy-ax'e-reg	(Dry'ad)g
1, and	Ca-lyp'so	Cle'o-re	Cy-be-le	Dry'o-peg, 6
	Cam-by'neg, 6	Cli-le'i-a, 10	Cye-la-deg, 6	Du-l'il-lus
i-lus	Cam-pa'ni-a	Cim'br'i-cus	Cy-clo-peg, 6	Du-l'ic'h-i-um
'nus	Can-da-ce	Cim-me'ri-um	(Cy-clops)	Dum'mo-rix
(-as)	Ca-no'pus	Cim-me'ri-um	Cyn'thi-a	Du-um'vi-ri
i, 6	Can'ta-bri	Cin'cin-na'tus	Cyp'r'i-a-nus	
ho-neg,	Can'ti-um, 10	Cin'e-as	(Cyp'r-i-an)	
nus	Cap'i-to-ll'i-nus	Cin-get'o-rix	Cyr'e-na'i-ci	
	Cap'i-to-ll'i-um	Cir-cen-se's Lu'di	Cy-re'ne	
	Cap'pre-s	Ci-vi'lis	Cy-ri'us	Eb'o-ra'cum
	Cap'u-a	Claud'i-a'nus	(Cyr'il)	Ec-bat'a-na
1,	Ci-rac'ta-cus	(Clau'di-an)	Cy-the'ra	E-de'na, or
	Car-me'lus	Cle'mens	Cy-th'e-ro'a	E-de'm
na, or	(Car'mel) [seg	(Clement)	Cys'l-cum	E-ge'ri-a
a-n'um	Car-thag'i-ni-en't-	Cle'o-bu'lus		El'a-gab'u-lus
y/e)	Car-tha'go	Cle-om'brot-us		El'e-te'a
	(Car'thage) [pl.	Cle-o-p'a'tra, or	D.	El'e-phan'tis
2, 6	Car'ry-at'i-deg, 6,	Cle-o-p'a'tra		El'e-sin't'a
g, 6	Cas-san'dra	[The latter is the accepted English pronunciation.]	Dad'a-tus	El'is
o-my-o-	Cas-si-o-pe, or		Dam'as-ce'ne	El'y-ma'is
i-us,	Cas'si-o-pe'a, 10	Cle-o-p'a'tris	Dam'o-cleg, 6	E-lys'i-um, 10
phon	Cas'si-ve-lau'nus	Clep'sy-dra	Dam'e	Em-peg'o-cleg, 6
	Cat'i-li'na	Clin'i-as	Dan'a	En-cel'a-dus
	(Cat'i-line)	Clis-the-neg, 6	Da-na'i-bi, 6	En-dym'i-on
a'a	Ca'to	Co-la-ci'na	Da-nu'bi-us	En'ni-us
ris	Ca'u-ca-nus	Cly'tem-ne's'tra	(Dan'ube)	E-pam'i-mond'as
	Ca-y's-ter	Coc-ce'i-us	Dar-dan'i-deg, 6	Eph'o-ri
e-neg, 6	Ce-be'e, 6	(-ae'yus)	Dar-da-nus	Epi-c-te'tus
as, or	Ce-cro'pi-a	Co-cy'tus	De-id'a-m'i'a	Epi-cu'rus
nus	Ce-crop'i-dae	Co'drus	De'i-a-ni'tra	Epi-ta-dae
	Cel'e-reg, 6	Col'das	De'los	E-pig'o-ni
d	Cel'ti-by'ri	Col'ph'i-dae	Del'ph'i-cus	Epi-men'i-deg, 6
ag)	Col-to's-cy-thae	Co-lo-mus [cu-fis	Del-phini'um	E-piph'a-neg, 6
10, or	Com'chre-s	Co-lo-mus	Dem'a-ra'tus	Eu'qui-ter, 6
-i	Cen-so'res, 6	Co-mo'n'e	De-me'tri-us	Er'a-de's'tra-tus
a-lus	Cen-tau'ri	Com'mo'dus	De-mo'e'ri-tus	Er'a-to
a	Cen-tum'vi-ri	Con-cor'di-a	De-mo'e'the-neg, 6	Er'a-to's-the-neg, 6
	Co-phi'sus, or	Con'on	Deu-ca-li-on	Er'e-bus
	Co-ph'is/us	Con'stan'ti'nus	Di-ag'o-ras	E-re'tri-a
-um, 10	Ce-rau'ni-a	(Con'stan-tinus)	Di-a-na	E-rid'a-nus
	Cer-be-rus	Cor-cy'ra	(Dian)	E-ri'gi-oe
	Ce're-a'li-a	Co-rin'thus	Dic-ta'tor	E-ri'n'ys
2,	Ce-the'gus	Co-ri-o-la'nus	Di'do	E-ro's
	Chac'o-me'a	Co-ro'i-o'li	Di-noc'e-ra-tes, 6	E-ro's'tra-tus
	Chal-ce'don	Cor-ne'li-a	Di'o-cle'ti-a'nus	Es-qui'l'i-ae
	Chal-ce'do'ni-a	Cory-don	(Di'o-cle'tian)	E-tru'ri-a
	Chal-dae'i	Cot'ti-ae	Di'o-do'rus	Ku-be'a
-us, 10	Chal-dae'i	Cran'a-s	Di-o-g'e-neg, 6	Ku-bu'li-deg, 6
o	Chal'y-bez, 6	Crat'e-yus	Di'o-me'de	Ku-do-ci-a, 10
du'nun	Char'i'i-teg, 6	Crat'yus	Di'o-me'deg, 6	Ku-me-ne, 6
		Cre-mo'na	(Di'o-med)	Ku-men-i-deg, 6
		Cro'u-sa	Di'o-ne-c'r'i-deg, 6	Ku-pa'tor
			Do-do'na	Ku-phra'tes, 6

Eu-phros'y-ne	Hel'e-na	In'te-ram'na	Lip'a-ra	Me-de'a
Eu-rip'l-dez, 6	Hel'i-con	I'o-las, or I'o-la-	Liv'i-us	Me-du'sa
Eu-ri'pus	Hel'i-o-do'tus	us	(Liv'y)	Meg'a-clez, 6
Eu-ro'pa	Hel'i-o-gab'a-lus,	I-o-ni-a	Lon-din'i-um,	Meg'a-en
Eu-ro'tas	Hel'e-nez, 6	I-phic'ra-tez, 6	(Lon/don)	Meg'a-clip'i-dez, 6
Eu-ry'a-lus	Hel'es-pon'tus	Iph'i-go-ni'a	Lon-gim'a-nus	Me-lan'thi-us
Eu-ryd'i-ce	He-lo'tas, and	I-re-nas'us	Lon-gi'nus	Me'te-sig'e-nez, 6
Eu-se'bi-us	He-lo'tas, 6	I-re'ne	Lon-go-bar'di	Mel'ti-bo'tus
Eu-sta-thi-us	(He'lots or Hel-	I-se'u's	(Lom/bar'dz)	Mel'ti-ta, or Mel'te
Eu-ter'pe	ots)	Is't-do'tus	Lu-ca'nus	Mel-pom'e-de
Eug'nius Pon'tus	Hel-ve'ti-l, 10	I-soo'ra-tez, 6	(Lu/can)	Me-nan'der
	He-phaz'ti-on, 10	I-ta'lla	Lu-ce-reg, 6	Men'o-la'us
	Her'a-oll'das	(It/a-ly)	Lu-cro'ti-a, 10	Mer-on'ri-us
	Her'a-oll'tus	It'a-lus	Lu-cro'ti-us, 10	(Mer'o-cy)
	Her'cu-la'ne-um	It'u-ra'a	Lu-cul'tus	Mer'o-e
	Her-maph'ro-di-	It'von	Lug-du'num	Mer'o-pe
	tus		(Ly/oni)	Me-rope
Faus'ti-na	Her-mi'e-ne		Lu-per'cal	Me'se-mo'tez, 6
Faus'tu-lus	Her-mo'e-neg, 6	J.	Lu-per-ca'ti-a	Me'se-po'te'mi-a
Fe-ra'lla	He-ro'di-a'nus	Ja-co'bus	Lu'si'ta'ni-a	Me'se'ne, or
Fi-de'na, or	(He-ro'di-an)	(James)	Ly'ci-das	Me'se'na
Fi-de'nas	He-ro'do'tus	Jap'o-tus	Ly-cur'gus	Me't-ro-ehes, 6
For-tu'na	Her'o-op'o-lis	Jo-se'phus	Ly-san'der	Me-nan'ti-us, 10
Fu'ri-ce	Her'u-li	Jus-ti'nus	Ly'si-as, 10	Mi-ci'an
(Fur'ieg)	He-si'o-dus		Ly-sim'a-chi'a, or	Mi'das
	(He'si-od)		Ly'si-ma'chi-a	Mi-le'tus
G.	Hes-per'i-dez, 6	L.	Ly-sim'a-chus	Mil-ti'a-dez, 6
Gal'a-tas	Hi'e-rap'o-lis			Mi-ner'va
Gal'a-te'a	Hi'er'o-elez, 6			Min'o-taur'us
Gal'li-e'nus	Hi'e-ron'y-mus	Lab'de-cus	M.	Mi-se'num
Gal-lip'o-lis	(Jer'o'me)	La'bi-e'nus	Mac'o-do	Mi'thras
Gan'y-me'dez, 6	Hi'e-ro-sol'y-ma	La'ce-das'mon	Mac'o-do	Mith'ri-de'tez, 6
(Gan'y-mede)	(He-ro'sa-lem)	Lac-tan'ti-us, 10	Mac'o-do-meg, 6	Mi'ty-le'ne
Gem'i-ni	Hi-poo'ra-tez, 6	La'e-li-a'nus	(Mac'o-de'ni-	Mne-mo'n'y-na, 14
Ge-ne'ra	Hi-pol'y-tus	La'e-li-us	ang)	Mo-das'tus
Ger-ma'ni-a	His-pa'ni-a	La-er'tez, 6	Mac'o-don'i-ous	Mo-ci'a, 10
(Ger'ma-ny)	Ho-me'rus	Lan'go-bar'di	Ma'cri-a'nus	Mo-las'a
Ge'ry-on	(Ho'mer)	La-oo'o-on	Ma'cri'nus	Mo-ne'ta
Gor'di-a'nus	Ho-no'ri-us	La-od'i-mi'a	Ma-e'an'der	Mon-ta'nus
(Gor'di-an)	Hor-ten'si-us, 10	La-od'i-oe'a	Ma-e-ce'nus	Mor'phe-us, or
Gor'gi-as	Hy-ge'i-a (Je'ya)	La-om'e-don	Maen'a-lus	Mor'pheus
Go'thi (Goths)	Hym'e-nas'us	Lap'i-thas	Ma-e-on'i-dez, 6	Mu'ci-ber
Gra-ni'cus	Hy'pe-ri'on	La-rez, 6	Ma-e-o'tis Pa'lus	Mu-se'us
Gym-na'si-um, 10	(Hy-pe-ri-on)	La-ri'ti-us, 10	Mam'er'ti'ni	Me'ti-on, 10
Gym-nos'o-phis'-	Hyp'er-nee'tra	La-ti'nus	Ma'neg, 6	My-ce'ne
tas.	Hyr-ca'ni-a	La-to'na	Man'o-the	Myr-mid'e-nez, 6
		Le-ma'nus	Man'ti-ne'a	Myr'ta, 10
		Le-m'u-rez, 6	Mar'tu-a	My'r'i-le'ne
		Len'tu-lus	Mar'a-thon	
		Le-on'i-das	Mar'ci-us, 10	N.
		Le-on'ti'ni	Ma'ri-am-ne	Nab'ar-m'ez, 6
		Lep'i-dus	Ma'ri-us	Nab'a-the'a
		Le-pon'ti-l, 10	Ma'si-ide'm	Nas'ni-a
		Li-be'ni-us	Ma-sag'e-to	Nas'vi-us
		Lib'a-nus	Mau'ri	Nas'i-a-dez, 6
		(Lib'a-non)	Mau'ri-ta'ni-a	Ne-a'ra
		Li-ber'tas	Mau-so'lus	Ne-ap'o-lis
		Li-cin'i-us	Max-en'ti-us, 10	Ne-ar'chus
		Li-ci'nus	Max'im-i'e'nus	Ne-cro'phus
		Lig'u-reg, 6	(Max'im'i-us)	Ne-ma's
		Li-gu'ri-a	Max'i-mi'nus	Ne-mes
		Lil'y-be'um	(Max'i-mia)	
		Lin'go-nez, 6	Max'i-mus	

Nem/o-sis	Or'phe-us, or	Phil'a-dol-phi'a	Pro-ser-pis-ne	Se-tur'nus
Ne/o-cas-a-re'a	Or'pheus	(Phil'a-dol-phi-a)	(Pro-ser-pis-ne)	Sat'y-rus
Ne/op-to/o-mus	O-si'ris	Phi-le-mon	Pro-tag'o-ras	Sax'o-neg, 6
Nep-tu'nus	O-ti'a	Phi-lip-pi	Pro-te-us, or	Sax'o-le
(Neptu'ne)	O'tho	Phi-lo-c'o-re-teg, 6	Pro'teus	Sc-man'der
Ne-re'i-deg, 6	O-vid'i-us	Phi-lom'bro-tas	Pr'y'a-nez, 6	Sci-p'i-a-das
(Ne-re'idz)	(Ovid)	Phi-lo-m'e'ta	Pr'y'a-neum	Sci-p'i-o
Ne-re-us, or		Phi-lo-m'e'ti-chus,	Psam-met'i-chus,	Sci-l'i-a-um
Ne'trus		Pho-cl-on, 10	14	Scy'ros
Ner-vi-t	P.	Phae-nice, or	Py-che, 14	Scyth'i-a
Nes-to'i-us		Phae-nice'l-a, 10	Pub-lic'o-us	Se-bas'te
Ni-cas'a, or Ni-ce'a	Pa-ce'ti-e-nus, 10	Phoe-nix	Py-thag'o-ras	Se-j'a-nus
Ni-ca'mer	Pae-so'lus	Phor-mi-o	Pyth'e-us, or	Se-leu'eus
Ni-cum'a-chus	Pa-cu'vi-us	Phry-g'i-a	Py'thus	Sen-o-le
Nic'o-me'deg, 6	Pas'tum	Pic-on-ti'ni	Pyth'i-as	Se-nir'a-mis
Nic'o-me'di'a, or	Pal'me'ti-na	Pi-ce-num		Se-nu'tus
Nic'o-me'de'a	Pal'a-me'deg, 6	Pi-c'i-a		Sen'e-as
(Nic'o-me'di-a)	Pal'a-ti-nus	Pi'o-ri'a, or	Q.	Sep-tem-vi-ri
NV'o-be	Pa-la'ti-um, 10	Pi'o-re'a, a	Quae-to-tes, 6	Sep-tim'i-us
Nis'i-bis	Pal'i-m'e'tus	symph	Quin'de-cim-vi-ri	Sci'na-na
Nom'a-deg, 6	Pal-la'di-um	Pi-er'i-deg, 6	Qui-r'i-nus	Se-ra-pla
Nor'i-cum	Pal-my'ra	Pi'o-tas	Qui-r'i-nus	Ser-g'i-us
No'vi-o-d'e-num	Pan-da-rus	Pin-da-nus	Qui-s'teg, 6	Se-soe'tris
Nu-mid'i-a	Pan-do'ra	(Pin'dus)		Se-ve'rus
Nu'mi-tor	Pan'hel'i-neg, 6	Pit'ta-cus		Si-by'l'a
	Pan-no'ni-a	Pla-ta'a	R.	Si-g'y-on (sih'i-on)
	Pan-the'a	Pla-ta'as		Si-l'e-nus
	Pan'the-on, or	Ple'i-a-deg (ple-	Rem'u-lus	Si'l'i-us
O.	Pan'the'on	ya-), or Ple'i'a-	Re-mu'te	Sim'on-a-
O-ar-seg, 6	Pa-pi-as	deg, 6	Rhad'a-man'thus	Sim'o-le
O-as-is	Pa-pir'i-us	Ple'i-o-ne	Rhe-g'i-um	Si-mon'i-deg, 6
O-ax-us	Par-me'ni-o	Plin'i-us	Rhi-phu'i	Si'n-o-e
O-ce'a-nus	Par-nas'sus	(Plin'y)	Rhod'o-pe	Si-no-pe
Oc-ta-vi-a	Par'the-non	Plo-ti-nus	Rho-do-pla	Si-y-phus
Oc-ta-vi-a-nus	Pa-siph'a-e	Plu-tar'chus	Rhox-a-ne, or	Sm'i-lax
Oc-ta-vi-us	Pat'a-ra	(Plu'tarch)	Rox-a-ne	Soc'a-r-teg, 6
O-do'a-cor, or	Pat-ro-clus	Plu'to	Rom'u-lus	So'lon
Od'o-a-cer,	Pau'l'i-nus	Pol-li-or-ce'teg, 6	Rox-ci-us, 10	Sop'a-ter
Oe'u-me'ni-us, 5	Pau-sa'ni-as	Pol'i-o	Rox-a-ne	Soph'o-cles, 6
Od'i-pus, 5	Peg'a-us	Pol-lyb'i-us	Rox'o-la'ni	Soph'o-nis'ta
Od'y-ges, 6	Pe-las'gi	Pol'y-car'pus	Ru-bi-con, and	Soph'o-ro-nis'tus
O-lym-pi-a	Pe'ti-on	(Pol'y-carp)	Ru-bi-co	So-rac'teg, 6, and
O-lym-pi-as	Pe-lop'i-das	Pol'y-do'rus		So-rac'te
O-lym-pi-o-do'rus	Pe'l-o-pon-ne'sus	Pol'y-hym'ni-a, or	S.	So-ra'nus
O-lym-pi-us	Pe-na'teg, 6	Pol-y-m'ni-a		So'rex
O-lym'pus	Pe-nel'o-pe	Po-mo'na	Sa-be'i	So'si-l, 10
O-lyn'thus	Pe-ni'nus	Pom-pe'i-a (-pe-	Sa-bi'ni	Spar'ta-cus
Om'o-le	Pen'the-si-le'a, 10	ya)	Sa'ce	Spar'te'ni
Om'o-pha'gi-a	Per'ga-mus	Pom-pe'i-us (-yus)	Sa-gun'tum, or	Spor-a-deg, 6
Om'pha-le	Per'i-cles, 6	(Pom'pey)	Sa-gun'tus,	Sta-ti'a
Om'pha-lus	Per'i-pa-tet'i-ci	Pop-lic'o-la	Sa-gun'tus	Sta-ti-us, 10
O-ne-s'i-mus	(Per'i-pa-tet'ics)	Pop-pe'a	Sa'l'a-mis	Sta'tor
O-pl'a Spo'll-a	Per-sep'o-lis	Por-sen'na, or	Sa'l'i-l	Steph'a-nus
Op-pi-a'nus	Per'ti-nax	Por-se-na	Sa-lo'me	Stra'bo
(Op-pi-an)	Pe'tra	Pot'i-das	Sa-mov'a-ta	Su-blic'i-us, 10
Op'ti-mus	Pe'tre'a	Præ-ne'ste	Sam'o-thra'ce, or	Sues'so-neg, 6, or
Or-ca-deg, 6	Phar'don	Prax-it'e-les, 6	Sam'o-thra'ci-a,	Sues'so'neg
O-re'a-deg, 6	Phar'dra	Pris-ci-a'nus, 10	10	Sue-to'ni-us
(O're-ads)	Phar'e-thon	(Pris'cian)	San'cho-ni'a-thon	Sue'ti
O-res'teg, 6	Pha'l'a-ris	Pro-co'pi-us	Sar-da-na-pa'tus	Sul'o-neg, 6
Or-ze'o-ris	Phar'na-ba'nus	Pro-crus'teg, 6	Sar-ma-tæ	Sy'e-ne
O-ri'on	Phar'na-ceg, 6	Pro-me'the-us or	Sar-pe'don	
O-ron'teg, 6	Phar-se'il-a	Pro-me'theus	Sat'ur-na'l-i-a	

Sym'bo-lum	Ter'mi-nus	Ti-mo'the-us	Un'de-cem'vi-ri	Vi-sig'o-thus
Sym-pleg'a-deg, 6	Terp-sich'o-re	Ti-re-si-as, 10	U'di-ca	Vis'tu-la
Syr'a-cu'sae	Tha'is	Tie'sa-pher'neg, 6		Vo-lum'ni-a
(Syr'a-cuse)	Tha-li'a	Ti-tho'nus		Vul-ca'nus
	Tham'y-ris	Ti-tin'i-us	V.	(Vul'can)
	The'bæ	Ti'y-rus		
T.	(Thebæ)	Trach'o-ni'tis	Va'lens	
	Theb'a-is, or	Trac'ja'nus	Va-len'tia, 10	X.
	The-ba'is	(Tra'jan)	Va'len-tin'i-a'nus	
Tac'i-tus	The'mis	Tre-bel'l'a-nus	(Val'en-tin'i-an)	Xan-thip'pe
Tan'a-lis	The-mis'to-cleg, 6	Tre'bi-a	Va-le'ri-a	Xen'ta-deg, 6
Tan'a-quill	The-o'ri-tus	Tri-bu'ni	Va-le'ri-a'nus	Xen'o-cleg, 6
Ta-ne'tum	The'o-do'rus	Trip-to'l'e-mus	(Va-le'ri-an)	Xe-noc'ra-tis,
Tan'ta-lus	The'o-dore)	Tris'me-gis'tus	Va-le'ri-us	Xe-noph'a-nag
Ta-ren'tum	The'o-ti'mus	Tri'ton	Ve-la'brum	Xen'o-pho-n
Tar-pe'i-a (-yâ)	The'ox-e'ni-us	Tul-li'o-la	Vel-le'i-us Pa'ter	
Tar-quin'i-us	The'se-us, or	Tul'i-us	cu-lus	
(Tar'quin)	The'æus	(Tul'ly)	Ven'e-ti	X.
Tar'ta-rus	Thes-sa-li-a	Tus'cu-le-num	Ver'cin-get'o-rix	
Tau'ri-ca	Thes-sa-lo-ni'ca	Tus'cu-lum	Ver'o-man'du-i	Za-leu'eus
Ta-yg'e-tus, or	The'tis	Ty'a-næ'us	Ver'o-ni'ca	Ze'no
Ta-yg'e-ta	Thra'co	Tyn-dar'i-deg, 6	Ves-pe'ri-a'nus, 10	Ze-no-bi-a
Tel'us (te'yus)	Thras'y-me'nus	Ty-pho'eus	(Ves-pe'rian)	Zeph'y-rus
Tel'a-mon	Thu-cyd'i-deg, 6	Tyr-tæ'us	Ves-ta-li-a	(Zeph'yr)
Ten'lem'a-chus	Thy'a-ti'ra		Vie-to'ri-a	Zeux'is
Ten'e-dos	Ti-bul'lus	U.	Vin-del'i-ci	Zo'i-lus
Te-ren'tia, 10	Ti-gra'neg, 6		Vir-gi'l-i-us	Zor'o-as'treg, (
Te-ren'ti-us, 10	Ti-mæ'us		(Vir'gil)	(Zor'o-as'ter
(Ter'ence)	Ti-mo'le-on	U-lys'seg, 6	Vir-gin'i-a	Zos'i-mus
Ter'mi-næ'i-a				

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

Following Vocabulary contains a caution of each Scripture names as pronunciation; but classed occurring in the Scriptures, and the preceding vocabulary of Greek names, are for the most part omitted mode of pronunciation which is to be best supported, is given first, other pronunciation which has, to considerable extent, the sanction of pre-reputable usage, is subjoined as an alternative mode. The names have been divided into syllables, and marked in accordance with the system of notation employed in the previous part of this work. The reader will not, therefore, require any guide him to a correct pronunciation names here given, but with reference which are omitted, it will be well for member,—

1. That, in words of two syllables, the accent is uniformly on the first.
2. That, in words of two syllables in which the accented vowel is separated from the next syllable by only one consonant or by a consonant digraph, the consonant or the digraph generally goes to the following syllable; as, *A'din, Jo'ham, &c.*
3. That *ch* always has the sound of *k*.
4. That *g* is always hard, as in *ge*.
5. That every final *i* forming — with or without a preceding consonant — a distinct syllable, has its long sound; as in *A-bis'ta-i A'b's*.
6. That the terminations *ites* and *enes* (as in *Gu'e-ad-ites, Gad'e-enes, &c.*) are pronounced in one syllable.
7. That in other respects Scripture names usually follow the analogy of Latin pronunciation. See p. 337.

L	A-b'el	X'e-a-tān	X'd/1-thā'im	A-hā's-i
	Ā/b'i-3'er	Ā'e/ca-rōn	Ā/d/a-i	A-hā's/be-i
	Ā/b'i-hā'il	A-ḡēl/dā-mā	Ā/d/mā-thā	A-hā's/u-3'rus
lr'on)	A-b'i/hu	A-chā/iā (-yā)	A-dōm/i-b'3'ek	A-hā/vā
	A-b'i/hud	A-chā/i-ēūs	A-dōm/i-cān	Ā/ha-s'i'ah
n	A-b'i/jah	Ā/ch/bōr	Ā/d/o-n'i'jah	A-b'i'ah
us	A-b'i/jam	Ā/ch/i-3'eh'a-rūs	A-dōm/i-kām	A-b'i'am
	Ā/b/i-3'ne	A-ch'i/as	Ā/d/o-n'i'ram	A-b'i'am
	A-b'i'm/a-el	Ā/ch/i-ōr	A-dōm/i-3'3'ek	Ā/b'i-3'er
	A-b'i'm/e-lēch	Ā/ch/i-tōb	A-dō/rā	A-b'i/hud
	A-b'i'n/a-dāb	Ā/ch/me-thā	Ā/d/o-rū'im	A-b'i'jah
	Ā/b/i-ner	Ā/ch/sā	A-dō/ram	A-b'i'3'am
	A-b'i'n/o-ām	Ā/c/i-phā (3'e/i-fā)	A-drūm/me-lēch	A-b'i'ud
e-gō', or	A-b'i/ram	Ā/c/i-tho (3'e/i-tho)	Ā/d'ra-m'yē'3'i-3'im	A-him'e-ā
ne-gō	A-b'i/ron	A-cū'ā	Ā/dri-ā	A-b'i/man
th-mā'a-	Ā/b'i-3'i	Ā/d/a-dah	Ā/dri-el	A-him'e-lēch
	Ā/b'i-shāg	Ā/d/a-i'ah	A-d'i/el	A-h'i'moth
im	A-b'i'ah/a-i	Ā/d/a-mah	Ā/d-i'as	A-him'e-dāb
i-hō'jah	A-b'i'ah/a-lōm	Ā/d/a-mi	Ā/e-ne-as	A-him'e-ām
z'ra'im	A-b'i'ah/u-ā	Ā/d/a-sā	Ā/g'a-bā	A-b'i'o
i'tim	Ā/b'i-shur	Ā/d/be-el	Ā/g'a-būs	A-b'i'rā
	Ā/b'i-sūm	Ā/d/i-dā	Ā/g'a-rōneg'	A-b'i'ram
on	Ā/b'i-tāl	Ā/di-el	Ā/g'e-3	A-b'i's-a-mēch
ph	Ā/b'i-tūb	Ā/d/i-nā	Ā/g-3'e-us	A-b'i'ah/a-hir
iar	A-b'i'ud	Ā/d/i-nō or A-	A-grip/pā	A-b'i'3'ar
	Ā/b'sa-lom	d'i'no	A-hā'ah	A-b'i'h'o-phāi
	A-bū'bus	Ā/d/i-nus	A-hā'h'al	A-b'i'tub

ū, y, long; ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, short; cāre, cār, āsk, all, what; 3're, vgl, 3'rm; p'que, firm; 3'g, w'lf, t'3'o, t'3'ok; 3'rm, rye, pull; 3, ā, soft; e, ē, hard; ag; exist; u as ng; thā.

Āh/āi	Am-mīd'i-ol	Ār'a-bat-thā'ne	Āsh/i-mā	Ās'a-sī'ah
A-hō'ah	Ām'ni-el	(Ār'a-bath-thā'-ne)	Āsh/ke-lōn	As-bā's'a-rēth
A-hō'hite	Ām'ni'hud		Āsh/ke-nās	A-sō'kab
A-hō'lah	Am-min'a-dāb	Ār'a-bat-tī'ne	Āsh/pe-nās	Ās'e-phō'rith
A-hō'li-īb	Am-ulū'a-dīb	Ār'a-dūs	Āsh/rī-el	A-sō'tas
A-hō'li-bah	Ām'mi-shād'da-i	Āram-nā'ba-rā'-im	Āsh/ta-rōth	A-sō'as
Ā'ho-li'b'a-mah	Ām-miz'a-bād		Āsh/te-mōth	A-sō'pā
A-hū'ma-i	Ām'o-rīte	Āram-zō'bah	Āsh/to-rēth	A-sō'pō-i
A-hū'zam	Am-phī'p'o-līs	Ār'a-rāt	Āsh/ur	Ā-sī'el
A-hū'zath	Ām'pli-ās	Ār'a-rūth	Ās/i-bī'as	Ās'ma-vēth
Ā'ī	Ām'ra-phēl	A-rā'thēg	Ās/i-el	A-sō'tus
A-ī'ah, or Ā'jah	Ān'a-el	A-rū'u'nah	Ās/i-phā	Ās'rī-el
A-ī'ath	Ān'a-hā'rath	Ar-bō'īā (in Palestine)	Ās/ke-lōn	Ās'rī-hām
A-ī'jā	Ān'a-ī'ah		Ās'ma-vēth	A-sī'bah
Āī'a-lōn (Āī'a-lōn)	Ān'a-kīm	Ar-bō'na-i	Ās'mo-dē'us	Ās'u-rān
Āī'e-lēth Shā'har	Ān'a-mīm	Ār'che-lā'us	A-s-nāp'par	
(Āī'e-lēth)	A-nām'me-lēch	Ar-chīp'pus	Ās'pa-thā	
Ā'iu	A-nā'nī	Ar-cū'rus	Ās-phā'r'a-sūs	
A-ī'rus	Ān'a-nī'ah	A-rē'li	Ās'rī-el	
Āī'a-lōn	Ān'a-nī'as	Ār'e-ōp'a-gīte	Ās'sa-bī'as	Bā'al
Āk'ra-bat-tī'ne	A-nūn'ī-el	Ār'e-ōp'a-gus	As-sā'l'i-mōth	Bā'al-ah
Āī'a-mēth	Ān'a-thōth	Ār'e-tās (Gr. Ἀπόταξ)	Ās'sa-nī'as	Bā'al-dith
A-lām'me-lēch	Ān'dro-nī'cus		Ās'sa-rē'mōth	Bā'a-lō
Āī'a-mōth	Ān'e-lōth'ite	A-rē'us	A-s-shū'rim	Bā'al-hā'mon
Āī'cl-mūs	Ānī-ām	Ār'i-a-rā'thēg	Ās/sī-dē'ang	Bā'al-hā'man
Āī'e-mā	Ān'na-ās	A-rīd'a-i	Ās'su-ō'rus	Bā'al-i
Āī'e-mēth, or A-lō'meth	An-nū'us, or Ān'-nu-ūs	A-rīd'a-thā	Ās'ta-rōth	Bā'al-im
Āī'eg-ān'drī-ā	Ān'tī-īb'a-nūs	A-rī'eh	As-tū'a-gēg	Bā'a-lle
A-lī'ah	Ān'tī-ōch	Ārī-el	A-sūp'pim	Bā'al-sō'bub
A-lī'an	Ān'tī-o-chī'ā	Ār'i-ma-thē'ā	A-sūn'cri-tus	Bā'a-nah
Āī'lon-bā'ch'uth	An-tī-o-chīs	A-rī'e-a-i	Ās'ra-h	Bā'a-nī'as
Al-mō'dīd	An-tī-o-chūs	Ār'is-tār'chus	A-tār'ga-tis	Bā'a-rā
Āī'mon-dīb'la-thū'im	Ān'tī-pīs	Ār'is-to-bū'lūs	Āt'a-rōth	Bā'a-rā (-jā)
Āī'na-thūn	An-tīp'a-ter	Ār'ma-gēd'don	Āt'e-re-sī'as	Bā'a-shā
Al-phā'us, or Al-phō'us	An-tīp'a-tris	Ar-mō'nī	Āth'e-ī'ah	Bā'e-chī'dēs
Āī'ta-nē'us	An-tō'nī-ā	Ār'o-dī	Āth'e-ī'as	Bā'e-chō'rus
Al-tā's-chīth	Ān'to-thī'jah	Ār'o-er	Āth'e-nō'bī-ās	Bā'e-gō'nor
A-mād'a-thā	A-pī'me	Ar-phā'x'ad	Āth/īāi	Bā'e-gō'i
A-mād'a-thūs	A-pē'lēg	Ār'sa-cēs	Āt'ī-phā	Bā'e-gō'i
Ām'a-lek	A-phā'r'each-ītes	Ār'sa-rēth	Āt'tāi	Bā'hā'rūm-īe
Ām'a-lek-īte	A-phī'r'eath-chītes	Ār'te-mas	Āt'ta-lī'ā	Bā'hū'mus
Ām'a-nā, or A-mā'nā	A-phā'r'eites	Ār'y'mah	Āt'ta-lūs	Bā-hū'im
Ām'a-rī'ah	A-phō'kah	Ās'a-dī'as	At-thā'r'a-tēs	Bā-bā'kar
Ām'a-rī'as	A-phē'r'e-mā	Ās'a-el	(ath-thā'r'a-tes)	Hā'k/buk'rah
Ām'a-sā, or A-mā'sā	A-phēr'rā	Ās'a-hēl	Au'gī-ā	Bā'laam (bā'lam), or Bā'la-am
A-mā'sa-i	A-phī'ah	Ās'a-ī'ah	Au-rū'nus	Bā'l'a-dān
Āmāsh'a-ī	Āph'sēg	Ās'a-nā	Au-tē'as	Bā'l'a-mō
Ām'a-sī'ah	Āp'ol-lō'nī-ā	Ās'a-nā	Āv'a-rān	Bā-lā's-a-mūs
Ām'a-thē'is	Āp'ol-lō'nī-us	Ās'a-rē'el	Āv'a-rōn	Bal-nū'us
Ām'a-thīs	Āp'ol-lōph'a-nēg	Ās'a-rē'ah	Āz'a-el	Bal-thā'mar
A-mēd'a-thā	A-pō'lūs	As-bā'z'a-rēth	Āz'a-ē'us	Bā'n'a-ī'as
A-mīn'a-dāb	A-pōlvī-ōn (or a-pōlvion)	As'ca-lōn	Āz'a-nī'ah	Ban-nā'ā
A-mīv'tāi	Āp'pa-lin	A-sē'as	A-zā'phī-ōn	Bā-rīb'bas
A-mīz'a-bād	Āp'phī-ā (Āp'phī-ā)	Ās'e-bī'ā	Āz'a-rā	Bā'r'a-chēl
Am-mēd'a-thā	Āp'phus (Āp'phus)	Ās'e-nāth	A-zā'r'e-el, or A-sā'r'e-el	Bā'r'a-chī'ah
	Āp'pī-i Fō'rum	A-sē'r'er	sā'r'e-el	Bā'r'a-chī'as
		Āsh/be-ā	Āz'a-rī'ah	Bar-hū'mīte
		Āsh/che-nās	Āz'a-rī'as	Bā'rī'ah
		Āsh'er	A-zā'mel	Bā'r'a-bas

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ä, ø, ı, ö, ü, y, short; cäre, cär, šak, all, what; öre, veil, öörm; pique, firm;

dis	Bêr'e-chi'ah	Bêr'o-nim	[lah	Ca-thu'á	Qol'o-eyr'i-á
bas	Be-ri'ah	Beu'lah, or Be-ú'		Cê'dron	(sêl')
cus	Be-ri'ites	Bê-zil		Cêl'lan	Côl-hô'sah
hól'o-mew	Be-r-ni'ce	(dân Be-zil'e-el		Cên'chre-á	Cô'l'i-us
mô'us	Be-rô'dach-bál'a-	B'a-tis		Cên'de-bô'us	Cô-lô're
ch	Be-rô'thah	B'g'tha-ná		Cês'a-rô'á	Cô-lô'si-ang (ko-
il'la-l	Be-rô'thal	B'g'va-l		Cê'di-ás	lôsh'i-ans)
lôth	Be-rô'tho	Bil'e-ám		Chê're-ás	Cô-n'ah
a-má	Be-rô'us	Bil'ga-l		Chal-dê'á	Côn'o-ni'ah
e-máth	Bêr'o-dê'lah (-yá)	Bin'e-á	[nu-l	Chân'nu-nô'us	Cô'os
is	Bêt'a-ná	Bin-nú'l, or Bin'		Châr'a-áth'a-lar	Cô're
-l	Bêth/-âb'a-rá	Bil'ra-vi'th		Châr'a-cá	Cô'rinth
-shô'bá, or	Bêth/-â'nath	Bi-thi'ah		Châr'a-sim	Cou'thá (kow'thá)
h'-she-bá	Bêth/-â'noth	Bi-thi'n'i-á		Châr'che-mish	Cû'shan
-shy'á	Bêth'a-ny	Biz-jôth'jah		Châ're-á	Cû'shi
sêch-a-rí'as	Bêth/-âra-bah	Bô'a-nêr'gêg		Châr'ran	Cû'thah, or
-l	Bêth/-â'ram	Bô'che-ry		Châ're-bá	Cû'th'ah
í'ah	Bêth/-â'ven	Bô'chim		Chêd/or-lá'o-mer	Cý'a-môn
ôth	Bêth/-âs'ma-vôth	Bô'os		Chêl'ci-as (-shl-	Cý'a-má
	Bêth/-bá'rah	Bô'-o-rá		Chê-ti'bái (as)	Cý-rê'ne
-l	Bêth/-bá'ei	Buk-ki'ah		Chêm'a-rim	Cý-rê'ni-tis
or	Bêth/-bîr'o-l			Chê-ná'a-nah	
ô'rath	Bêth/-dib'la-			Chên'a-ni	
i-lôth	thá'im			Chên'a-ni'ah	
-Pah	Bêth/-ê'den			Chê'phar-ha-	
lah (yá)	Bêth/-ê'mek	Cêd'mi-el		âm'mo-nái	Dâ'b-a-râh
Pa-da	Be-thê/dá	Cês'a-rô'á		Chê'phir'rah	Dâ'b/ba-shêth
sa-rus	Bêth/-ê'sel	Cû'ia-phas (-ya-		Chê're-as	Dâ'b'e-râth
têth'mus	Bêth/-gá'der	fas)		Chê'r'eth-ling	Da'bri-á
ze-bub	Bêth/-gá'mul	Ca-i'nan (Kaivâ)		Chê'r'eth-ites	Da-cô'bî
ah	Bêth/-hâc'ce-rêm	Cê'l'a-mô'l'a-lus		Chê'rith	Dad-dô'us
é'rim	Bêth/-hâ'rah	Cê'l-dê'á		Chê'r'ub (a city)	Dâ'sân
í	Bêth/-hôg'lah	Cê'l'i-tis		Chê's'a-lôn	Dâ'l'a-í'ah
la-hâi'-rot	Bêth/-hô'ron	Cê'l-lê'the-nêg		Chê'si'loth	Dâ'l'ma-nô'thá
oth	Bêth/-jê's'i-môth	Cê'l'va-ry		Chê'th'im	Dal-má'ti-á (-má'-
-shô'bá, or	Bêth/-lêb'a-ôth	Cû'naan (kû'nan,		Chet'ti'im	shl-á)
ê'r'she-bá	Bêth/-lê'hem, and	or kû'na-an)		Chil'e-ab	Dâm'a-riá
y'te-rah	Bêth/-le-hem	Cû'naan-ite		Chil'i-on	Da-mê'e-us
-môth	Beth-lô'mon	(-nan- or na-an-)		Chin'ne-rêth	Dân'i-el, or Dâ'n-
mús	Bêth/-mî'a-ehah	Cû'p'da-cû		Chin'ne-rôth	iel (-el)
ni	Bêth/-mâ'r'ca-	Ca-pê'r-na-tim		Chî'os	Dan-já'an
a-im	bôth	Cê'ph'ar-sâ'l'a-má		Chis'leú	Dâth'e-má
isr'ar	Bêth/-mê'on	Ca-phên'a-má		Chiv'tim	Dê'b'o-rah
'lah (-yá)	Bêth/-nim'rah	Ca-ph'rá		Chô'b'a-l	De-câp'o-lis
-bô'rak	Bêth/-ô'ron	Cê'ph'tho-rim		Chô'râ'shan	Dê'dan
-jâ'a-kân	Bêth/-pâ'let	Cê'ph'to-rim		Chô'râ'sin	Dêd'a-nim
ha'dad	Bêth/-pê'or	Cê'p'pa-dô'ci-á		Chô'sa-mê'us	i e-hâ'vites
hâ'il	Bêth/-pha-gê	(-dô'shi-á)		Chô'sê'bá	Dê'l'a-í'ah
hâ'nan	Bêth/-phê'let	Cê'r'a-bâ'gi-on		Chû'shan-rish'a-	Dê'l'i-lah
-nû	Bêth/-râ'phá	Cê'r'cha-n-is		thá'im	(Y-á)
a-min	Bêth/-rê'hob	Cê'r'che-mish		Ch'i'ci-á (el-lah-)	De-mê'tri-tis
ô'ni	[nu-l	Ca-rê'ah		Dém'o-phôn	Dê'sa-û (Gr. Δε-
ni, or Bôn'	Bêth/-sâ'l'i-dâ	Ca-rí-á		Cin'ne-rôth	σάυ)
zô'heth	Bêth/-shê'an	Ca-râ'ni-anj		Ci'a-má	De-û-el
-ehah	Bêth/-shê'mesh	Cê'r-na-im		Ci'sai	De'û'er-ôn'o-my
ch'ah	Bêth/-tâp'pu-ah	Cê'r-ni-ôn		Ci'au-di-us	Dib'la-im
-Pah	[ix. 4. Be-thú'el	Cê'r'pha-sâ'l'a-má		Ciê'o-pas	Dib'la-thá'im
á 1 Macc.	Bêth'u-l'Pá, or Be-	Ca-shê'ná		Ciê'o-pâ'trá	Dil'y-mis
á 2 Macc.	thú'il-á	Ca-siph'i-á		Ciê'o-ân	Dil'e-ân
á 4, Acts xvii.	Be-tô'il-tis	Cê'seú		Ciê'o-phas	Di-mô'nah
13, and xx. 4.	Bê'o-mê'sham	Ca'lu-him		Cn'v'us (n'v'us)	Din'ha-bah, or

br, dg, wolf, bô, tók; ãm, rue, pull; q, ê, soft; e, ê, hard; ag; exist; u as ng; this.

Din-hā/bah	E-lī'a-sis	Ēn'-gān'nim	Gāb/a-thā	Gōl/go-thā
Dī/o-n'y'āl-us	E-lī'a-thā	Ēn'-gē'dī	Gāb/ba-l	Go-lī'ath
(dī/o-nīsh'y-us)	E-lī'dad	Ēn'-hāk'ko-re	Gāb/ba-thā	Go-mōr'rah
Dī/o-co-rin'thi-	E-lī-el	Ēn'-hā'zor	Gā/bri-as	Gōr'-gi-as
us	E-lī-ē'na-l	Ēn'-rō'gēl	Gā/bri-el	Go-r-ē'y'nā
Dī-ōt're-phēg	E-lī-ē'zer	Ēn'-shē'mesh	Gā/d'a-rā	Gōth'o-lī'as
Dī/a-hāb	E-lī'ha-bā	Ēn'-tap-pū'ah	Gā/d'a-rōneg'	Gō-thōn'l-el
Dōd'a-l	Ēlī-ho-ē'na-l	E-p'a-phrās	Gā/d/di-el	Gū'd-go-dah
Dōd'a-nīm	Ēlī-hō'reph	E-pāph'ro-dī'tus	Gā'ius (gā'yus)	Gū'r-bū'al
Dōd'a-vah	E-lī'hu	E-pēn'e-tus	Gā'l'a-ād	
Dō'eg	E-lī'jah	E-phāi	Ge-lā'tiā (-lā/-	
Do-rym'e-nēg	Ēlī-kā, or E-lī'kā	E-ph'e-sus	shī-ā)	
Do-sith'e-us	E-līm	E-ph'pha-thā	Gā'l'e-ād	
Dō'tha-im	E-līm'e-lech	E-phra-lm	Gā'l/ga-lā	
	Ēlī-o-ē'na-l	E-phra-lm	Gā'l/lee	
	E-lī-ō'nas	E-ph'ra-tah	Gā'l/v-o	
	Ēlī-phāl	E-plph'a-nēg	Gām'a-el	
	E-liph'a-lāh	E-sū'ias (e-sū'yas)	Ga-mā'li-el	
	E-liph'a-lēt	E'sar-hād'ton	Gām'ma-dīm	
	Ēlī-phās, or E-lī-	E'dra-ē'lon	Gā'rī-dim	
	phas	Ea-drē'lon	Ga-mā'ra	
E'a-nēg	E-lī'a-bēth	Ea-e-bōn	Ga-zā'ra	
Ē'bed-me'leeh	Ēlī-a-ē'us	E-sē'bri-ās-	Ge'bal	
E-bī'a-sāph	E-lī'shā	Eah'-bū'al	Gēd'a-lī'ah	
E-brō'nah	E-lī'shā-mah	E'she-ān	Gēd'e-on	
E-cū'nus	E-līsh'a-phāt	Eah'ta-ōi	Ge-dē'rah	
Ec-bā't-a-nā	E-līsh'e-bā	Eah'ta-ul-ites, or	Gēd'e-rīke	
Ec-clē'gi-ās'tēs	Ēlī-shū'ā	Eah'tau-lites	Ge-dē'roth	
Ec-clē'gi-ās'ti-eus	E-lī'si-mus	Eah'te-mō'ā, or	Gēd'e-roth-ā'im	
Ed-dī'as	E-lī'ud	Eah'tēm-o-ā	Ge-hā'ri	
Ēd're-l	E-lī'v'a-phān	Eah'te-mōh	Ge-hēn'nā	
Ēg'a-lm	Ēlī-z'us	E-ā'rā	Ge-hēn'nā	
Ēk're-bēl	E-lī'zur	E'at'ha-ōi	Gē'lī-lōth	
Ēl'a-dah	Ēlī'ka-nah	E'at'her (ē'at'er)	Gēm'a-rī'ah	
Ēl'a-eah	Ēlī'a-sar	E'ab'e-nīm	Ge-nē'a-rēth	
Ēl'ath	Ēlī-mō'dam	E'ab/bā-al	Gēn'e-ās	
Ēl'-bāth'-el	Ēlī-na-ām	Ēb-bū'ius	Gen-a'sar	
Ēl'cī-ā (ēl'ahī-ā)	Ēlī-na-thān	Ēb-ē'r'gē-tēs	Gen-n'us	
Ēl'da-ah, or El-	Ēlī-o-him	Ēb/me-nēg	Ge-nū'bath	
dā'ah	Ēlī-pa-l	Ēb'na-tān	Gē'r'gē-sēneg	
Ēl'e-ād	Ēlī-pa-lēt	Ēb-nī'gē, or	Gē'rī-dim	
Ēl'e-ā'leh	Ēlī-pa-lēt	Ēb-ō'dī-as	Ge-rhē'nī-an-	
Ēl'e-a-sā	Ēlī-pa-rān	Ēb'p'a-tōr	(-r's-)	
Ēl'e-a-sah	Ēlī'te-kōn	Ēb-phrī'tēs	Gēh'u-rī	
Ēl'e-a-sah	Ēlī'to-kōn	Ēb-pōl'e-mūs	Gēth-sēm'a-ne-	
Ēl'e-a-sā'rus	Ēlī'to-lād, or	Ēb-rō-ē'ly-don	Ge-lū-el	
Ēl'e-cā'he'g'ra-el	Ēlī'zā-i	Ēb'ty-chūs	Gēb'be-thān	
Ēl'eū'the-rūs	Ēlī'zā-i	Ē'vū-me-rō'dach	Gēb'e-ah	
Ē-leū'zā-i	Ēlī'y-mā's	Ez'ba-l	Gēd-dā'lī	
El-hā'nān	Ēlī'y-mās	Ez'e-chī'as	Gēd'e-on	
E-lī'ah	Ēlī'za-bād	Ez'e-rī'as	Gēd'e-ō'nī	
E-lī'a-dā	Ēlī'za-phān	E-ē'as	Gē'l'a-lāi	
E-lī'a-dāh	Em-mān'u-el	E'zi-on-gē'ber	Gē-bō'ā, or	
E-lī'a-dīs	Em'ma-us		Gē'l'e-ad	
E-lī'a-dun	E-nās'i-bus		Gē'l'o-nite	
E-lī'ah	E-ne-as (see X-		Gē'n'e-thō	
E-lī'a-kim	ne-as)		Gē'n'e-thōn	
E-lī'a-lī	Ēn'-ēg'la-lm, or		Gē'ga-shīte	
E-lī'am	Ēn'-ēg-lā'im		Gē'ta-lm	
E-lī'a-o-n'as	Ēn'-mēs'sar		Gē'zo-nite	
E-lī'a-sāph	E-nē-ni-us		Gē'l'dus (nī'dus)	
E-lī'a-shīb				
E-lī'a-sīb				

Ē, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, short; cāre, cār, āak, all, whā; ēre, vāll, tēre; p, q, me, ūre

Fah	HI-êr'e-moth	Ish'me-râi	Jâr'e-s'ah	Je-hô'a-dâk
pber	HI-êr'i-s'us	Ish'u-ah	Jâr'i-môth	Jê'hû-câl
s	HI-êr'mas	Ish'u-ai	Jâr'muth	Je-hû'di
te	HI'e-rôn'y-mus	Ish'u-i	Ja-rô'ah	Jê'hû-di'jah
ôth	HI'e-ry'sa-lêm	I'ma-chi'ah	Jâ'sa-el	Je-l-el
sph	Hig-gâ'ion (-gâ- yon)	I'ma-Pah	Ja-shô'be-âm	Je-kâb'-se-el
hite, or		I'-ra-el	Jâsh'ub	Jêk'a-mô'am
/phite	Hîi-ki'ah	I'sa-char	Jâsh'u-bi-lê'hôm	Jêk'a-mi'ah
'ah	Hir-câ'nus	I'shi'ah	Jâsh'ub-îtes	Je-kû'thi-el
'ah	Hiz-k'ah	I'sal-cû'rus	Jâ'si-el	Je-mî'mâ, or
ô'ah	Ho-bâ'iah (-bâ'yâ)	I'su-ah	Ja-sô'bus	Jêm'i-mâ
'nah	Hôd'a'ah	I'su-i	Jâth'ni-el	Jêm'na-ân
-n'ah	Hôd'a-vi'ah	I'th'a-i	Jâ'si-el	Je-mû-el
d'a-mâ	Ho-dô'vah	I'th'a-mâr	Jâ'a-rim	Je-phûn'neh
'nah	Ho-di'ah	I'th'i-el	Je-â'te-râi	Je-râh'me-el
bah	Ho-di'jah	I'th're-âm	Je-bêr'e-chi'ah	Jêr'e-chus
phâ	Hôl'o-fêr'nêg	I'ta-i	Je-bû'ei	Jêr'e-mâl
'ah	Hôr'o-nâ'im	I'u-rô'â	Jê'e-a-mi'ah	Jêr'e-mi'ah
nâ	Hôr'o-nite	I'e-hâr	Jêch'o-li'ah	Jêr'e-mô'am
â, or	Ho-sâ'â	I'sa-hi'ah	Jêch'o-ni'as	Je-ri'ah
phâ	Hôsh'a-Pah	I'se-el	Jê'e-o-li'ah	Jêr'i-bâi
	Hôsh'a-mâ		Jê'e-o-ni'ah	Jêr'i-chô
-vah	Ho-shô'â		Jê'e-o-ni'as	Jê'ri-el
in	Hû'râi	J.	Je-dâ'iah (-yâ)	Je-ri'jah
a	Hû'shâl		Je-dô'iah (-yâ)	Jêr'i-môth
h (-sâ'yâ)	Hû-dâs'pêg	Jâ'a-kân	Je-dô'us	Jê'ri-ôth
n-tâ'-	Hû'me-nô'sus	Ja-âk'o-bah	Je-di'a-el	Jêr'o-hô'am
		Ja-â'iah	Jêd'i-dâh	Jêr'o-hâm
		Ja-â'iam	Jêd'i-di'ah	Je-rûb'ba-âl
i-pô'ni	I.	Jâ'a-nâi, or	Jê-di-el	Je-rûb'e-shêth
th	Ib'le-âm	Ja-â'nâi	Jêd'u-thun	Jê'r'u-el
n-tâ'-	Ib-nê'iah (-nê'yâ)	Ja-â'r'e-ô'r'e-gim	Je-ê'li	Je-ry'na-lêm
	Ib-ni'jah	Jâ'a-sgu	Je-ê'lus	Je-ry'ah
	I'ch'a-bod	Ja-â'si-el	Je-ê'zer	[thâ Je-si'ah (-yâ)
ah	I-cô'ni-um	Ja-â'sa-ni'ah	Jê'gar-sâ'ha-dû'	Je-shâ'lah (-yâ)
'im	I-dû'lah	Ja-â'zer	Je-hâ'le-el	Jêsh'a-nah
	I'd'u-el	Jâ'a-si'ah	Jê'ha-lô'le-el	Je-shâ'r'e-lah
ah	I'd'u-mê'â	Ja-â'zi-el	Je-hâ'l'e-lôl	Je-shêb'e-âb
as	Ig'da-li'ah	Jâb'ne-el	Jeh-dê'iah (-yâ)	Jêsh'i-môn
	Ig'e-âl	Ja-dâ'u	Je-hêz'e-kôl	Je-shish'a-i
	I'im	Jad-dû'â	Je-hi'ah	Jêsh'o-ha-'ah
ô'rus	Jê'e-âb'a-rim	Jâ'el	Je-hi'el	Jêsh'u-run
	I'âi	Ja-hâ'l'e-lôl	Je-hi'e-li	Je-si'ah
s	I-l'y-r'e-gum	Ja-hâ'zah	Jê'hiz-ki'ah	Je-sim'i-el
êd	Iph'e-dô'mâ (-yâ)	Jâ'ha-si'ah	Je-hô'a-dah	Jê'su-e
-bâh, or	I-ri'jah	Ja-hâ'zi-el	Je-hô'a-hâs	Jê'u-i
zi-bah	I'-nâ'hâsh	Jâh'da-i	Je-hô'ash	Jê'u-êl, or Je-û-el
'e-nêg	I'ron	Jâh'di-el	Jê'ho-hâ'nan, or	Jêz'a-ni'ah
	I'r'pe-el	Jâh'le-el	Jê-hô'ha-nân	Jêz'e-lôl
-as	I'r-shê'mesh	Jâh'ma-i	Je-hô'a-chin	Je-sê'lus
-on	I'sae'e (I'zak)	Jâh'ze-rah	Je-hô'i-dâ	Je-si'ah
'ah	I-sâ'iah (I-sâ'yâ)	Jâh'zi-el	Je-hoi'a-kim	Jê'zi-el
	I-sâr'i-ot	Jâ'ir	[xi. 2 Je-hoi'a-rib	Jêz-li'ah
	I-sâ-dei	Jâ'i-rus, Esther	Je-hôn'a-dâb	Jêz'o-ar
	Ish'bi-bê'nob	Ja-i'rus, New Test.	Je-hôn'a-than	Jêz-ra-hi'ah
	Ish'-bô'sbeth	Jâm'brôz	Je-hô'ram	Jêz're-el
êl	I-shi'ah	Jam-ni'â	Jê'ho-shûb'e-âth	Jiph'thah-âi
	Ish'ma-el	Ja-nô'ah	Je-hôsh'a-phât	Jô'a-châs
-o-lis	Ish'ma'iah	Ja-phî'â	Je-hôsh'e-bâ	Jô'a-chim
il	Ish'me-el-ite	Jâph'le-ti, or	Je-hôsh'u-â	Jô'a-dn'us
		Japh-lê'ti	Je-hô'sa-bâd	Jô'a-hîs

âg, wôl, tôd, tôök; ârn, rye, pull; e, ê, soft; e, ê, hard; a; exist; u as ng; this.

Jō'a-kim	Ke-tū'rah	Ma'a-rāth	Mār'l-sā	Me-shē'le-mā'
Jō'a-nan	Ke-zī'ā	[vah Ma'a-s'iah (-yā)	Mār'se-nā	Me-shē'se-a-bes
Jō'a-rib	Kīb'roth-hat-tā'a-	Ma-ā'si-lul	Mā'se-lōth	Me-shē'se-a-bēl
Jō'a-thām	Kīb'za-im	Ma'a-si'as	Ma-si-as	Me-shil'le-mit
Jō'a-xā'dus	Kīd'ron	Ma'a-si'as	Mā'se-re-kah	Me-shil'le-mit
Jō'eh'e-bēd	Kīr'-hār'a-sēth	Māb'da-i	Ma-si-as	Me-shō'bāb
Jō-ē'lah	Kīr'-hār'eah	Māc'a-lōn	Math'a-ni'as	Me-shū'le-mē
Jō-ē'zer	Kīr-hā'res	Ma'c'a-bē'us	Ma-thū'le-mā'	Mē'se-o-bē'ite
Jōg'be-hāh	Kīr'i-āth	Māch'ba-nāl	Māt'ta-na'ah	Mē'se-o-po-ta'm
Jō-hā'nun	Kīr'i-a-thā'im	Māch'be-nah	Māt'ta-nā'ah	Me-tō'rus
Jō-hā'nūg	Kīr'i-āth'i-ā'ri-us	Māch'na-dō'bāi	Māt'ta-thā'	Mēth'o-ār
Jōi'a-dā	Kīr'i-ōth	Māch-pē'lah	Māt'ta-thāh	Me-thā'se-el
Jōi'a-kim	Kīr'jath-jē'a-rim	Mād'a-i	Mīt'ta-thā'as	Me-thū'le-mē
Jōi'a-rīb	Kīsh'i-ōn	Ma-dī'a-bun	Mīt'te-nā'i	Me-ā'nim
Jōk'de-ām	Kīt'ron	Ma-dī'ah	Mat-thō'las	Mē'se-a-hāb
Jōk'me-ām	Kōl'a'yah	Mā'di-an	Mat-thi'as (māth-thi'as)	Mī'a-min
Jōk'ne-ām	Kush-ā'yah	Mad-mō'nah	Māt'ti-thi'ah	Mī-cā'lah (-y)
Jōk'the-el		Ma-ē'us	Mā'xi-ti'as	Mī'cha-el, or
Jōn'a-dāb		Māg'da-lā	Mā'za-rōth	Mī'chael (-t)
Jōp'pe		Māg'da-lō'ne	Mā'ze-rah	Mī'ch-ās
Jō'ra-i	L. L.	Māg'di-el	Me-ā'rah	Mī'ch-me-thah
Jōr'i-bās	Lī'a-dah	Ma-gī'd'do	Me-būn'nāh	Mī'g'dai-ēl
Jōr'i-bus	Lī'a-dān	Māg'pī-shāh	Mē'ch'e-rath-ite	Mī'g-mia
Jōr'ko-ām	Lāb'a-nā	Ma-ha'lah, or Mā-ha-lah.	Mēd'a-bā	Mik-nē'lah (-y)
Jōs'a-bād	Līv'chish	Ma-hā'la-lē'el	Mēd'e-bā	Mī'l'a-lā'i
Jōs'a-phot	La-eū'nus	Mā'ha-lath	Me-ē'dā	Mī-lō'tus
Jōs'a-phī'as	La-hā'i'rol	Ma-hā'le-el	Me-hē'a-bēl	Mā'n-a-mān
Jōs'e-dēh	La-ōd'i-cū'ā	Mā'ha-lē	Me-hi'dā	Mī'r-lam
Jō-sē'phus	Lāp'i-dōth	Mā'ha-lē	Me-hō'lah	Mī'se-el
Jōsh'a-bād	La-sā'ā	Mā'ha-nā'im	Me-hū'ja-el	Mī'she-el
Jōsh'a-phāt	La-shā'ron	Mā'ha-neh-dān	Me-hū'man	Mī'she-el
Jōsh'a-vī'ah	Lās'the-nēg	Ma-hār'a-i	Me-hū'nim	Mī'she-el
Jōsh-bēk'a-shāh	Lās'a-rus	Ma-hā'si-ōth	Me-jār'kon	Mī'she-el
Jōs'i-bī'ah	Lēb'a-nah	Mā'her-shā'l-al-hāsh'-bās	Mēk'o-nah	Mī'she-el
Jōs'i-phī'ah	Lēb'a-non	Ma-ā'n-e-ās	Mē'a-ti'ah	Mī'she-el
Jōt'ba-thah	Lēb'a-ōth	Mak-hā'loth	Mei-chi'ah	Mī'she-el
Jōz'a-bād	Leb-bō'us	Mak-hā'dah	Mē'chi'as	Mī'she-el
Jōz'a-char	Le-bō'nah	Mā'l-a-chi	Mē'chi-el	Mī'she-el
Jōz'a-dāk	Lē'a-bim	Mal-chi'ah	Mē'chi-el	Mī'she-el
Jū'shāb-hē'sed	Lēm'u-el	Mā'l-chi-el	Mē'chi-el	Mī'she-el
	Le-tū'shim	Mā'l-chi-el	Mē'chi-el	Mī'she-el
	Līb'a-nus	Mal-chi'jah	Mē'chi-el	Mī'she-el
	Lō'-dē'bar	Mal-chi'ram	Mē'chi-el	Mī'she-el
	Lō'-rē'ha-mah	Mā'l-chi-shy'ā	Me-mū'ean	Mī'she-el
	Lēth'a-sū'bus	Ma-lō'le-el	Mēn'a-hām	Mī'she-el
	Lī'c'a-ō'ni-a	Mā'l-lo-thi	Me-nē'she'as	Mī'she-el
	Lī'ē'ri-ni-as	Ma-mā'ias (-yas)	Me-ō'n-e-nim	Mī'she-el
	Lī'ē'ri-as (Ish'i-as)	Mam-ni'a-nā'i'-mus	Me-ō'n-o-thāi	Mī'she-el
	Lī'ē'im'a-chūs	Ma-mū'chus	Mēph'a-āth	Mī'she-el
		Mā'u-ōn	Me-phī'b'o-abēth	Mī'she-el
		Mā'u-ān	Mēr'a-ph	Mī'she-el
		Mā'n-a-hāth	Me-rā'loth (-yoth)	Mī'she-el
		Mā'n-as-ās'as	Mēr'a-rī, or Me-rā'ri	Mī'she-el
		Mā'n-lū-ūs	Mēr'a-thā'im	Mī'she-el
		Ma-nō'ah	Mēr'e-mōth	Mī'she-el
		Mār'a-lah	Mēr'l-bah	Mī'she-el
		Mār'a-nāth'ā, or	Mēr'l-bā'al	Mī'she-el
		Mār'a-nā'thā	Me-rō'da-th-bā'ā	Mī'she-el
		Mār-do-chē'us	dān	Mī'she-el
		Ma-rā'shah	Me-rōn'o-thi'e	Mī'she-el
		Mār'l-mōth		Mī'she-el

ā, ē, i, ō, ū, y, long; ā, ē, i, ō, ū, y, short; cāre, cār, hāh, gūl, whet; ēre, vūl, tēem; p-gue, ſi

lth'	Nóm/a-däg	Pö/a-l'ah	Pön/ti-us P'late	Re-zí/á
'om	Nu-mé/ní-lis	Pö/a-l'ah	(pön'ahí-us)	Rhə/ġi-um (rə/-)
nas		Pö/a-l'ah	Pö/a-thá	Rhód'o-cús (röd/-)
r'as		Pe-l'as	Pö'ci-us (-shí-us)	Rí/báí
thə'ang		Pe-ní/el	Pö'í-dö/ní-us	Röb'o-ám
cho-dón'o-		Pen-táp'o-lis	Pö'í-phar	Röd'a-ním
	O.	Pe-nú/el	Po-típ'h-e-rah	Ro-gé/lím
/a-thá	Ö'ba-dí'ah, or	Pér'a-sím	Pris-plí/á	Rö'l-mus
ál	Öb-dí'ah	Pér'ga-mos	Pröch'o-rus	Ro-mám/-d's'er
é-el	Ö'chi-á	Pe-rí/dá	Ptöl'e-má/le (töl/-)	Ry'ha-mah
lál	Ö'í-dí'us	Pér'me-nás	Ptöl'e-mé'us (töl/-)	
/a-ní	Ö'í-ná	Pé'wép'o-lis	Pu-té'o-lí	
'a-l	Ö'í-o-nár'käg	Pe-ry/dá		S.
'á'ím	Ö'í-a-mus	Péth'a-hí'ah		Sə/bach-thá'ní
's	Ö'í-vét	Pe-thú/el		Sö/a-öth, or Sa-
'í	Ö'í-o-fér'nög	Pe-ül'thí		bá'oth
	Öm/a-s'rus	Phá/c'a-réth	Q.	Quín'tus Mém'mí-
'i	[mí] Ö'me-pá, or O-mé-	Pháí'xur	us	Sö/a-té'us
I, or Ná/o	O-nés'i-mus	Phal-dá'us (-yus)		Sö/a-tus
'-el	Ö'n-e-síp'h'o-rus	Pha-l'as	R.	Söy'ba-thé'us
'-lí	O-ní-a-rög	Pháí/tí-el		Sab-bé'us
'-hím	O-ní'as	Pha-nú/el	Rá'a-mah	Sa-bé'ang
'-ael	O-rí'on	Phá'a-sím	Rá'a-mí'ah	Sá/bí-š
mí'as	Ö'r-tho-sí'as	Phá'ra'h (tá'ro or	Rá'a-mí'ah	Söy'te-chah
öth	O-gá'las (o-sá'yas)	tá'ra-o)	Ra-ám'á'g	Söd'a-mí'as
'ah	O-gé'as	Phá'a-thé'ní	Rab-bé'ní	Sad-dé'us
	O-cé'as	Pha-rí'rá	Rób'a-päg	Söd'du-ççeg
oth (-yoth)	O-shé/á, or Ö'she-á	Pha-sé'ah, or	Rób'a-sarís	Sö'ha-dá'thá
oth	[sar] Ö'th-ní-el	Phá'se-ah	Rób'sha-ké'h	Söy'a-mis
chad-né'a-	Ö'th-o-ní'as	Pha-sé'lis	Ríd-da-í	Söy'a-sód'a-í
chak-ban	O-zí'as	Phá'sí'rön	Rí'ggu	Sa-lá'thí-el
sár-a'dan	Ö'zi-el	Phá'se-rön	Rá'gá	Söy'a-í
lan	O-zó'rá	Phe-ní'co	Ra-gú/el	Sal-ló'mus
ní'ah		Phe-ní'cl-á	Rá'math-á'ím	Söl'man-š'ar
'í'as		(-nischí-)	Rám'a-thém	Sal-mó'ne
öth	P.	Phér'e-zít	Ra-mó'sé	Sa-ló'me
'a-míte		Phí-b'seth, or	Ra-mí'ah	Sám'a-el
öth	Pá'a-ráí	Phíb'e-séth	Rá'pha-el, or Rá-	Sa-mí'las (-yas)
or Né/í-él	Pa'í-el	Phíl'a-dél'phí-á	phael (-fel)	Sa-mí'rí-á (classi-
lá	Pa'í	(classical pron.)	Ráph'a-im	cal pron.) Sám'-
el	Phí'es-tí'ná	Phíl'a-del-phí'á)	Rá-thú'mus, or	a-rí'á)
h'e-sim	Phí'es-tine	Phí-lár'chég	Ráth'u-mus	Sám'a-tus
'a-lí	Phí'tí-el	Phí-lé'mon	Rá'a-l'ah	Sa-mé'us (-yus)
ha-lím	Pam-phí'lí-á	Phí-lá'tus	Ré'el-á'fah (-yá)	Sám'o-thrú'cl-á
'-ah	Pár'me-nás	Phí-lis'tine	Re-ší'us	(-thrú'shí-á)
'sim	Par-shán-da-thá	Phí-lí'o-gus	Ree-sá'las (-yas)	Sám'pa-mé
'í	Pár'ry-ah [va-im	Phíl'o-mé'tor	Ré'gem-mé'lech	Són'a-bí'e'sa-rús
'í	Par-vá'im, or Pár-	Phín'e-as	Ré'ha-bí'ah	Són'a-sib
'í	Pa-sé'ah	Phín'e-has	Ré'ho-bé'am	San-hál'lat
'ní'ah	Pá't'a-rá	Phý-gé'lus	Re-hé'both	Sáph'a-tí'as
ním	Pa-thé'us	Pí/-b'seth, or	Ré'í	Sap-phí'rá (saf-
hak	Páth'ros	Píb'e-séth	Rém'a-l'ah	fí'rá)
'a-thí	Páth-ry'ím	Pí/-ha-hí'roth	Rém'mon-méth'o-	Sá'a-bí'as
'í	Pá't-ro-bús	Pí/-há		Sá'rúí
'or	Pa-trö'elús	Pí-lá'ger	Ré'pha-el	Sá'a-l'ah
'í/-tang	Pá'u	Pí-lá'ger	Réph'a-l'ah	Sa-rú'las (-yas)
'o-lis	Pá'a-hél	Pí'táí	Réph'a-im	Sá'a-mél
	Pe-dáh-zur, or	Pí'r-a-thón	Réph'i-dím	Sar-chéd'o-nus
eh	Péd'ah-zúr	Pí-síd'í-á (deez)	Ré'u	Sar-dí'us
'ah	Pe-dá'iah (-yá)	Pí'á-dá-gé (-ya-	Re-ü'el, or Rep'el	Sa-ré'á
'í	Pöch'e-réth	Pöch'e-réth	Rey'mah	Sa-ró'thí-e

, dō, wolf; tōō, tōōk; ūn, rye, pull; ē, ē, so/t; e, ē, hard; ag: exist; ū as ng; thī.

Sar-sê'chim	Shê'ha-rî'ah	Sê'e-tra-tûs	Ti-bê'ri us	Zê'a-vîn
Sâth'ra-bu-sâ'nêg	Shê'o-mî'ah	Sî'ta-i	Tig'lash-pi-lô'ger	Zib'a-dê'ang
Sâv'a-rân	Shê'o-mî	Sti'chys	Tig'ath-pi-lô'ger	Zib'a-da'bas (-y)
Sâ'vi-ds	Shê'o-mîth	Stêph'a-nês	Ti-m'us	Zib'bâi
Sê'vâ (sê'vâ)	Shê'o-môth	Sâ'be-i	Tim'na-thah	Zib'd's
Sê'v-thôp'o-lis (st-)	Shê'mi-el or	Sû'di-lis	Ti-mô'the-us	Zib'di
Sê'v-a-rah	Shê-mâ'ah	Sû'san-chîtes	Tir'ha-kah	Zib'di-el
Sê'ch'e-mî'as	Shûm'a-ah	Sÿ'ô-lis	Tir'ha-ngh	Zib'o-kon
Sê'd'e-gî'as	Shûm'a-i'ah	Sÿ'ô-ne	Tir'kâ	Zê'e-ca-i
Sê'i-râth	Shûm'a-rî'ah	Sÿ'n-ti-chê	Tir'sha-thâ	Zê'e-chô's
Sê'led	Shûm'e-ber	Sÿ'rî-on	To-bi'ah	Zê'e-châ'ri'ah
Sê'l'e-mî'â	Shê-mî'dâ	Sÿ'ro-phe-nî'el-an	Tô'bi-el	Zê'e-châ-rî'as
Sê-lei'ci-â (-shî-â)	Shêm'i-nîth	(-nîsh'-i-an)	To-bi'jah	Zê'e-châ-ry
<i>classical pron.</i>	Shê-mî'a-môth		To-gî'r'mah	Zal-mô'rah
Sê'eu-çî'â)	Shê-mû'el		Tô'l'ba-nêg	Za-nô'ah
Se-leû'eus	Shê-nâ'zar	T.	Tô'phel	Zê'a-rêg
Sêm'a-chî'vah	Shêph'a-tî'ah		Trâch'o-nî'tis	Zê'a-rê'as
Sêm'a-fah	Shê-phû'phan	Tê'a-nêch	Trip'o-lis	Zê're-ah
Sêm'e-i	Shê'r'e-bî'ah	Tâ'b-a-ôth	Tro-gî'i'ûm	Zê're-phâth
Se-mû'i'li-us [ah]	Shê-r'zar	Tê'b'ba-ôth	Trôph'i-mus	Zê're-tân
Se-nâ'ah, or Sên'a-	Shê'zhâi	Tâ'be-el	Trÿ-phâ'nâ	Zê're-na-ah
Seu-nîch'e-rih, or	Shîb'bo-lêth	Tâ'be-el	Trÿ-phô'â	Zê'rh'o-â
Sên'na-ehô'rib	Shig-gû'lon (-yon)	Ta-bê'l'i-us	Tÿ'bi-s'ni	Za-thô'i
Se-nû'ah	Shi-zî'o-nôth	Tâ'b'o-rah	Tÿ'eh'i-eus	Zê'b'a-dî'ah
Se-ô'rim	Shi-lô'rim	Tâ'b'i-thâ	Tÿ-rân'im	Zê-bô'im
Sêph'a-râd	Shi-lô'ni	Tâ'b'ri-môn	Tÿ'rî-ang	Zê-bi'nâ
Sêph'ar-vâ'im	Shi'lo-nîte, or Shi-	Tê'ch'mo-nîte	Tÿ'rus	Zê-bô'im
Se-phô'â	lô'nîte	Ta-hâp'a-nêg		Zê-bô'im
Sê'r'a-fah	Shim'e-ah	Tâh'pan-hêg		Zê-bû'dah
Sê'r-çî-lis	Shim'e-âm	Tâh'pe-nêg		Zê'b'o-jun
Shê'al-âb'bin	Shim'e-ôth	Tâh're-â		Zê'ch'a-rî'ah
Sha-â'l'be-nîte	Shim'e-i	Tâ'i'thâ-cû'mî	Û'a-i	Zê'd'e-chî'as
Shi'a-ra'im	Shim'e-on	Tâ'i'mâl	Û-phâ'sin	Zê'd'e-chî'ah
Shab-bêth'a-i	Shim'shâi	Tân'hu-mêth	Û-rî'ah	Zê-lô'phe-bâd
Shê'ch'i-â	Shiph'rah	Tâp'pu-ah	Û-rî'as	Zê-lô'tâg
Shê'da-i	Shi'r'a-i	Tâ'r'a-lah	Û-rî-el	Zê'm'a-râ'im
Shê'ha-râ'im	Shô'ba-i	Ti're-â	Û-rî'jah	Zê'mî'rah
Sha-hâ'vî-math	Shô'cho	Ti't'na-i	Û'tha-i	Zê'nas
Shi'l'i-ahâ	Sho-shân'nîm	Tê'b'a-l'vah	Û'ma-i	Zê'ph'a-n'ah
Shê'l'le-chêth	Shÿ'ba-el	Te-hâph'ne-hêg	Û'zah	Zê'ph'a-thah
Shê'l'ma-i	Shÿ'the-lah	To-kô'â	Û-zî'ah	Zê'r'a-hî'ah
Shê'l'ma-nê'ger	Sib'be-châi	Tê'l-â'bîb	Û-zî-el or Û'zî-el	Zê'r'a-fah
Shê'm'a-rî'ah	Sib'ra-im	Tê'l'a-im		Zê'rê-dâ
Shâm'ma-i	Sÿ'cy-on (sîsh'i-on)	Tê'l'-ha-rô'shâ		Zê-rê'd'a-thah
Shâm'mo-ah	Sÿ'çî'o-nôth [ah]	Tê'm'a-nî		Zê'rê-râth
Shâm'she-ra'i	St-lô'ah, or Si'l'o-	Thad-dî'us, or		Zê-ry'ah
Shê'r'a-i	St-lô'am, or Si'l'o-	Thâd'de-ûs		Zê-rîb'ba-bêl
Shê'r'a-im	âm	Thâm'na-thâ	Va-jê'r'a-thâ	Zê ru'rah
Sha-rô'zer	St-lô'e, or Si'l'o-e	The-cô'e	Va-nî'ah	Zê'e-on
Shê'r'on	Sÿ'mal-cû'e	The-lâ'sar		Zê'o-ah
Sha-ry'hén	Sÿ'nâl	The-ô'e-a-nus		Zêd-kî'jah
Shâsh'a-i	Sip'pâl	The-ô'do-tus		Zêl'thai
Shâ'ul	Sir'i-on	The-ô'ph'i-lus	Xân'thi-cûs	Zê'pharon
Shê-â'l'ti-el	Sî-sâm'a-i	Thê'me-lêth	(sîn'-)	Zêp-pû'rah
Shê'z'a-rî'ah	Sis'e-râ	Thê'se-lo-nî'ed		Zê-bô'bah
Shê'ar-jâ'shub	Sô'd'o-mâ	Thim'na-thah		Zê'he-lêth
Shê'b'a-nî'ah	Sôp'a-ter	Thôm'o-i		Zê'phâi
Shê'b'a-rim	Sôph'e-rêth	Thrâ'ci-â (-shî-â)		Zê're-ah
Shê'b'u-el	Sôph'o-nî'as	Thra-sô'as	Zê'a-nâ'im	Zê-rô'b'a-bêl
Shê'ch'a-nî'ah	Sô-sîp'a-ter	Thÿ'a-tî'râ	Zê'a-nân	Zê'rî-êl
Shê'd'e-ur	Sô'she-nêg	TI-bê'ri-as	Zê'a-nân'nîm	Zê'rî-shê'd'ê-i

â, ê, î, ô, û, ý, long; â, ê, î, ô, û, ý, short; cäre, cär, äak, all, whet; ère, vgl, èrm; pique, fire

PRONOUNCING AND EXPLANATORY VOCABULARY

OF

COMMON ENGLISH CHRISTIAN NAMES.

I. NAMES OF MEN.

A.

on (Ar'un). [Heb.] Lofty; spired.
al. [Heb.] Breath; transiency; vanity.
'el. [Heb.] Father of vengeance.
[Jah. [Heb.] To whom Jehovah is a father. [Light.
'er. [Heb.] Father of Raham. [Heb.] Father a multitude.
ram. [Heb.] Father of nation.
am. [Heb.] Man; earthly; red earth.
M'phus. [O. H. Ger.] Noble wolf; i. e. noble hero.
n'fram. [Heb.] Lord height.
n. Various explained a hound [Slav.], harmony elt., and a corruption of Mary, or of *El'ianus*.
rie. [O. H. Ger.] All-ih; or, noble ruler.
ert. [O. H. Ger.] Nobly ight; illustrious.
-on. [Celt.] Mountain's land; — the ancient me of England.
x-án'der. [Gr.] A deider of men.
red. [O. H. Ger.] Elf council; i. e., good counor.
n'zo. [O. Ger.] The same ALPHONSO.
he-us (*property* Al-phe-). [Heb.] Exchange.
hón'so. [O. H. Ger.] All-adv; willing.
ah. [Heb.] Iniquity.
an. [O. H. Ger.] Be-
vin. [O. H. Ger.] Be-

Am'a-rí'ah. [Heb.] Whom Jehovah promised.
Am'a-sá. [Heb.] A burden.
Am'brose. [Gr.] Immortal; divine.
Am'mí. [Heb.] My people.
A'mos. [Heb.] Strong; courageous; *otherwise*, a burden.
An'drew (án'druj). [Gr.] Strong; manly.
An'selm. [O. H. Ger.] Protection of God.
An'tho-ny (-to-), } [Lat.]
An'to-ny. } Priceless; praiseworthy.
Ar'chi-bald. [Ger.] Extremely bold; *otherwise*, holy prince.
Ar'te-mas. [Gr.] Gift of Artemis, or Minerva.
Ar'thur. [Celt.] High; noble.
A'sá. [Heb.] Healer; physician. [God.]
As'a-hél. [Heb.] Made of Asaph. [Heb.] A collector.
Ash'er. [Heb.] Happy; fortunate. [ness.]
Ash'ur. [Heb.] Black; black.
Au-gús'tin. [Lat.] Belong-
Au-gús'tine. } ing to Au-
Aus'tin. } gustus.
Au-gús'tus. [Lat.] Exalted; imperial.
Au-ré'li-us. [Lat.] Golden.
Á'a-rí'ah. [Heb.] Helped of the Lord.

B.

Báp'tist. [Gr.] A baptizer; a purifier.
Bár'na-bas, } [Heb.] Son of
Bár'na-by. } consolation.
Bar-thól'o-mew. [Heb.] A warlike son.
Bar-zí'lái. [Heb.] Iron of the Lord; firm; true.

Bág'ti. [Gr.] Kingly; royal.
Bén'e-dict. [Lat.] Blessed.
Bén'ja-mín. [Heb.] Son of the right hand.
Be-rí'ah. [Heb.] In calamity.
Bér'nard, } [O. H. Ger.] Bold
Bér'nard. } as a bear.
Bér'tram. [O. H. Ger.] Bright raven.
Be-zál'e-el. [Heb.] In the shadow (protection) of God.
Bón'i-fá-cé. [Lat.] A benefactor.
Brí'an. [Celt.] Strong.
Bru'no. [O. H. Ger.] Brown.

C.

Cad-wál'a-der. [Brit.] Battle-arranger.
Cá'sgar. [Lat.] Hairy; or, blue-eyed; or, born under the *cesar'ian* operation.
Cál'eb. [Heb.] A dog.
Cál'vin. [Lat.] Bald.
Cecil (sè'sil, s'wél, or sè'sil). [Lat.] Dim-sighted.
Cé'phas. [Aramaic] A stone.
Chárl'es. [O. H. Ger.] Strong; manly; noble-spirited.
Christ'ian. [Lat.] Belonging to Christ; a believer in Christ. [ing Christ.]
Chris'to-pher. [Gr.] Bear-
Clár'ence. [Lat.] Illustrious.
Clá'u'di-us, } [Lat.] Lame.
Claude. }
Clém'ent. [Lat.] Mild-tempered; merciful.
Cón'rad. [O. H. Ger.] Bold in council; resolute.
Cón'stant. [Lat.] Firm; faithful.
Cón'stan-tine. [Lat.] Resolute; firm.
Cor-né'l-i-us (or cor-neel-yus). [Lat.] (Uncertain.)

Erís'pín, } [Lat.] Having
Erís'pus, } curly hair.
Erís'pí-an. }
Eúth'bert. [A.-S.] Noted
splendor.
Cýp'ri-an. [Gr.] Of Cyprus.
Cýr'il. [Gr.] Lordly.
Cýrus. [Per.] The sun.

D.

Dán. [Heb.] A judge.
Dán't-el (or dán'yel). [Heb.]
A divine judge.
Da-rí-us. [Per.] Preserver.
Dá'vid. [Heb.] Beloved.
De-má'tri-us. [Gr.] Belong-
ing to Ceres.
Dén'is. } [Gr.] Same as DI-
Dén'nis. } ONYSIUS. [Fr.
form.]
Dér'rick. [O. H. Ger.] A
corruption of THEODORIC.
Dýo-nýs'i-us. (-nísh't-u-s).
[Gr.] Belonging to Dio-
nyssos or Bacchus, the god
of wine.
Dón'ald. [Celt.] Proud chief.
Dún'ean (dún'án). [Celt.]
Brown chief.

E.

Éb'en. [Heb.] A stone.
Éb'en-é'zer. [Heb.] The
stone of help.
Éd'gar. [A.-S.] A javelin (or
protector) of property.
Éd'mund. [A.-S.] Defender
of property.
Éd'ward. [A.-S.] Guardian
of property.
Éd'win. [A.-S.] Gainer of
Ég'bert. [O. H. Ger.] The
sword's brightness; famous
with the sword.
Él'bert. [O. H. Ger.] The
same as ALBERT.
Él'dred. [A.-S.] Terrible.
Él'e-á'zer. [Heb.] To whom
God is a help.
É'lí. [Heb.] A foster son.
E-lí'ab. [Heb.] God is his
father.
E-lí'as. [Heb.] The same
as ELIJAH. [Lord.]
E-lí'hu. [Heb.] God the
E-lí'jah. [Heb.] Jehovah is
my God.
E-lí'pha-let. [Heb.] God of
salvation.

E-lí'shâ. [Heb.] God my
salvation. [rock.]
E-lí'zur. [Heb.] God is my
É'lí's. [Heb.] A variation
of ELISHA.
Él'm'er. [A.-S.] Noble; ex-
cellent. [A contraction of
ETHELMER.]
Él'nâ-than. [Heb.] God gave.
Em-mán'u-el. [Heb.] God
with us.
Ém'er-y. } [A.-S.] Power-
Ém'm'er-y. } ful; rich.
Ém'o-ry. }
É'noeh. [Heb.] Consecrated;
dedicated.
É'nos. [Heb.] Man. [ful.]
É'phra-ím. [Heb.] Very fruit-
ful.
É-râg'mus. [Gr.] Lovely;
worthy to be loved.
É-râs'tus. [Gr.] Lovely;
amiable. [powerful.]
É'ric. [A.-S.] Rich; brave.
É'r'nest. } [Ger.] Earnest.
É'r-nés'tus. }
É'than. [Heb.] Firmness;
strength.
Eú'gene, or Eú-gène'. [Gr.]
Well-born; noble.
Eús'tage. [Gr.] Healthy;
strong; standing firm.
Év'an. [Brit.] The same as
JOHN. [of God.]
E-zé'ki-el. [Heb.] Strength
Éz'râ. [Heb.] Help.

F.

Fé'líx. [Lat.] Happy; pro-
perous.
Fér'di-nand. [O. H. Ger.]
Brave; vallant.
Fer-nán'do. [O. H. Ger.]
The same as FERDINAND.
Fés'tus. [Lat.] Joyful; glad.
Frán'cis. [Fr.] Free.
Fránk. [Fr.] A contrac-
tion of FRANCIS.
Fréd'er-ic. } [O. H. Ger.]
Fréd'er-ick. } Abounding
in peace; or, peaceful ruler.

G.

Gâ'bri-el. [Heb.] Man of God.
Gâ'ius (gi'yus). [Lat.] Re-
joiced.
Ga-mâ'ti-el. [Heb.] Recom-
pense of God.
Gâr'ret. [O. H. Ger.] An-
other form of GERALD.

Géot'frey. [O. H. Ger.] The
same as GODFREY.
Géorge. [Gr.] A landholder;
husbandman.
Gâr'ald. } [O. H. Ger.] Strong
Gâr'ard. } with the spear.
Gâr'shom. [Heb.] An exile.
Gid'e-on. [Heb.] A de-
stroyer.
Gül'bert. [O. H. Ger.] Yel-
low-bright; famous.
Giles. [Gr.] A kid.
Giv'en. [Eng.] Gift of God.
Gód'dard. [O. Ger.] Pious;
virtuous.
Gód'trey. [O. H. Ger.] At
peace with God.
Grég'o-ry. [Ger.] Watch-
ful; vigilant.
Griffith. [Brit.] Having
great faith. [rior; hero.]
Gus-tâ'vus. [Sw.] A war-
Guý. [Fr.] A leader.

H.

Hán'ni-bal. [Punic.] Grace
of Baal.
Há'rod. [A.-S.] A cham-
pion; general of an army.
Hé'man. [Heb.] Faithful.
Hén'ry. [O. H. Ger.] The
head or chief of a house.
Hér'bert. [A.-S.] Glory of
the army. [warrior.]
Hér'man. [O. H. Ger.] A
Héz'e-kí'ah. [Heb.] Strength
of the Lord.
Hil'a-ry. [Lat.] Cheerful;
merry.
Hí'ram. [Heb.] Most noble.
Hó'mer. [Gr.] A pledge;
security.
Hó'rage. [Gr.] Same as
HORATIO. [Fr. form.]
Ho-râ'ti-o (ho-râ'shí-o). [Gr.]
(Uncertain.)
Ho-gé'a. [Heb.] Salvation.
How'ell. [Brit.] Sound;
whole.
Hú'bert. [O. H. Ger.] Bright
in spirit; soul-bright.
Húgh (hû), } [D.] Mind;
Hú'go. } spirit; soul.
Húmp'hrey. [A.-S.] Prot-
ector of the home.

I.

Ieh'a-bod. [Heb.] The glory
has departed.

â, ä, î, ô, ù, ý, long; ä, ê, î, ô, ù, ý, short; cäre, cär, äsk, all, what; ére, vell, tärn; p'que, firm;

Ig-nā'ti-us (ig-nā'sh'us).
[Gr.] Ardent; fiery.

Im-mān'u-el. [Heb.] The
same as EMMANUEL.

In'crēse. [Eng.] Increase
of faith.

In'gram. [Teut.] Raven.

In'i-go. [Gr.] The same as
IGNATIUS. [Sp. form.]

I'rā. [Heb.] Watchful.

I'saac (I'sak). [Heb.] Laugh-
ter.

I-sā'lah (I-sā'yā). [Heb.] Sal-
vation of the Lord. [God.]

I's-ra-el. [Heb.] A soldier of
Iv'an. [Brit.] The same as
JOHN. [Russian form.]

J.

Jā'bez. [Heb.] He will cause
pain.

Jā'cob. [Heb.] A supplanter.

Jā'i-rus. [Heb.] He will en-
lighten.

Jā'mes. [Heb.] The same as
JACOB. [ment.]

Jā'pheth. [Heb.] Enlarge-

Jā'red. [Heb.] Descent.

Jā'son. [Gr.] A healer.

Jā'sper. [Per.] (*Uncertain.*)

Jā'van. [Heb.] Clay; suppl.

Jē'de-dī'ah. [Heb.] Beloved
of the Lord.

Jē'tfrey. [O. H. Ger.] Same
as GODFREY.

Jēr'e-mī'ah, [Heb.] Exalt-
Jēr'e-my. } ed of the
Lord.

Jēr'ome (In Eng., Je-rōme'
[In Amer.]) Holy name.

Jēs'se. [Heb.] Wealth.

Jēs'ab. [Heb.] Jehovah is his
father. [outd.]

Jōb. [Heb.] Afflicted; perse-

Jō'el. [Heb.] The Lord is
God.

Jōhn (jōn). [Heb.] The gra-
cious gift of God.

Jō'nah. } [Heb.] A dove.

Jō'nas. } [Heb.] A dove.

Jō'nā-than. [Heb.] Gift of
Jehovah.

Jō'seph. [Heb.] He shall add.

Jōsh'u-ā. [Heb.] God of sal-
vation.

Jo-sī'ah, [Heb.] Given of
Jo-sī'as. } the Lord.

Jō'tham. [Heb.] The Lord is
upright.

Jū'dah. [Heb.] Praised.

Jū'li-an. [Lat.] Sprung from,
or belonging to, Julius.

Jū'li-ūs. [Gr.] Soft-haired.

Jūs'tin, } [Lat.] Just; up-
Jūs'tus. } right.

K.

Kēn'elm. [A.-S.] A defender
of his kindred.

Kēn'neth. [Gael.] A leader;
commander.

L.

Lā'ban. [Heb.] White.

Lām'bert. [O. H. Ger.] Il-
lustrious with landed pos-
sessions.

Lān'ce-lot. [It.] A little an-
gel; otherwise, a little lance
or warrior; or, a servant.

Lau'rence, } [Lat.] Crowned
Law'rence. } with laurel.

Lāz'a-rus. [Heb.] God will
help.

Le-ān'der. [Gr.] Lion-man.

Lēm'u-el. [Heb.] Created
by God.

Lēon'ard (lēn'ard). [Ger.]
Strong or brave as a lion.

Le-ōn'i-das. [Gr.] Lion-like.

Lē'o-pōld. [O. H. Ger.] Bold
for the people.

Lē'vi. [Heb.] Adhesion. See
Gen. xxix. 34.

Lew'is (lōw'le). [O. H. Ger.]
Bold warrior.

Lū'nus. [Gr.] Flaxen-haired.

Lū'o-nel. [Lat.] Young lion.

Llew-ē'l'lyn (lu-ēl'lin).
[Celt.] Lightning.

Lo-ām'mi. [Heb.] Not my
people.

Lo-rēn'zo. [Lat.] The same
as LAURENCE.

Lōt. [Heb.] A veil; covering.

Lqu'is. [O. H. Ger.] The same
as LEWIS. [Fr. form.]

Lū'ci-an (lū'shi-an). [Lat.]
Belonging to, or sprung
from, Lucius.

Lū'ci-ūs (lū'shi-ūs). [Lat.]
Born at break of day.

Lū'do-vic. [O. H. Ger.] The
same as LEWIS. [Ger.
form.]

Lūke. [Lat.] Light.

Lū'ther. [Ger.] Illustrious
warrior. [driver.]

Lý-cúr'gus. [Gr.] Wolf-

M.

Mā'doc. [W.] Good; benef-
cent.

Māl'a-ehi. [Heb.] Messenger
of the Lord.

Ma-nās'seh. [Heb.] Forget-
fulness.

Mar-cē'l'us. [Lat.] Diminutive
of MARCUS.

Mar-ci-ūs (mār'shi-ūs).
[Lat.] Same as MARCUS.

Mār'eus, } [Lat.] A ham-
Mār'k. } mer; otherwise,
a male; or, sprung from
Mars.

Mār'ma-dūke. [A.-S.] A
mighty noble.

Mār'tin. [Lat.] Of Mars;
warlike.

Māt'thew (māth'yū). [Heb.]
Gift of Jehovah.

Mat-th'as (math-th'as).
[Heb.] Gift of the Lord; —
the same as MATTHEW.

Mau'rīce. [Lat.] Moorish;
dark-colored.

Māx'i-mī'l'ian. [Lat.] The
greatest Æmilianus.

Mī'chah. [Heb.] Who is like
the Lord?

Mī'cha-el (or mī'kel). [Heb.]
Who is like God?

Mī'les. [Lat.] A soldier.

Mōr'gan. [Brit.] A seaman;
a dweller on the sea.

Mō'sēs. [Egypt.] Drawn out
of the water.

N.

Nā'hum. [Heb.] Consolation.

Nā-pō'te-on. [Gr.] Lion of
the forest-dell. [gift.]

Nā'than. [Heb.] Given; a
Nā-thān'a-el, } [Heb.] The
Nā-thān'i-el, } gift of God.

Nē'al, } [Lat.] Dark; swarthy;
Nē'il, } otherwise [Celt.],
chief.

Nē'he-mī'ah. [Heb.] Comfort
of the Lord.

Nīeh'o-las, } [Gr.] Victory of
Nīe'o-las. } the people.

Nō'ah. [Heb.] Rest; comfort.

Nō'el. [Lat. *Dies Natalis.*]
Christmas; born on Christ-
mas day.

Nōr'man. [Ger.] A north-
man; a native of Norman-
dy.

són, òr, dō, wōlf, tōb; ùrn, rye, pūll; 9, ē, so?; e, ē, hard; æ; exist; u as ng; this.

Din-hā/bah	E-lī'a-sis	En-gūn-nim	Gā/ba-thā	Gō/go-thā
Dī'o-n'yā'us	E-lī'a-thā	En-gū'dī	Gā/ba-i	Go-lī'ah
(dī'o-nish'ī-us)	E-lī'had	En-hāk'ko-re	Gā/ba-thā	Gō-mō'rah
Dī'os-co-rin'thi-us	E-lī-el	En-hā'zor	Gā/bri-as	Gō-mō'ra
	E-lī-'ā-na-i	En-'ro'kel	Gā/bri-el	Gor-t'y'ah
Dī-ō'tre-phēs	E-lī-'ē'zer	En-shē'mesh	Gā'da-rā	Gōth-o-lī'as
Dī'a-hāb	E-lī'ha-bā	En-tap-pū'ah	Gā'da-rēnēs'	Go-thōn'el
Dōd'a-i	E-lī'ho-ē'na-i	Ep-a-phrās	Gā'd-dī-el	Gō'd-go-dah
Dōd'a-nīm	E-lī'ho'reph	E-pāph-ro-dī'tus	Gā'rus (gā'rus)	Gūr-bā'el
Dōd'a-vah	E-lī'hu	E-pēn-e-tus	Gā'ra-siā	
Dō'eg	E-lī'jah	E-phai	Ge-is-thā (-lī-)	
Do-rym'e-nēs	E-lī-kā, or E-lī'kā	Eph-sus	shī-ā	
Do-sith'e-us	E-līm	Eph'pha-thā	Gā'le-sā	
Dō'tha-lm	E-līm'e-lech	Ephra-lm	Gā'lgā-lā	
	E-lī-o-ē'na-i	Ephra-lm	Gā'lī-lee	
	E-lī-'ō-na-i	Eph'ra-tah	Gā'lī-i-o	
El.	E-lī-phāi	E-pīph'a-nēs	Gām'a-el	
	E-līph'a-lēh	E-sā'las (e-sā'yas)	Gā-mā'li-el	
E-a-nēs	E-līph'a-lōt	E-sar-hād'ūn	Gām'ma-dīm	
E'bed-mē'leeh	E-lī-phās, or E-lī-	E-sdra-'ōlon	Gā'ri-sim	
K-lī'a-sāph	phas	Es-drō'lon	Gā'ri-xā	
E-brō'nah	E-lī'a-bēth	Es-e-bri-as	Ge-a-z'ra	
M-cū'nus	E-lī-ā'ē'us	E-sō'bri-ās-	Gē'bal	
Ec-bāt'a-nā	E-lī'ehā	Esh-bā'val	Gē'da-lī'ah	
Ec-clē'gī-ā's'tēs	E-līsh'a-mah	E'she-an	Gē'd-e-on	
Ec-clē'gī-ā's'ti-cus	E-līsh'a-phāt	Esh'ta-ōl	Ge-d'z'rah	
Ed-dī'as	E-līsh'e-bā	Esh'ta-ul-lites, or	Gē'd'e-rite	
Ed're-i	E-lī-shū'ā	Esh'tau-lites	Ge-d'z'roth	
E-gā-lm	E-lī's-l-mus	Esh'te-mō'h	Gē'd-e-roth-ā'lm	
Ek're-būl	E-lī'u	Esh'tem-ō-ā	Ge-ha'ni	
El'a-dah	E-lī'ud	Esh'te-mō'h	Ge-hēn'nā	
El'a-sah	E-lī's-a-phān	E-sō'rā	Gē'lī-lōth	
E'ath	E-lī-zō'rus	E'sha-ōl	Gēm'a-lī'ah	
E-l-bēth'-el	E-lī-zur	E'sther (e's'ter)	Ge-nē'a-rēth	
E-clī-ā' (ēl'shī-ā')	El'ka-nah	Eth'a-nīm	Gēm'e-sis	
El'da-ah, or El-	El'ka-sar	Eth'bā-l	Gen-nō'sar	
dā'ah	El-mō'dam	Eū-bū'lus	Gen-nūs	
E-le-ād	El'nā-am	Eū-ē'r-gē-tēs	Ge-nū'bath	
E-lē'a'leh	El-na-thām	Eū'me-nēs	Gēr'gē-e-nēs	
E-lē'a-sā	El-o-hīm	Eū'na-tān	Gē'rī-dim	
E-lē'a-sar	E-lō'ī	Eū'nī'e, or Eū-	Gēr-rū'ni-ang	
E-lē'a-z'rus	El'pa-lī	Eū'ō-dī-as	(-rō-)	
E-lē-lā'hel'gī-ra-el	El'pa-lēt	Eū'pā'tor	Gēsh-u'ri	
E-lēu'the-rūs	El'pā'ran	Eū-phrī'tēs	Gēth-sēm'a-nē	
E-lēu'za-i	El'te-kēh	Eū-pō'e-mūs	Ge-ū'el	
El-kā-nan	El'te-lōn	Eū-rō-ē'lī-don	Gīb'be-shān	
E-lī'ab	El-tō'lād, or El-tō-	Eū'ty-chūs	Gīb'e-gēh	
E-lī'a-dā	El-tō'zā-i	E'vīl-me-rō'dach	Gīb'e-on	
E-lī'a-dah	E'l'y-mā's	E'zā-bā	Gid-dāl'tī	
E-lī'a-dās	El'y-mīs	E'ze-chī'as	Gid'e-on	
E-lī'a-dun	E-l'a-būd	E'ze-rī'as	Gid'e-ō'nī	
E-lī'a-dun	E-l'a-phān	E-zī'as	Gī'lā-lāi	
E-lī'ah-kūn	Em-mān'u-el	E'z-on-gē'ber	Gīl-bō'ā, or Gīl-	
E-lī'a-lī	Em'ma-us		Gīl-e-ad	
E-lī'am	En-nā'i-bus		Gī'lō-nīte	
K-lī'a-o-nī'as	En'na-us		Gī'me-thō	
E-lī'a-sāph	En-nē'us		Gī'me-thōn	
E-lī'a-shīb	En-ē'g-lā'im, or		Gī'rga-shīte	
E-lī'a-shīb	En-ē'g-lā'im		Gī't'a-nē	
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar		Gī'vo-nīte	
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us		Gn'dus (nī'dus)	
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im, or			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'ē'g-lā'im			
E-lī'a-shīb	En'e-mē'sar			
E-lī'a-shīb	E-nē'nī-us			

Ē, ē, ī, ō, ū, ū, long; ä, ă, ĭ, ȳ, short; cäre, cär, ask, all, what; äre, veil, tärn; p-que, from

ha-fah	Hi-ér'e-moth	Jah-me-räi	Jär'e-si'ah	Je-hüs'a-däk
ne-pher	Hi-ér'i-s'us	Jah-u-ah	Jär'i-möth	Jé/hu-cäl
o-sha	Hi-ér'mas	Jah'u-si	Jär'muth	Je-hü'di
o-rite	Hi'e-rön'y-mus	Jah'u-i	Ja-rö'sah	Jé/hu-di'jah
ö-shéth	Hi'e-ry'sa-lém	Jä'ma-chi'ah	Jä'sa-el	Je-i-el
g-maph	Hig-gä'ion (-gä'- yon)	Jä'ma-f'ah	Ja-shö'be-äm	Je-käb'se-el
g-pbite, or		Jä'ra-el	Jäsh'ub	Jök'a-mü'am
g-ry'phite	Hiil-k'i'ah	Jä'sa-char	Jäsh'u-bi-lä'shem	Jök'a-mi'ah
a-di'ah	Hir-cä'nus	Jä-shi'ah	Jäsh'ub-ites	Je-kü'thi-el
o-nü'ah	Hiz-k'i'ah	Jä'tai-eü'rus	Jä'si-el	Je-mi'mä, or
'a-bi'ah	Ho-bä'lah (-bä'yä)	Jä'u-ah	Ja-sü'bus	Jém/i-mä
hüb'nah	Höd'a-f'ah	Jä'u-i	Jäth'ni-el	Jém'na-än
'ab-ni'ah	Höd'a-vi'ah	Jä'th'a-i	Jä'si-el	Je-mü'el
'bäd'a-nä	Ho-dé'vah	Jä'th'a-mär	Jä'a-rim	Je-phün'neh
'mō'nah	Ho-di'ah	Jä'th'i-el	Je-ä'te-räi	Je-räh'me-el
hy'bah	Ho-di'jah	Jä'th're-äm	Je-bër'e-chi'ah	Jär'e-ehus
hy'phä	Höl'o-für'näg	Jä'ta-i	Je-bü'si	Jär'e-mid
se-nä'ah	Hör'o-nä'im	Jä'u-rä'sä	Jä'e'a-mi'ah	Jär'e-mi'ah
ü'phä	Hör'o-nite	Jä'e-här	Jä'ch'o-li'ah	Jär'e-möth
'phä, or	Ho-sä'ä	Jä'ra-hi'ah	Jä'ch'o-ni'as	Je-r'ah
'i'phä	Hösh'a-f'ah	Jä're-el	Jä'c'o-li'ah	Jä'ri-bäi
'tä	Hösh'a-mä		Jä'c'o-ni'ah	Jä'ri-chö
'sä'a-vah	Ho-shö'ä		Jä'c'o-ni'as	Jä'ri-el
i-eön	Hü'räi	J.	Je-dä'iah (-yä)	Je-ri'jah
i-lah	Hü'shäi	Jä'a-kän	Je-dä'lah (-yä)	Jä'ri-möth
'el	Hy-däs'päg	Ja-ä-k'o-bah	Je-däs	Jä'ri-öth
i'lah (-sä'yä)	Hy'me-nä'us	Ja-ä'lah	Je-di'a-el	Jä'r'o-bö'am
a-zön-tä'- r		Ja-ä'lam	Jä'di-däth	Jä'r'o-hüm
'ä-lä-pö'ni	L.	Ja-a-näi, or	Jä'di-d'fah	Je-rüb'ba-äl
'rim		Ja-ä'näi	Jä'di-el	Je-rüb'e-shéth
'roth	Jb'le-äm	Ja-är'e-ör'e-güm	Jä'd'u-thun	Jä'ru-el
'sön-tä'- r	Jb-né'iah (-nä'yä)	Jä'a-sgu	Je-ä'li	Je-ry'sa-lém
'el	Jb-ni'jah	Ja-ä'si-el	Je-ä'lus	Je-ry'shä
a-bah	Jch'a-bod	Ja-ä'si-el	Je-ä'zer	[thä Je-ä'lah (-yä)
u-rim	J-cö'ni-um	Ja-ä'sa-ni'ah	Jä'gar-sä'ha-dü'-	Je-shä'lah (-yä)
a-i	J-dä'lah	Ja-ä'zer	Je-hä'le-el	Jäsh'a-nah
hi'ah	Jd'u-mä'ä	Ja-ä'zi'ah	Jä'ha-lä'le-el	Je-shä'r'e-lah
hi'as	Jg-da-li'ah	Ja-ä'zi-el	Je-hä'l'e-läi	Je-shä'b'e-äb
la-i	Jg-e-äl	Ja-dä'u	Jeh-dä'iah (-yä)	Jäsh'i-mön
'as	Jäm	Jä-dü'ä	Je-höz'e-käl	Je-shish'a-i
o-dö'rus	Jäm	Jä'el	Je-hi'ah	Jäsh'o-ha-f'ah
ca-i	Jä'e-äb'a-rim	Ja-häl'e-läi	Je-hi'el	Jäsh'u-run
c'as	Jäläi	Ja-hä'zah	Je-hi'e-li	Je-si'ah
a-däd	Jl-lyr'i-cum	Ja-hä'zi'ah	Jä'hix-ki'ah	Je-sim'i-el
'zi-bäh, or	Jph'e-dä'mah (-yä)	Ja-hä'zi-el	Je-hö'a-dah	Jä'su-e
ph'zi-bah	Jän'da-i	Jäh'da-i	Je-hö'a-häs	Jä'u-i
nög'e-näg	Jän'di-el	Jäh'le-el	Je-hö'ash	Jä'u-äi, or Je-ä'el
öd	Jäh'le-el	Jäh'ma-i	Jä'ho-hä'nän, or	Jä'ä-ni'ah
'di-as	Jäh'ze-rah	Jäh'ze-rah	Jä'hö'ha-nän	Jä'e-bäl
'di-on	Jäh'zi-el	Jäh'zi-el	Je-hoi'a-chim	Je-ä'lus
'ki	Jä'ir	Jä'ir	Je-hoi'a-dä	Je-ä'lah
'ki'ah	Jä'i-rus, Esther	Jä'i-rus, Esther	Je-hoi'a-kim	Jä'zi-el
'ön	Jä'i-rus, New Test.	Jä'i-rus, New Test.	Je-hö'a-rib	Jez-i'lah
'a-i	Jä'm-brö'ä	Jä'm-brö'ä	Je-hön'a-däb	Jä'o-ar
la-i	Jä'm-nä'ä	Jä'm-nä'ä	Je-hön'a-thän	Jä'ra-hi'ah
le-käl	Jä'nö'ah	Jä'nö'ah	Je-hö'ram	Jä're-el
räp'o-lis	Jä'ph'iä	Jä'ph'iä	Jä'ho-shäb'e-äth	Jiph/thah-äl
'e-el	Jä'ph'le-ti, or	Jä'ph'le-ti, or	Je-hösh'a-phät	Jä'a-chäs
	Jäph-lä'ti	Jäph-lä'ti	Je-hösh'e-bä	Jä'a-chim
			Je-hösh'u-ä	Jä'a-dü'nus
			Je-hö'ä-bäd	Jä'a-häs

ör, dō, wōif, tōō, tōōk; ärm, ryē, pūll; ē, ē, soft; e, ē, hard; ä; exiat; u as ng; thia.

Jō'a-kim	Ke-tū'rah	Mā'a-rāth	Mār'i-sā	Me-shēl'e-m'Pah
Jo-a'nan	Ke-zī'ā	[vah Mā'a-s'iah (-yā)	Mār'se-nā	Me-shēw'a-bēl
Jō'a-rib	Kib'roth-hat-tā'a-	Ma-3s'i-ul	Mā'a-lōth	Me-shēw'a-bēl
Jō'a-thām	Kib'za-im	Ma'a-si'as	Ma-si'as	Me-shil'i-le-mōth
Jō'a-zib'dus	Kid'ron	Ma'a-si'ah	Mā's-re-kah	Me-shil'i-le-mōth
Jō'eh'e-bēd	Kir'-hār'a-sēth	Māb'da-i	Mas-si'as	Me-shō'bāb
Jo-'lah	Kir'-hār'esh	Mā'a-lōn	Math'a-ni'as	Me-shil'i-le-mōth
Jo-s'zer	Kir-hū'res	Ma'c'ea-b'us	Ma-thū'u-na-lā	Mē'o-b'le
Jōg'be-hāh	Kir'i-āth	Māch'ba-nāi	Mā'ta-na-h	Mē'o-po-ta'miā
Jo-hā'nun	Kir'i-a-thā'im	Māch'be-nah	Mā'ta-ni'ah	Me-t'rus
Jo-hā'nun	Kir'i-āth'i-ā'ri-us	Māch'na-dō'bāi	Mā'ta-thā	Mēth'o-ār
Jo'i-a-dā	Kir'i-ōth	Mach-pā'lah	Mā'ta-thah	Me-thā'se-el
Jo'i-a-kim	Kir'jath-jō'a-rim	Mā'da-i	Mā'ta-thi'as	Me-thū'ee-lah
Jo'i-a-rīb	Kish'i-ōn	Ma-dī'a-bun	Mā'te-nā'i	Me-ā'nim
Jōk'de-ām	Ki'tron	Ma-dī'ah	Mat-thi'las	Mēw'a-hāb
Jōk'me-ām	Kō'i-a'iah	Mā'di-an	Mat-thi'as (māth-thi'as)	Mi'a-min
Jōk'ne-ām	Kush-ā'iah	Mad-mō'nah	Mā'ti-thi'ah	Mi-cā'lah (-yā)
Jōk'the-el		Ma-3'us	Mā'i-ti'as	Mi'che-el, or
Jōn'a-dāb		Mig'da-lā	Mā'i-ti'as	Mi'chael (-hel)
Jōp'pe		Mig'da-lō'ne	Mā'sa-rōth	Mi-ch'as
Jō'ra-i		Mig'di-el	Me-ā'rah	Mi'ch'me-thah
Jō'r-i-bās	Lā'a-dah	Ma-gid'do	Me-būn'nai	Mi'g'dai-ēl
Jō'r-i-bus	Lā'a-dān	Mig'pi-āsh	Mē'che-rath-Itē	Mi'g'min
Jō'r-ko-ām	Lā'b-a-nā	Ma-ha'lah, or Mā'-	Mēd'a-bā	Mik-nā'lah (-yā)
Jō'a-bād	Lā'chah	ha-lah	Mēd'e-bā	Mi'le-lā'i
Jō'a-phot	La-cū'nus	Ma-hā'la-lē-el	Me-ō'dā	Mi-lē'tus
Jō'a-phi'as	La-hā'i'roi	Mā'ha-lath	Me-hē'a-bēl	Mi-n'a-min
Jō'e-dēeh	La-ōd'i-c'ā	Ma-hā'le-el	Me-hi'dā	Mi'r-i-am
Jo-s'phus	Lāp'i-lōth	Mā'ha-li	Me-hō'lah	Mi's-ei
Jōsh'a-bād	La-s'ā	Mā'ha-nā'im	Me-hū'ja-el	Mi'she-el
Jōsh'a-phāt	La-shā'ron	Mā'ha-neh-dān	Me-hū'man	Mi'she-el
Jōsh'a-vi'ah	Lā's-the-nāg	Ma-hār'a-i	Me-hū'nim	Mi'ha-mān'nah
Jōsh-bēk'a-shāh	Lā'z-a-rus	Ma-hā'zi-ōth	Me-jār'kon	Mi'ha-mān'nes
Jōs'i-bi'ah	Lēb'a-nah	Mā'her-shā'i-al-	Mēk'o-nah	Mi'o-pe-reth
Jōs'i-phi'ah	Lēb'a-non	hāsh'-bās	Mō'i-a-ti'ah	Mi'o-pe-bib
Jōt'ba-thah	Lēb'a-ōth	Ma-3'n'e-ās	Mei-chi'ah	Mi'th're-dāth
Jō'a-bād	Leb-b'us	Mak-hē'loth	Mel-chi'as	Mi'ty-lē'ne
Jō'a-char	Le-bō'nah	Mak-hē'dah	Mēl'chi-el	Mi'ty-ra-im
Jō'a-dāk	Lē'ha-bim	Mā'i-a-chi	Mel-chi'e-dēe	Mnā'son (nā'son)
Jū'shāb-hē'sed	Lēm'u-el	Mal-chi'ah	Mēl'chi-shy'ā	Mō'a-dī'ah
	Le-tū'shim	Mā'l'chi-el	Mē'le-ā	Mō'i-a-dah
	Li'b'a-nus	Mal-chi'jah	Mē'l'i-cū	Mō'o-si'as
	Lū'-dō'bar	Mal-chi'ram	Mē'l'i-tā	Mō'ras-thi's
	Lū'-ry'ha-mah	Mā'l'chi-shy'ā	Me-mū'ean	Mō'ro-ēli
Kāb'ze-el	Lōth'a-sū'bus	Ma-lē'le-el	Mēn'a'ban	Mō'rah-eth-giā
Kā'desh-bēn'e-ā	Lū'c'a-ō'ni-a	Mā'l'o-thi	Me-nē'stheus	Mo-r'i'ah
Kād'mi-el	Lū'ā'ni-as	Ma-mā'ias (-yas)	Me-ō'n-e-nim	Mo-sā'rah
Kā'l'a-i	Lū'ā'as (Iah'Y-as)	Mam-ni'a-nāi'-	Me-ō'n-o-thāi	Mo-sā'roth
Ka-rō'ah	Lū'sim-a-chūs	mus	Mēph'a-āth	Mo-sā'i-le-mom
Kār'ka-ā		Ma-mū'chus	Me-phib'o-abēth	Mō'ni-ā (māh'i-ā)
Kār'na-im		Mā'n-a-ēn	Mēr'a'rah	
Kē'de-mah		Mā'n-a-hāth	Me-rā'loth (-yoth)	
Kē'de-mōth		Mā'n-as-s'as	Mēr'a-rī, or Mo-	
Kē'desh Nāph'ta-	Mā'a-chah	Mā'n'il-ūs	rā'i	
Ke-hē'Ve-thah	Ma-ā'ch-a-thi	Ma-nō'ah	Mēr'a-thā'im	Nā'a-mah
Kē'l'ah	Ma-ā'd'ai	Mā'r-a-lah	Mēr'e-mōth	Nā'a-man
Kē'l'i'lah	Mā'n-dī'ah	Mā'r-a-nāth'ā, or	Mēr'i-bah	Nā'a-ma-thi's
Kē'l'i-tā	Ma-ā't	Mā'r-a-nā'thā	Mēr'ib-bā'ni	Nā'a-mā'as
Ke-mū'el	Ma-ā'leh-a-crāb'-	Mār-dō-chē'us	Me-rō'da-eth-bā'ia-	Nā'a-rah
Kēr'en-hāp'pueh	bim	Ma-rā'shah	dān	Nā'a-rāi
Kē'ri-ōth	Mā'a-ni	Mār'i-mōth	Me-rō'n-o-thi's	Nā'a-rām

ā, ē, i, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ä, ê, î, ô, ü, ȳ, short; cāre, cūr, hāk, gūl, whet; ūre, vūll, tēm; p-gue, flus;

hth'	Nóm/a-däg	Pöl/a-fah	Pöm/ti-us	Re-xi/ä
/om	Nu-mé/nl-üs	Pöl/a-lfah	(pön/shi-us)	Rh5/äi-um (rē/-)
has		Pöl/a-ti'ah	Pör/a-thä	Rhö/d-o-cüs (röd/-)
zi/as		Pe-lf/as	Pör/ci-us (-shi-us)	Ri/bäi
thä'ang	O.	Pe-ni/el	Pör/i-dö'ni-us	Röb'o-äm
-cho-dön'o-	Öba-di'ah, or	Pen-täp'o-lis	Pöt/i-phar	Röd/a-nim
	Öb'a-di'ah	Pe-nü/el	Po-tiph/e-rah	Ro-üö/lin
/a-thä	Öb'a-di'ah	Pör/a-sim	Pris-cil/iä	Rö'i-mus
lxi	Ob-di'ä	Pör/ga-mos	Pröch'o-rä	Ro-mäm/ti-ä'sar
li-el	Ö'chi-ä	Pe-r/dä	Pöl/e-mä'is (töl/-)	Ry/ha-mah
lxi	Öc/i-dé'ius	Pör/me-nis	Pöl/e-mä'us (töl/-)	
a/a-ni	Öc/i-nä	Per-mäp'o-lis	Pu-tö'o-li	
'a-i	Öd'o-när'käg	Pe-rj/dä		S.
rä'im	Öl/a-mus	Péth/a-hi'ah		
ri	Öl/i-vét	Pe-thü/el		
is	Öl/o-för'näg	Pe-ül/thäi		
	Öm/a-s'rus	[gä] Phäc/a-réth	Q.	Sä/bach-thä'ni
ä	[mt] Öme-gä, or O-mö-	Phäi/sur	Quin'tus Mém/ml-	Säb/a-öth, or Sa-
li, or Nä'o-	O-nés/i-mus	Phal-dä'ius (-yus)	üs	bi'oth
-ei	Ön'e-siph'o-rus	Pha-lö/as		Säb/a-tö'us
a-li	O-ni'a-rög	Phäl/ti-el	R.	Säb/a-thé'us
u-him	O-ni/as	Pha-nü/el		Säb-bé'us
n/a-el	O-r'von	Phär'a-cim	Rä'a-mah	Sä-bé'ang
-n'as	Ö'rtho-si'as	Phä'raöth (fä'ro or	Rä'a-mi'ah	Sä'bi-ä
öth	O-gä'ias (o-sä'yas)	fä'ra-o)	Rä-äm'äg	Säb/te-chah
'ah	O-sé'ä	Phär'a-thö'ni	Rab-bö'ni	Sä'd/a-mi'as
i	O-sé'as	Pha-ri'ä	Räb-bö'ni	Säd-dö'us
ioth (-yoth)	O-shé'ä, or Ö'she-ä	Pha-sé'ah, or	Räb-bö'ni	Sä'd/du-öeg
ioth	[zar] Öth'ni-el	Phä'se-ah	Räb/sha-käh	Sä'ha-dü'thä
chad-né'-	Öth'o-ni'as	Pha-sö'lis	Rä'd/da-i	Sä'i-a-mis
shäs/ban	O-z'i-as	Phä'si-rön	Rä'gau	Sä'i/a-sä'd/a-i
sär-a'dan	Özi-el	Phä'se-rön	Rä'gög	Sä-lä'thi-el
äan	O-zö'rä	Phe-ni'ce	Rä-gü'el	Sä'l/ä-i
bi'ah		Phe-ni'ci-ä	Rä'math-ä'im	Sä'l-lö'me
li'as		(-ni'ah/i-)	Rä'm'a-thém	Sä'l-mö'ne
ioth		Phär'e-zite	Rä-mö'sög	Sä-lö'me
'a-mite		Phä-bö'seth, or	Rä-mi'ah	Sä'm'a-el
öth	Pä'a-räl	Phib'e-séth	Rä'pha-el, or Rä-	Sä-mä'ias (-yas)
, or Nö'i-äi	Pä'äi-el	Phä'l'a-döl'phä-ä	phael (-fel)	Sä-mä'ri-ä (classi-
dä	Pä'i	(classical pron.	Rä'ph'a-im	cal pron. Sä'm/-
'el	Pä'les-ti'nä	Phä'l'a-del'phä'ä)	Rä-thü'mus, or	a-rä'ä)
sh'e-sim	Pä'les-tine	Phä-lär'chég	Räth'u-mus	Sä'm'a-tus
ha-li	Pä'li-ti-el	Phä-lö'mon	Rö'a-fah	Sä-mé'ius (-yus)
ha-lim	Pam-ph'i'i-ä	Phä-lö'tus	Rö-el-ä'fah (-yä)	Sä'm'o-thr-/ci-ä
o-ah	Pär/me-näs	Phä-lis'tine	Re-äi't-us	(-thrä/shi-ä)
/sim	Par-shän'da-thä	Phä-lö'o-gus	Ree-sä'ias (-yas)	Sä'mp/a-mä;
s	Pär'j-ah (va-im	Phä'l'o-mö'tor	Rö'gem-mö'leeh	Sä'n/a-bä'se-rüs
h	Par-vä'im, or Pär-	Phän'e-as	Rö'ha-bi'ah	Sä'n/a-sib
'ah	Pa-sé'ah	Phän'e-has	Rö'ho-bö'am	Sän-bäl'lat
-nimä	Pä'th'e'us	Phy-göl'ius	Re-hö'both	Sä'ph/a-ti'as
shah	Päth'ros	Pi/-bö'seth, or	Rö'i	Säp-phä'rä (saf-
h'a-thi	Path-ry/sim	Pib'e-séth	Röm'a-li'ah	fä'rä)
h	Pä'tro-bäs	Pi/-ha-hi'roth	Röm'mon-möth'o-	Sä'r'a-bi'as
nor	Pä'trö-elus	Pil'e-hä	är	Sä'räl
'äi-tang	Pä'u	Pil-ä'ger	Rö'pha-el	Sä'r'a-Pah
'o-lis	Pä'd/a-häl	Pil-nö'ger	Röph'a-i'ah	Sä-rä'ias (-yas)
	Pe-di'h/zur, or	Pil'täi	Röph'a-im	Sä'r-a-mäl
eh	Pä'd/ah-zür	Pir'a-thön	Röph'i-dim	Sä'r-chö'd-o-nus
'ah	Pe-dä'iah (-yä)	Pi-sä'd-i-ä [deez]	Rö'u	Sä'r-dö'us
ä	Pök/a-hi'ah	Pi'ä-dä-dög (-ya-	Re-ü'el, or Re'ü'el	Sä're-ä
		Pöch'e-réth	Re'ü'mah	Sä-rö'thi-e

; dg, wölf, töd, töök; ärn, rye, pull; c, g, soft; e, ä, hard; ag; exis; u as ng; this.

Sar-sê'chim	Shê'ha-rî'ah	Sôs'tra-tûs	Ti-bê'ri us	Zê'a-vân
Sâth'ra-bu-sâ'nêg	Shêl'o-mî'ah	Sô'ta-i	Tig'ath-pi-lê'ger	Zâb'a-de'ang
Sâv'a-rân	Shêl'o-mî	Stâ'chyn	Til'gath-pil-nê'ger	Zâb'a-da'las (y)
Sa'vi-âs	Shêl'o-mith	Stêph'a-nês	Ti-mê'us	Zâb'hâi
Sê'vâ (sê'vâ)	Shêl'o-môth	Sa'ba-i	Tim'na-thah	Zâb-dê'us
Sê'y-thôp'o-lis (st-)	Shêl'mi-el or	Sû'di-âs	Ti-mô'the-us	Zâb'di
Sêc'a-cah	Shê-mâ'ah	Sû'san-chites	Tir'ha-kah	Zâb'di-el
Sêch'o-nî'as	Shêm'a-ah	Sy-c'ûs	Tir'ha-nah	Zâb'u-ion
Sêd'e-çî'as	Shêm'a-ah	Sy-c'ne	Tir'î-â	Za-c'chê'us
Sêl'î-râth	Shêm'a-rî'ah	Syn'ti-chê	Tir'sha-thâ	Za-c'chê'us
Sê'led	Shêm'e-ber	Syr'î-on	To-bi'ah	Zâch'a-rî'ah
Sêl'e-mî'â	Shê-mî'dâ	Sy'ro-phe-nî'el-an	To-bi-el	Zâch'a-rî'as
Sê-lei'ci-â (shl-â	Shêm'î-nith	(-nîsh'î-an)	To-bi'jah	Zâch'a-ry
classical pron.	Shê-mî'a-môth		To-gâr'mah	Zal-mô'nah
Sêl'eu-çî'â)	Shê-mû'el		Tôl'ba-nêg	Za-nô'ah
Sê-leu'cus	Shê-nâ'zar	T.	Tô'phei	Zâra-cêg
Sêm'a-chî'ah	Shêph'a-tî'ah	Tâ'a-nêch	Trûch'o-nî'tis	Zâra'îas
Sêm'a-î'ah	Shê-phû'phan	Tâb'a-ôth	Trûp'o-lis	Zâ're-âs
Sêm'e-î	Shêr'e-bî'ah	Tâb'ba-ôth	Tro-gy'li-tim	Zâ're-phâth
Sê-mê'li-us (ah	Shê-r'zer	Tâb'be-al	Tro'ph'î-mus	Zâ're-tân
Sê-nî'ah, or Sên'a-	Shô'shâi	Tâ'be-el	Trû-phê'nâ	Zâ're-tanah
Sên-nîch'e-rib, or	Shib'bo-lêth	Tâ'be-el	Trû-phê'nâ	Zâth'o-ê
Sên'na-ehê'rib	Shig-gâ'ion (-yon)	Ta-bê'li-us	Trû'bi-â'nî	Za-thû'î
Sê-nî'ah	Shi-cy'o-nôth	Tâb'e-rah	Trûch'i-cus	Zêb'a-dî'ah
Sê'o-rim	Shi-lô'ah	Tâb'î-thâ	Trû-rân'us	Zê-bî'm
Sêph'ar-râd	Shi-lô'nî	Tâb'ri-môn	Trû'rî-ang	Zê-bî'nâ
Sêph'ar-vî'im	Shi'lo-nîte, or Shi-	Tâch'uo-nîte	Ty'rus	Zê-bî'm
Sê-phê'lâ	lô'nîte	Ta-hâp'a-nêg		Zê-bî'm
Sê'r'a-î'ah	Shim'a-ah	Tâh'pâp-hêg		Zê-bî'm
Sê'r'âi-ê	Shim'o-âm	Tâh'pê-nêg		Zê-bî'm
Shâ'al-âb'bin	Shim'e-âth	Tâh're-â		Zêb'a-tun
Sha-â'be-nîte	Shim'o-î	Tâ'li-thâ-cû'mî	U'la-î	Zêch'a-çî'ah
Shi'a-rî'im	Shim'o-on	Tâ'li-mâi	U-phâr'sîn	Zêd'o-hî'ah
Shab-bêth'a-î	Shim'shâi	Tân'hu-mêth	U-rî'ah	Zê-lô'phe-hâd
Shâch'î-â	Shiph'rah	Tâp'pu-ah	U-rî'as	Zê-lô'têg
Shâd'da-î	Shit'ra-î	Târ'a-lah'î	U-rî-el	Zâm'a-rî'im
Shâ'ha-rî'im	Shô'ba-î	Tê're-â	U-rî'jah	Zê-mî'ah
Sha-hâ'î-math	Shô'cho	Tê'ta-î	U-tha-î	Zê'nas
Shî'li-ehâ	Sho-shân'nim	Têb'a-lî'ah	U'm-î	Zêph'a-nî'ah
Shî'li-e-chêth	Shy'ba-el	To-hâph'ne-hêg	U'zah	Zêph'a-thah
Shî'li-ma-î	Shy'the-lah	To-kû'â	Us-zî'ah	Zêr'a-hî'ah
Shî'li-ma-nê'ger	Shb'be-châi	Tê'î-â'bîb	Us-zî'el or U'z-zî-el	Zêr'a-î'ah
Shâm'a-rî'ah	Shb'ra-im	Tê'îa-im		Zêr'e-dâ
Shâm'ma-î	Sy'cy-on (shâ'î-on)	Tê'î-ha-rê'hâ		Zê-rêd'a-thah
Shâm'mu-ah	Sy-gi'o-nôth (ah	Têm'a-nî		Zêr'e-râth
Shâm'she-ra'î	Sê-lô'ah, or Shî'o-	Thad-d'us, or		Zê-rp'ah
Shâ'r-â	Sê-lô'am, or Shî'o-	Thâd'de-tûs	Va-jê'a-thâ	Zê-rûb'ba-bêl
Shâ'r-a-im	âm	Thâm'na-thâ	Va-nî'ah	Zê-ro'ah
Sha-r'zer	Sê-l'ê, or Shî'o-e	The-cô'e		Zê'v-on
Shâr'on	Sî'mal-cû'e	The-lâ'sar		Zê'v-ah
Sha-rij'hen	Sî'nûi	The-ôc'a-nus		Zêd-kî'jah
Shâsh'a-î	Sîp'pâi	The-ôd'o-tus		Zê'thûi
Shâ'ul	Sîr'î-on	The-ôph'î-lus	Xân'thi-cûs	Zî'phron
She-â'î'ti-el	Sî-sâm'a-î	Thê'r'me-lêth	(sîn'-)	Zîp-pû'rah
Shê'a-rî'ah	Sis'e-râ	Thê'se-lo-nî'câ		Zô-bô'bah
Shô'ar-jâ'shub	Sôd'o-mâ	Thim'na-thah		Zô'he-lêth
Shô'b'a-nî'ah	Sôp'a-ter	Thôm'o-î		Zô'phâi
Shô'b'a-rim	Sôph'e-rêth	Thrâ'ci-â (shî-â)		Zô're-ah
Shô'b'u-el	Sôph'o-nî'as	Thra-sô'as	Zâ'a-nû'im	Zô-rôb'a-bêl
Shêch'a-nî'ah	Sô-sip'a-ter	Thy'a-tî'râ	Zâ'a-nân	Zâ'ri-êl
Shêd'e-ur	Sôs'the-nêg	Ti-bê'ri-as	Zâ'a-nân'nim	Zâ'ri-ehâd'de-î

â, ê, î, ô, û, y, long; ä, ë, î, ô, ü, y, short; cäre, cär, äak, äll, whet; ère, veil, tërm; pique, fire

PRONOUNCING AND EXPLANATORY VOCABULARY

OF

COMMON ENGLISH CHRISTIAN NAMES.

I. NAMES OF MEN.

A.

Aaron (Ar'un). [Heb.] Lofty; inspired.
 A'bel. [Heb.] Breath; transitoriness; vanity.
 A-b'el. [Heb.] Father of strength.
 A-bi'jah. [Heb.] To whom Jehovah is a father. [Light.
 Ab'ner. [Heb.] Father of a multitude.
 A'bra-ham. [Heb.] Father of a multitude.
 A'bram. [Heb.] Father of elevation.
 Ad'am. [Heb.] Man; earth-man; red earth.
 A-dôl'phus. [O. H. Ger.] Noble wolf, *i. e.* noble hero.
 Ad'o-ni'ram. [Heb.] Lord of height.
 Al'an. Various explained as a hound [Slav.], harmony [Celt.], and a corruption of *Hilary*, or of *Ælianus*.
 Al'a-rie. [O. H. Ger.] All-rich; or, noble ruler.
 Al'bert. [O. H. Ger.] Nobly bright; illustrious.
 Al'bi-on. [Celt.] Mountainous land; — the ancient name of England.
 Al'ex-ân'der. [Gr.] A defender of men.
 Al'fred. [O. H. Ger.] Elf in council; *i. e.*, good counselor.
 A-lôn'zo. [O. Ger.] The same as ALPHONSO.
 Al'phe-us (*properly* Al-*phé-us*). [Heb.] Exchange.
 Al-phôn'so. [O. I. Ger.] All-ready; willing.
 Al'vah. } [Heb.] Iniquity.
 Al'van. }
 Al'win. } [O. H. Ger.] Beloved by all.
 Al'wil. }

Am'a-ri'ah. [Heb.] Whom Jehovah promised.
 Am'a-sá. [Heb.] A burden.
 Am'brose. [Gr.] Immortal; divine.
 Am'mi. [Heb.] My people.
 A'mos. [Heb.] Strong; courageous; *otherwise*, a burden.
 An'drew (An'dry). [Gr.] Strong; manly.
 An'selm. [O. H. Ger.] Protection of God.
 An'tho-ny (-to-), } [Lat.]
 An'to-ny. } Priceless; praiseworthy.
 Ar'chi-bald. [Ger.] Extremely bold; *otherwise*, holy prince.
 Ar'te-mas. [Gr.] Gift of Artemis, or Minerva.
 Ar'thur. [Celt.] High; noble.
 A'sá. [Heb.] Healer; physician. [God.]
 As'a-hél. [Heb.] Made of Asaph. [Heb.] A collector.
 Ash'er. [Heb.] Happy; fortunate. [ness.]
 Ash'ur. [Heb.] Black; black.
 Au-gús'tin. } [Lat.] Belong-
 Au-gús'tine, } ing to Au-
 Aus'tin. } gustus.
 Au-gús'tus. [Lat.] Exalted; imperial.
 Au-ré'li-us. [Lat.] Golden.
 Az'a-ri'ah. [Heb.] Helped of the Lord.

B.

Báp'tist. [Gr.] A baptizer; a purifier.
 Bär'na-bas. } [Heb.] Son of
 Bär'na-by. } consolation.
 Bar-thô'l'o-mew. [Heb.] A warlike son.
 Bar-zil'ái. [Heb.] Iron of the Lord; firm; true.

Bäg'li. [Gr.] Kingly; royal.
 Bën'e-dict. [Lat.] Blessed.
 Bën'ja-min. [Heb.] Son of the right hand.
 Be-ri'ah. [Heb.] In calamity.
 Bér'nard. } [O. H. Ger.] Bold
 Bir'nard. } as a bear.
 Bér'tram. [O. H. Ger.] Bright raven.
 Be-zál'e-el. [Heb.] In the shadow (protection) of God.
 Bôn'i-fác'e. [Lat.] A benefactor.
 Bri'an. [Celt.] Strong.
 Bru'no. [O. H. Ger.] Brown.

C.

Cad-wal'la-der. [Brit.] Battle-arranger.
 Cæ'gar. [Lat.] Hairly; or, blue-eyed; or, born under the *cesarum* operation.
 Cæ'leb. [Heb.] A dog.
 Cæl'vin. [Lat.] Bald.
 Cecil (sæ'sil, s'w'il, or säs'il). [Lat.] Dim-sighted.
 Cē'phas. [Aramaic.] A stone.
 Char'les. [O. H. Ger.] Strong; manly; noble-spirited.
 Christ'ian. [Lat.] Belonging to Christ; a believer in Christ. [ing Christ.]
 Chris'to-pher. [Gr.] Bear-
 Clär'e'nce. [Lat.] Illustrious.
 Clau'di-us, } [Lat.] Lame.
 Claude. }
 Clēm'ent. [Lat.] Mild-tempered; merciful.
 Cōn'rad. [O. H. Ger.] Bold in council; resolute.
 Cōn'stant. [Lat.] Firm; faithful.
 Cōn'stan-tine. [Lat.] Resolute; firm.
 Cōr-né'li-us (*or* kor-neel'-*us*). [Lat.] (*Uncertain*).

són, ðr, dq, wôlf, tōð, tōðk; ðrn, rje, pyll; ç, ê, soft; e, ê, hard; ag; exist; u as ng; this (351)

Erís'pín, } [Lat.] Having
Erís'pus, } curly hair.
Erís'pi-an. }
Eúth'bert. [A.-S.] Noted
splendor.
Cýp'ri-an. [Gr.] Of Cyprus.
Gýr'il. [Gr.] Lordly.
Cýrus. [Per.] The sun.

D.

Dán. [Heb.] A judge.
Dán'tel (or dán'tel). [Heb.]
A divine judge.
Da-rí'us. [Per.] Preserver.
Dá'vid. [Heb.] Beloved.
De-mé'tri-us. [Gr.] Belong-
ing to Ceres.
Dén'is, } [Gr.] Same as DI-
Dén'nis, } ONYSIUS. [Fr.
form.]
Dér'rick. [O. H. Ger.] A
corruption of THEODORIC.
Dý'o-nýs'i-us. (-nísh't-u-s).
[Gr.] Belonging to Dio-
nyssos or Bacchus, the god
of wine.
Dón'ald. [Celt.] Proud chief.
Dún'ean (dún'án). [Celt.]
Brown chief.

E.

Éb'en. [Heb.] A stone.
Éb'en-é'zer. [Heb.] The
stone of help.
Éd'gar. [A.-S.] A javelin (or
protector) of property.
Éd'mund. [A.-S.] Defender
of property.
Éd'ward. [A.-S.] Guardian
of property.
Éd'win. [A.-S.] Gainer of
Éd'bert. [O. H. Ger.] The
sword's brightness; famous
with the sword.
Él'bert. [O. H. Ger.] The
same as ALBERT.
Éw'dred. [A.-S.] Terrible.
É'le-á'zer. [Heb.] To whom
God is a help.
É'li. [Heb.] A foster son.
E-li'ab. [Heb.] God is his
father.
E-li'as. [Heb.] The same
as ELIJAH. [Lord.]
E-li'hu. [Heb.] God the
E-li'jah. [Heb.] Jehovah is
my God.
E-li'pha-let. [Heb.] God of
salvation.

E-li'shâ. [Heb.] God my
salvation. [rock.]
E-li'zur. [Heb.] God is fly.
Él'lis. [Heb.] A variation
of ELISHA.
Él'mer. [A.-S.] Noble; ex-
cellent. [A contraction of
ETHELMER.]
Él'nâ-than. [Heb.] God gave.
Em-mán'u-el. [Heb.] God
with us.
Ém'er-y, } [A.-S.] Power-
Ém'mery, } ful; rich.
Ém'o-ry, }
É'noeh. [Heb.] Consecrated;
dedicated.
É'nos. [Heb.] Man. [ful.]
Éphra'im. [Heb.] Very fruit-
ful.
E-râ's'mus. [Gr.] Lovely;
worthy to be loved.
E-râ's'tus. [Gr.] Lovely;
amiable. [powerful.]
É'ric. [A.-S.] Rich; brave;
É'rnest, } [Gr.] Earnest.
Ér-nâ's'tus, }
É'than. [Heb.] Firmness;
strength.
Eú'gene, or Eú-gène'. [Gr.]
Well-born; noble.
Eús'tage. [Gr.] Healthy;
strong; standing firm.
Év'an. [Brit.] The same as
JOHN. [of God.]
E-zé'ki-el. [Heb.] Strength
Éz'râ. [Heb.] Help.

F.

Fé'liz. [Lat.] Happy; pro-
perous.
Fér'di-nand. [O. H. Ger.]
Brave; vallant.
Fer-nán'do. [O. H. Ger.]
The same as FERDINAND.
Fés'tus. [Lat.] Joyful; glad.
Frân'cis. [Fr.] Free.
Frânk. [Fr.] A contrac-
tion of FRANCIS.
Fréd'er-ic, } [O. H. Ger.]
Fréd'er-ick, } Abounding
in peace; or, peaceful ruler.

G.

Gâ'bri-el. [Heb.] Man of God.
Gâ'ius (gi'yus). [Lat.] Re-
joiced.
Ga-mâ'ti-el. [Heb.] Recom-
pense of God.
Gâr'ret. [O. H. Ger.] An-
other form of GERALD.

Géoff'rey. [O. H. Ger.] The
same as GODFREY.
Géorge. [Gr.] A landholder;
husbandman.
Gér'ald, } [O. H. Ger.] Strong
Gér'ard, } with the spear.
Gér'shom. [Heb.] An exile.
Gid'e-on. [Heb.] A de-
stroyer.
Gîl'bert. [O. H. Ger.] Yel-
low-bright; famous.
Gîles. [Gr.] A kid.
Giv'en. [Eng.] Gift of God.
Gôd'dard. [O. Ger.] Pious;
virtuous.
Gôd'frey. [O. H. Ger.] At
peace with God.
Grég'o-ry. [Ger.] Watch-
ful; vigilant.
Griffith. [Brit.] Having
great faith. [rior; hero.]
Gus-tâ'vus. [Sw.] A war-
Guý. [Fr.] A leader.

H.

Hân'ni-bal. [Punic.] Grace
of Baal.
Hâr'old. [A.-S.] A cham-
pion; general of an army.
Hér'man. [Heb.] Faithful.
Hén'ry. [O. H. Ger.] The
head or chief of a house.
Hér'bert. [A.-S.] Glory of
the army. [warrior.]
Hér'man. [O. H. Ger.] A
Héz'e-k'iah. [Heb.] Strength
of the Lord.
Hil'a-ry. [Lat.] Cheerful;
merry.
Hî'ram. [Heb.] Most noble.
Hô'mer. [Gr.] A pledge;
security.
Hôr'age. [Gr.] Same as
HORATIO. [Fr. form.]
Ho-râ'ti-o (ho-râ'sh-o). [Gr.]
(Uncertain.)
Ho-gé'â. [Heb.] Salvation.
How'ell. [Brit.] Sound;
whole.
Hû'bert. [O. H. Ger.] Bright
in spirit; soul-bright.
Hûgh (hû), } [D.] Mind;
Hû'go, } spirit; soul.
Hûmph'rey. [A.-S.] Pro-
tector of the home.

I.

Iéh'a-bod. [Heb.] The glory
has departed.

â, â, î, ô, ù, ý, long; ä, ê, î, ô, ü, ý, short; câre, câr, âsk, all, what; êre, vell, tîrm; p'que, flim;

Ig-nā'ti-us (ig-nā'sh'us).
[Gr.] Ardent; fiery.

Im-mān'u-el. [Heb.] The
same as EMMANUEL.

In-crēase. [Eng.] Increase
of faith.

In'gram. [Teut.] Raven.

In'i-go. [Gr.] The same as
IGNATIUS. [Sp. form.]

Irā. [Heb.] Watchful.

Isgac (I'sak). [Heb.] Laugh-
ter.

I-sā'iah (ī-sā'yā). [Heb.] Sal-
vation of the Lord. [God.]

Ig'ra-el. [Heb.] A soldier of
Iv'an. [Brit.] The same as
JOHN. [Russian form.]

J.

Jā'bez. [Heb.] He will cause
pain.

Jā'cob. [Heb.] A supplanter.

Jā'i-lus. [Heb.] He will en-
lighten.

Jāmes. [Heb.] The same as
JACOB. [ment.]

Jā'pheth. [Heb.] Enlarge-
Jā'red. [Heb.] Descent.

Jā'son. [Gr.] A healer.

Jā'sper. [Per.] (*Uncertain.*)

Jā'van. [Heb.] Clay; suppl.

Jēd-e-dī'ah. [Heb.] Beloved
of the Lord.

Jēffrey. [O. H. Ger.] Same
as GODFREY.

Jēr'e-mī'ah. [Heb.] Exalt-
Jēr'e-my. } ed of the
Lord.

Jēr'ome (in Eng.), Je-rōme'
(in Amer.). Holy name.

Jēs'se. [Heb.] Wealth.

Jēs'ab. [Heb.] Jehovah is his
father. [outd.]

Jōb. [Heb.] Afflicted; perse-

Jō'el. [Heb.] The Lord is
God.

Jōhn (jōn). [Heb.] The gra-
cious gift of God.

Jō'nah. [Heb.] A dove.

Jōn'a-than. [Heb.] Gift of
Jehovah.

Jō'seph. [Heb.] He shall add.

Jōsh'u-ā. [Heb.] God of sal-
vation.

Jo-sī'ah. [Heb.] Given of
Jo-sī'as. } the Lord.

Jō'tham. [Heb.] The Lord is
upright.

Jū'dah. [Heb.] Praised.

Jū'li-an. [Lat.] Sprung from,
or belonging to, Julius.

Jū'li-ūs. [Gr.] Soft-haired.

Jū's'tin. [Lat.] Just; up-
Jū's'tus. } right.

K.

Kēn'elm. [A.-S.] A defender
of his kindred.

Kēn'neth. [Gael.] A leader;
commander.

L.

Lā'ban. [Heb.] White.

Lām'bert. [O. H. Ger.] Il-
lustrious with landed pos-
sessions.

Lān'ce-lot. [It.] A little an-
gel; *otherwise*, a little lance
or warrior; or, a servant.

Lau'rence. [Lat.] Crowned
Law'rence. [with laurel.]

Lāz'a-rus. [Heb.] God will
help.

Le-ān'der. [Gr.] Lion-man.

Lēm'u-el. [Heb.] Created
by God.

Lēon'ard (lēn'ard). [Ger.]
Strong or brave as a lion.

Le-ōn'i-das. [Gr.] Lion-like.

Lē'o-pōld. [O. H. Ger.] Bold
for the people.

Lē'vi. [Heb.] Adhesion. See
Gen. xxix. 34.

Lew'is (lō'wē). [O. H. Ger.]
Bold warrior.

Lī'nus. [Gr.] Flaxen-haired.

Lī'o-nel. [Lat.] Young lion.

Llew-ē'llyn (lu-ē'llyn).
[Celt.] Lightning.

Lo-ām'mī. [Heb.] Not my
people.

Lo-rēn'zo. [Lat.] The same
as LAURENCE.

Lōt. [Heb.] A veil; covering.

Lōu'is. [O. H. Ger.] The same
as LEWIS. [Fr. form.]

Lū'ci-an (lū'shī-an). [Lat.]
Belonging to, or sprung
from, Lucius.

Lū'ci-ūs (lū'shī-ūs). [Lat.]
Born at break of day.

Lū'do-vic. [O. H. Ger.] The
same as LEWIS. [Ger.
form.]

Lūke. [Lat.] Light.

Lū'ther. [Ger.] Illustrious
warrior. [driver.]

Lý-cúr'gus. [Gr.] Wolf-

M.

Mā'doc. [W.] Good; benefi-
cent.

Mā'l'a-chī. [Heb.] Messenger
of the Lord.

Ma-nās'sah. [Heb.] Forget-
fulness.

Mar-cē'l'us. [Lat.] Diminutive
of MARCUS.

Mar'ci-ūs (mār'shī-ūs).
[Lat.] Same as MARCUS.

Mār'cus. [Lat.] A ham-
Mār'k. } mer; *otherwise*,
a male; or, sprung from
Mars.

Mār'ma-dūke. [A.-S.] A
mighty noble.

Mār'tin. [Lat.] Of Mars;
warlike.

Māt'thew (māth'yū). [Heb.]
Gift of Jehovah.

Mat-thī'as (math-thī'as).
[Heb.] Gift of the Lord; —
the same as MATTHEW.

Mau'rīce. [Lat.] Moorish;
dark-colored.

Māx'i-mī'l'ian. [Lat.] The
greatest Æmilianus.

Mī'chah. [Heb.] Who is like
the Lord?

Mī'cha-el (or mī'kel). [Heb.]
Who is like God?

Mīleg. [Lat.] A soldier.

Mōr'gan. [Brit.] A seaman;
a dweller on the sea.

Mō'sēs. [Egypt.] Drawn out
of the water.

N.

Nā'hum. [Heb.] Consolation.

Na-pō'le-on. [Gr.] Lion of
the forest-dell. [gift.]

Nā'than. [Heb.] Given; a
Na-thān'a-el. [Heb.] The
Na-thān'i-el. } gift of God.

Nē'al. [Lat.] Dark; swarthy;

Nēll. [Celt.] *otherwise* [Celt.],
chief.

Nē'he-mī'ah. [Heb.] Comfort
of the Lord.

Nīeh'o-las. [Gr.] Victory of
Nīe'o-las. } the people.

Nō'ah. [Heb.] Rest; comfort.

Nō'el. [Lat. *Dies Natalis.*]
Christmas; born on Christ-
mas day.

Nōr'man. [Ger.] A north-
man; a native of Norman-
dy.

O.

Ō'ba-dī'ah. [Heb.] Servant of the Lord.
 Ō'bed. [Heb.] Serving God.
 Ōe-tā'vi-ūs, } [Lat.] The
 Ōe-tā'vūs. } eighth-born.
 Ol'i-ver. [Lat.] An olive-tree
 [talnoer].
 O-rēa'tēg. [Gr.] A mound.
 Or-lān'do. [Teut.] Same as ROWLAND. [It. form.]
 Ōs'ear. [Celt.] Bounding warrior.
 Ōg'mond, } [O. H. Ger.] Pro-
 Ōg'mund. } tection of God.
 Ōg'wald. [O. H. Ger.] Power of God.
 Ōw'en. [Celt.] Lamb; *otherwise*, young warrior.

P.

Pāt'rick. [Lat.] Noble; a patrician.
 Paul. [Lat.] Little.
 Pau-lī'nus. [Lat.] Same as PAUL.
 Pē'leg. [Heb.] Division.
 Pēr'e-grine. [Lat.] A stranger.
 Pē'ter. [Gr.] A rock. [ger.]
 Phī-lān'der. [Gr.] A lover of men.
 Phī-lē'mon. [Gr.] Loving; friendly. [horses].
 Phil'ip. [Gr.] A lover of Phīn'e-as, } [Heb.] Mouth
 Phīn'e-has, } of brass.
 Pī'us. [Lat.] Pious; dutiful.
 Plīn'y. [Lat.] (*Uncertain*).
 Pōl'y-cārp. [Gr.] Much fruit.
 Pro-gērv'ed. [Eng.] Redeemed; saved.

Q.

Quīn'tin. [Lat.] The fifth.

R.

Rālp'h (*in Eng. often pron. rāf*). [O. H. Ger.] Same as RODOLPHUS.
 Rāph'e-el. [Heb.] The healing of God.
 Rāy'mond, } [O. H. Ger.]
 Rāy'mund. } Wise protection.
 Rāg'i-nald. [O. H. Ger.] Strong ruler.

Rey'ban. [Heb.] Behold, a son.
 Rey'el. [Heb.] Friend of God.
 Rēyn'old. [O. H. Ger.] The same as REGINALD.
 Rich'ard. [O. H. Ger.] Rich-hearted; powerful.
 Rōb'ert. [O. H. Ger.] Bright in fame.
 Rōd'er-ic, } [O. H. Ger.]
 Rōd'er-ick, } Rich in fame.
 Rō'dolph, } [O. H. Ger.]
 Rō-dōl'phus. } Famous wolf, or hero.
 Rōg'er. [O. H. Ger.] Famous with the spear.
 Rō'land. [O. H. Ger.] Same as ROWLAND. [Fr. form.]
 Rōw'land. [O. H. Ger.] Fame of the land.
 Ru'dolph, } [O. H. Ger.]
 Ru-dōl'phus, } Variations of RODOLPHUS.
 Ru'fus. [Lat.] Red; red-haired.
 Ru'pert. [O. H. Ger.] Same as ROBERT.

S.

Sāl'mon. [Heb.] Shady.
 Sām'son, } [Heb.] Splendid
 Sāmp'son. } sun; i. e., great joy and felicity.
 Sām'u-el. [Heb.] Heard of God; asked for of God.
 Saul. [Heb.] Asked for.
 Sē'bā. [Heb.] Eminent.
 Se-bās'tian (-bās'tyan). [Gr.] Venerable; reverend.
 Se-rē'no, } [Lat.] Calm;
 Se-rē'nus. } peaceful.
 Sēth. [Heb.] Appointed.
 Sīg'is-mund. [O. H. Ger.] Conquering protection.
 Sī'lās. [Lat.] A contraction of SILVANUS.
 Sil-vā'nus. [Lat.] Living in a wood.
 Sil-vēs'ter. [Lat.] Bred in the country; rustic.
 Sim'e-on, } [Heb.] Hearing
 Sī'mon. } with acceptance.
 Sōl'o-mon. [Heb.] Peaceable.
 Stē'phen (stē'vn) [Gr.] A crown.
 Syl'van, } The same as
 Syl-vā'nus. } SILVANUS.
 Syl-vēs'ter. The same as SILVESTER.

T.

Thād'de-us. [Syr.] The wise.
 Thē'o-bald. [*formerly* thb-ald.] [O. H. Ger.] Bold for the people.
 Thē'o-dore. [Gr.] The gift of God.
 The-ōd'o-rīe. [A.-S.] Powerful among the people.
 The-ōph'i-lus. [Gr.] A lover of God.
 Thē'ron. [Gr.] A hunter.
 Thōm'as (tom'as). [Heb.] A twin.
 Tim'o-thy. [Gr.] Fearing God.
 Tīt'us. [Gr.] (*Uncertain*).
 To-bī'ah, } [Heb.]
 To-bī'as. } guided of the Lord.
 Trīs'tam, } [Lat.] Grave;
 Trīs'tram. } penative; melancholy; sorrowful; sad.
 Tīb'alt. [O. H. Ger.] A contraction of THEOBALD.

U.

U-lys'sēs. [Gr.] A hunter.
 Ūr'ban. [Lat.] Of the town; courteous; polished.
 Ūr'iah. [Heb.] Light of the Lord.
 Ū'rī-an. [Dan.] A husband.
 Ū'rī-el. [Heb.] Light of God.

V.

Vāl'en-tine. [Lat.] Strong; healthy; powerful.
 Vīe'tor. [Lat.] A conqueror.
 Vīn'cent. [Lat.] Conquering.
 Vīv'i-an. [Lat.] Lively.

W.

Wal'ter. [O. H. Ger.] Ruling the host.
 Will'iam. [O. H. Ger.] Resolute helmet, or, helmet of resolution; defense; protector.
 Wīn'frēd. [A.-S.] Win-peace.

Z.

Zāb'dī-el. [Heb.] Gift of God.
 Zae-chē'sus. [Heb.] Innocent; pure.

ā, ā, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, short; cāre, cār, āak, all, whāp; cēre, vōll, sēam; p'que, flūx;

Zāch'a-r'rah, } [Heb.] Re-
Zāch'a-ry, } membered of
the Lord.
Zā'dok. [Heb.] Just.
Zā'b-a-dī'ah, } [Heb.] Gift of
Zā'b'e-dee. } the Lord.

Ze-bī'nā. [Heb.] Bought.
Zēch'a-r'rah. [Heb.] Same
as ZACHARIAH.
Zēd'e-kī'ah. [Heb.] Justice
of the Lord.

Ze-15'vīg. [Gr.] A sealot.
Zē'nas. [Gr.] Gift of Ju-
piter.
Zēph'a-n'ah. [Heb.] Ild
of the Lord.

II. NAMES OF WOMEN.

A.

Āb'ī-gail. [Ab'ī-gēl]. [Heb.]
My father's joy.
Āch'ā. [Heb.] Anskiet.
Ā'dā. [O. H. Ger.] Same as
EDITH. [as ADELINE.
Ād-a-line. [O. H. Ger.] Same
Ad'e-lā. [O. H. Ger.] Same as
ADELINE. [as ADELINE.
Ād'e-lāide. [O. H. Ger.] Same
A-dē-lī-ā. [O. H. Ger.] A
variation of ADELA.
Ād'e-lī'nā. [O. H. Ger.] Of
Ad'e-line. } noble birth; a
princess.
Āg'a-thā. [Gr.] Good; kind.
Āg'nēg. [Gr.] Chaste; pure.
Al-bē'r'tā. [O. H. Ger.] Fem-
inine of ALBERT.
Āl'e-thē'a. [Gr.] Truth.
Āl'ex-an-drā. [Gr.]
Āl'ex-an-drī'nā. } Feminine
of ALEXANDER.
Āl'ice. [O. H.
A-līc'ī-ā (-līsh'-t-). } Ger.]
Same as ADELINE.
Al-mī'rā. [Ar.] Lofly; a
princess.
Al-thē'ā. [Gr.] A healer.
Am'a-bēl. [Lat.] Lovable;
amiable. [to be loved.
A-mān'dā. [Lat.] Worthy
A-mē'lī-ā (or a-meel'yā). [O.
H. Ger.] Busy; energetic.
Āmy. [Lat.] Beloved.
An-gēlī-cā. [Gr.] Lovely;
An-gē-lī'nā. } angelic.
Ann. [Heb.] Grace; — the
An'nā. } same as HAN-
NAH.
An-nētte'. [Heb.] A varia-
tion of ANNE. [Fr. form.]
Ān'toi-nētte'. [Gr.] Dim.
of ANTONIA. [Fr. form.]

An-tō-nī-ā. [Lat.] Inesti-
mable.
Ār'a-bē'lī-ā. [Lat.] A fair
altar; otherwise, an Arabian
woman. [of ARIADNE.
Ā'rī-ān'ā. [Gr.] A corruption
of ARIADNE. [Lat.] Feminine
of AUGUSTUS.
Āu-rē'lī-ā (or aw-reel'yā).
[Lat.] Feminine of AURE-
LIUS.
Āu-rō'rā. [Lat.] Morning
redness; fresh; brilliant.

B.

Bār'ba-rā. [Gr.] Foreign;
strange.
Bē'a-trīce. [Lat.] Making
Bē'a-trix. } happy.
Be-līn'dā. [Uncertain.]
Bēr'thā. [O. H. Ger.] Bright;
beautiful.
Bēt'sey. [Heb.] A corruption
of ELIZABETH.
Blānch. [Taut.] White.
Blānche. [Lat.]
Brīd'et. [Celt.] Strength.

C.

Ca-mī'lī-ā. [Lat.] Attendant
at a sacrifice.
Cār'o-line. [O. H. Ger.] Fem-
inine of CAROLUS, the Latin
of Charles. [Fr. form.]
Cās-sān'drā. [Gr.] She who
indulges with love.
Cāth'a-rī'nā. [Gr.] Pure.
Cāth'a-rīne. [Gr.] Pure.
Cāth'er-ine. [Gr.] Pure.
Ce-clī'i-ā. [Lat.] Feminine of
Cēcī'l-y. } CECIL.
Ce-lē'stīne. [Lat.] Heavenly.
Cē'lī-ā (or seel'yā). [Lat.]

Feminine of CECILIUS. [It.
form.]
Chār'ī-ty. [Eng.] Love.
Chār'lōtte. [O. H. Ger.] Fem-
inine of CHARLES.
Chlō'e. [Gr.] A green herb;
blooming.
Chris'tī-ān'ā. [Gr.] Fem-
Christī'nā. } inine of
CHRISTIANUS, Lat. for
Christian.
Cīc'e-ly. [Lat.] A corruption
of CECILIA. [trious.
Clār'ā. [Lat.] Bright; illus-
Clār'ice. [Lat.] A varia-
Clā-ris'ā. } tion of CLARA.
Claudī-ā. [Lat.] Feminine of
CLAUDIUS.
Clēm'en-tī'nā. [Lat.] Mild;
Clēm'en-tīne. } gentle.
Cōn'stānce. [Lat.] Firm;
constant.
Cō'rā. [Gr.] Maiden; — an-
other form of CORINNA.
Cor-dē'lī-ā (or de-el'yā).
[Lat.] Warm-hearted.
Cor-rī'nā. [Gr.] Maiden.
Cor-nē'lī-ā (or ne-el'yā).
[Lat.] Feminine of CORNE-
LIUS.
Cyn'thī-ā. [Gr.] Belonging
to Mt. Cynthus.

D.

Dēb'o-rah. [Heb.] A bee.
Dē'lī-ā (or de-el'yā). [Gr.] Of
Delos.
Dī-ān'ā. [Lat.] Goddess.
Dī'nah. [Heb.] Judged.
Dō'rā. [Gr.] A contraction
of DOROTHEA.
Dōr'eas. [Gr.] A gazelle.
Do-rīn'dā. [Gr.] Same as
DOROTHEA.

sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōb, tōbb; ūm, rye, pūll; 9, ē, seft; e, ē, hard; ag; exist; u as ng; this.

Dōr'o-thē'sā, } [Gr.] The gift
Dōr'o-thy, } of God.
Dry-sil'lā. } (Uncertain.)

E.

E'dith. [O. H. Ger.] Happi-
ness; otherwise, rich gift.
Ed'nā. [Heb.] Pleasure.
El'e-a-nor, } [Gr.] Light; —
El'i-nor, } the same as
HELEN.

E-lig'a-bēth. [Heb.] Wor-
E-liz'a-bēth, } shipper of God;
E-liz'a } consecrated to
God.

El'lā. [Gr.] A contraction
of ELEANOR.

El'ten. [Gr.] A diminutive
of ELEANOR.

El-vi'rā. [Lat.] White.

Em'e-line, } [O. H. Ger.]
Em'me-line, } Energetic;
industrious.

Em'i-ly. [O. H. Ger.] Same
as EMELINE.

Em'mā. [O. H. Ger.] Same
as EMELINE.

Er'nes-tine. [Ger.] Fem-
inine and dim. of ERNEST.

Es'ther (ēs'ter). [Per.] A
star; good fortune.

Est'hel. [O. H. Ger.] Noble;
of noble birth; — the same
as ADELA.

Est'helind, } [Teut.] Noble
Est'helindā, } snake.

Eū-dō'rā. [Gr.] Good gift.

Eū-gē'ni-ā. [Gr.] Feminine
of EUGENE.

Eū-gē'nic. [Gr.] Same as
EUGENIA. [Fr. form.]

Eū-lā'ti-ā. [Gr.] Fair speech.

Eū'nice. [Gr.] Happy vic-
tory. [report.]

Eū-phē'mi-ā. [Gr.] Of good
fē'vā. [Heb.] Life.

E-vā'ge-line. [Gr.] Bring-
ing glad news.

Eve. [Heb.] The same as
EVA.

Ev'e-lī'nā, } [Heb.] Diminu-
Ev'e-line, } tive of EVA.
[It. form.]

F.

Fāith. [Eng.]

Fā'n'y. [Ger.] A diminutive
of FRANCES.

Fāus-ti'nā. [Lat.] Lucky.

Fe-līc'i-ā (fe-līh'i-ā). [Lat.]
Happiness. [Faithful.]

Fī-dē'lī-ā (or-deel'yā). [Lat.]

Flō'rā. [Lat.] Flowers.

Flō'rēnce. [Lat.] Blooming;
flourishing. [FRANCIS.]

Frā'n'ces. [Ger.] Feminine of
Frēd'er-icā. [O. H. Ger.]

Feminine of FREDERICK.

G.

Geōr'gi-ān'ā, } [Gr.] Fem-
Geōr'gi'nā, } mine of
GEORGE.

Gēr'al-dine. Feminine of
Gēr'trude. [O. H. Ger.]

Spear-maiden.

Grā'ce. [Lat.]

Grā'ti-ā (grā'sh'i-ā). } Grace;
favor. } heroine.

Gri-sēl'dā. [Teut.] Stone-

H.

Hā'n'nah. [Heb.] The same
as ANNA.

Hār'i-et, } [O. H. Ger.] Fem-
Hār'i-et, } inine and dimini-
tive of HENRY.

Hēl'en, } [Gr.] Light.

Hēl'e-nā, } [O. H. Ger.]

Feminine and diminutive of
HENRY. [Fr. form.]

Hēph'zi-bah. [Heb.] My de-
light is in her.

Hēs'ter, } [Per.]
Hēs'ther (hēs'ter), } The
same as ESTHER.

Hil-lā'ri-ā. [Lat.] Feminine
of HILARY.

Ho-nō'rā. } [Lat.] Honor-
Ho-nō'r-i-ā, } able.

Hor-tēn'zi-ā (hor-tēn'sh'i-ā).
[Lat.] A lady gardener.

Hūl'dah. [Heb.] A vessel.

I.

I'dā. [O. H. Ger.] Godlike.

I'nez. [Gr.] Same as AGNES.
[Portuguese form.]

I-rē'ne. [Gr.] Peaceful.

Ig'a-bēl, } [Heb.] The same
Ig'a-bēl'lā, } as ELIZABETH.

J.

Jameg-ī'nā. [Heb.] Fem-
inine of JAMES.

Jāne. [Heb.] Feminine of
JOHN; — same as JOANNA.

Ja-nēt' (in Scot. & U. S.)

Jān'et (in Eng.) [Heb.]
Dim. of JANE.

Jā'ne-line. [Heb.] Fem-
inine of JAMES. [Fr. form.]

Jēān, } [Heb.] Same
Jēanne, } as JANE or
Jēān-nette'. } JOAN. [Fr.]

forms.]

Je-mī'mā. [Heb.] A dove.

Je-rū'shā. [Heb.] Possessed;
married.

Jōān' (jōn), } [Heb.] Fem-
Jo-ān'nā, } mine of JOHN.

Jo-hān'nā, } [Heb.] Fem-
Jo-sē'phā, } mine of JO-
Sēph.

Jō'se-phine. [Heb.]

Joyce. [Lat.] Sportive.

Jū'dith. [Heb.] Praised.

Jū'l'i-ā (or jū'l'i-ā). [Lat.] Fem-
inine of JULIUS.

Jū'l'i-ān'nā. [Lat.] Feminine
of JULIAN.

Jū'l'i-ēt. [Lat.] Diminutive
of JULIA. [Fr. form.]

Jus-tī'nā. [Lat.] Feminine
of JUSTIN.

K.

Kāth'a-rine, } [Gr.] The
Kāth'er-ine, } same as
CATHARINE.

Ke-tī'rāh. [Heb.] Income.

Ke-xī'ah. [Heb.] Cassia.

L.

Laurā. [Lat.] A laurel.

Laurin'dā. [Lat.] A varia-
tion of LAURA.

La-vin'i-ā. [Lat.] Of Lathan.

Lē'o-nō'rā. [Gr.] The same
as ELEANOR.

Le-tī'ti-ā (le-tīsh'i-ā). [Lat.]
Happiness. [LETTITIA.]

Lē'tice. A corruption of
Lū'i-an, } [Lat.] Lily.

Lū'ly. [Gr.] Good; desirable.

Lū'i-ā. [O. H. Ger.] Fem-
Lū-i-ā. } mine of LOUIS.

Lū'ci-ā (-sh'i-ā). [Lat.] Same
as LUCY. [It. form.]

Lu-cin'dā. [Lat.] Same as
LUCY.

Lu-crē'ti-ā (-krē'sh'i-ā). [Lat.]
Gain; otherwise, Right.

Lú'cy. [Lat.] Feminine of LUCIUS.

Lýd'í-á. [Gr.] A native of Lydia, in Asia Minor.

M.

Má's'bel. [Lat.] A contraction of AMABEL.

Má'd'e-líne. [Heb.] Same as MAGDALENE. [Fr. form.]

Má'g'da-léne (*properly* má'g'da-lé'ne). [Heb.] Belonging to Magdala.

Mar-cél'ia. [Lat.] Feminine of MARCELLUS.

Már'ci-á (-shí-). Feminine of MARCIUS.

Már'ga-ret. [Gr.] A pearl.

Má-r'í-á. [Heb.] The same as MARY. [Lat. form.]

Má'r'i-ánné'. [Heb.] A compound of MARY and ANNE.

Már'i-on. [Heb.] A French form of MARY.

Már'thá. [Heb.] The ruler of the house; *otherwise*, sorrowful; melancholy.

Má'r'y. [Heb.] Bitter; *otherwise*, their rebellion; or star of the sea.

Ma-thí'l'dá (-tí'l-). } [O. H. Ger.]

Ma-tí'l'dá. } Ger.]

Mighty battle-maid; heroine.

Maud. A contraction of MATILDA, or of MAGDALENE.

Má'y. The month of MAY, or a diminutive of MARY.

Me-hét'a-bel. } [Heb.] Bene-

Me-hít'a-ble. } fied of God.

Mé'l'i-gent. [Lat.] Sweet singer; *otherwise* [Teut.], work-strength.

Me-lí's-á. [Gr.] A bee.

Mí'l'dred. [Ger.] Mild threatener.

Mí-rán'dá. [Lat.] Admirable.

Mír'i-am. [Heb.] Same as MARY.

Mý'rá. [Gr.] She who weeps or laments.

N.

Nán'cy. A familiar form of ANNE.

Nó'rá. A contraction of HONORA, and of LEONORA.

O.

Oe-tá'vi-á. [Lat.] Feminine of OCTAVIUS.

Ó'líve. } [Lat.] An olive.

O-lív'í-á. } [Lat.] An olive.

O-phé'il-á (*or* o-feel'yá). [Gr.] Serpent.

O-lým'pi-á. [Gr.] Heavenly.

P.

Pá'u'ia. [Lat.] Feminine of PAULUS, or PAUL.

Pá'u-h'ná. } [Lat.] Feminine of PAULINUS.

Pá'u-líne. } of PAULINUS.

Pe-né'l'o-pe. [Gr.] A weaver.

Phé'be. [Gr.] The same as PHOEBE. [of PHILIP.]

Phí-líp'pá. [Gr.] Feminine of PHOEBE. [Gr.] Pure; radiant.

Phoe'be. [Gr.] Pure; radiant. [bough.]

Phy'l'ia. [Gr.] A green Pó'ty. [Eng.] A variation of MOLLY, from MARY.

Prís-gl'ia. [Lat.] Somewhat Prú'dence. [Eng.] old.

R.

Rá's'chel. [Heb.] A ewe.

Re-bé'e'ch. } [Heb.] Of en-

Re-bék'ah. } chanting beauty.

Rhó'dá (rô'dá). [Gr.] A rose.

Ró'sá. [Lat.] A rose.

Ró'sá-bél. } [Lat.] A fair

Ró'sá-bé'l'ia. } rose.

Ró'sá-lí-á. } [Lat.] Little and

Ró'sá-lí-á. } blooming rose.

[Fr. and It. forms.]

Ró'sá-línd. [Lat.] Beautiful as a rose.

Ró'sá-mond. [Teut.] Horse-protection, i. e. famous protection. [day.]

Rox-án'á. [Per.] Dawn of Rých. [Heb.] Beauty.

S.

Sa-bí'ná. [Lat.] A Sabine woman.

Sa-lóme' (*properly* sa-ló'mé). [Heb.] Peaceful.

Sá'rá. } [Heb.] A princess.

Sá'rah. } [Heb.] A princess.

Se-lí'ná. [Gr.] Parsley; *otherwise*, moon.

Se-ré'ná. [Lat.] Feminine of SERENUS or SERENO.

Sí'b'yí. } [Gr.] A prophet-

Si-bý'l'ia. } ess.

So-phí'á. [Gr.] Wisdom.

So-phró'ni-á. [Gr.] Of a sound mind.

Sté'l'ia. [Lat.] A star.

Stéph'a-ná. [Gr.] Feminine of STREPHEN.

Sú'shán. } [Heb.] A lily.

Su-gán'ná. } [Heb.] A lily.

Su-gán'nah. } [Heb.] A lily.

T.

Tá'b'í-thá. } [Syr.] A gazelle.

Tém'per-ánné. [Eng.]

Thé'o-dó'rá. [Gr.] Feminine of THEODORE.

Thé'o-dó'sí-á (-dó'sh'í-á). [Gr.] Gift of God.

The-ré'sá. [Gr.] Carrying ears of corn.

Thóm'a-sá (tóm'-). } [Heb.]

Thóm'a-síne. } Feminine of THOMAS.

Trý-phé'ná. [Gr.] Delicate; luxurious.

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Trý-phé'ná. [Gr.] Delicate; luxurious.

Trý-phé'ná. [Gr.] Delicate; luxurious.

Trý-phé'ná. [Gr.] Delicate; luxurious.

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Trý-phé'ná. [Gr.] Delicate; luxurious.

MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS

<i>Ar.</i>	Arabic.	<i>pron.</i>	pronunciation.
<i>Dan.</i>	Danish.	<i>Russ.</i>	Russian.
<i>Fr.</i>	French.	<i>Sp.</i>	Spanish.
<i>Ger.</i>	German.	<i>Sw.</i>	Swedish.
<i>Hung.</i>	Hungarian.	<i>Syn.</i>	Synonym.
<i>Port.</i>	Portuguese.	<i>Turk.</i>	Turkish.

æ, ǣ, œ, marked with this sign [˘] underneath, have an obscure sound similar to that of short *u*, but are usually considerably shorter, and, indeed, sometimes are almost mute: thus, Græ̃t̃t̃n might be pronounced grăt̃t̃n or grăt̃t̃n; Hêl̃l̃r, hêl̃l̃r or hêl̃l̃r, &c.

ā, ē, ō are similar in sound to ā, ē, ō, but are not to be pronounced so long.

ā is employed to denote the long sound of ā.

ē has a sound similar to *e* in *her*; it may be Anglicized by *e*.

ü represents the sound of the German *u* and the French *u*, which are uttered with the lips in the position for *oo* and the tongue in that for *ee*; it may be Anglicized by the English *u*.

u, small capital, is intended to represent the sound of the French *eu*, which is pronounced nearly like *u* in the English word *fur*.

B, small capital, is used to denote the sound of *b* in Spanish, often nearly approximating that of *v*.

D, small capital, is intended to represent a sound similar to *th* in *this*.

G and K, small capitals, indicate a peculiar guttural sound of the German *ch*, or one similar to it.

H, small capital, has a sound somewhat to the preceding, but more *reze* strongly aspirated *A*.

I (liquid) is to be pronounced *ll* *million*; it blends the sounds of consonant.

M and N, small capitals, are used in spelling of French words, to represent nasal sound of the preceding *v* are not themselves to be pronounced French nasal vowels are *ān*, *ōn*, *ē* ing similar in sound to *āg*, *ōg*, *ēg*.

ñ is pronounced like *ai* in *minion*; the sounds of *n* and *y* consonant

R, small capital, has nearly the sound *terror*, but stronger.

š is used to indicate that the sound *c* very soft, nearly resembling *ou* in the middle of a word it should pronounced like a soft *z*.

ŵ has a sound similar to our *c*. The *ŵ* is intended to point out its to our *c*.

y and *cy* at the end of an unaccented sound like *i* in *pin*.

au and *aw* have the sound of *a* in *fa*

ēē indicates the clear sound of short *e* as in the English words *spirit*, *min*

ow is to be pronounced like *ow* in *cow* like *ow* in *house*. In respelling *fo*

ciation, *ow* has been replaced by *ev* the former combination *v* liable to be pronounced like *ō*, as *tow*, &c.

The other marked letters are those used in the body of the DI

A.

<p>Aa (Å)</p> <p>Aalborg (ål'bora)</p> <p>Abbeville (Fr.) (ab'-vêl')</p> <p>Abbeville (S. C.)</p> <p>Ab'er-brôth'gk, or År'bôrth</p> <p>Ab'er-deen' (gâ'nî)</p> <p>Ab'erg'veenny (ab'gr-Ab'gr-iet'with (âs in ths))</p> <p>Abomey (ab'o-mâ')</p> <p>Abooker, or Abukir (â-boo-keer')</p> <p>Ab'y'e-sin'f-g (ko)</p> <p>Acapulco (â-kâ-pool')</p> <p>Ac'co-mac' (âc'co-mac')</p> <p>Ach-ee'n', or Atch-ee'n' (kwee)</p> <p>Acqui, or Aqul (â-Aquila (g-kwî'g))</p> <p>Acre (â'kr or â'ker)</p> <p>Adige (â'de-je) (dâs'o')</p> <p>Adlerberg (â'dlgr-Adour (â'door')</p> <p>Adrianople (ad'ri-gan-Ad'ri-ati'le (o'pl)</p> <p>Ægean (Sea) (o-jeo'an)</p> <p>Afghanistan (âf-gân'-is-tân')</p> <p>Ag'in-ôurt (or â'-zhâs'kook')</p> <p>Agulhas (â-gool'yâs)</p> <p>Ah'med-nug'gur</p> <p>Aix (âks)</p> <p>Aix-la-Chapelle (âks-lâ-shâ'pel')</p> <p>Ajaccio (â-jâ't'cho)</p> <p>Akerman (â'kgr-mân')</p> <p>Al'g-bâ'mg, or Al'g-bâ'ma</p> <p>Alamo (â'lâ-mo)</p> <p>Aland (â'lând) (Sw. Åland, â'lând)</p> <p>Alap'g-hu'</p> <p>Al-bâ-ni-g</p> <p>Albano (âl-bâ'no)</p> <p>Albans, St. (sgnt awl'-buns)</p> <p>Albany (awl'ba-ný)</p> <p>Al'be-marle' (U. S.)</p> <p>Albuquerque (âl-book-êr'kâ or âl'book-êrk)</p> <p>Alcala (âl-kâ-lâ') (râ)</p> <p>Alcantara (âl-kân'tâ-â'dgr-nev)</p> <p>Além Tejo, or Alen-Tejo (â-len-tâ-sho)</p>	<p>Alençon (â-len'gon; Fr. pron. â'lôn'gon')</p> <p>Alessandria (âl-ês-sân'dre-â)</p> <p>Aleutian (g-lu'shî-gn)</p> <p>Al'eg-an-dret'ta</p> <p>Al'eg-an-dri-g</p> <p>Algave (âl-gâs'vâ)</p> <p>Al-êr'i-g (rgr)</p> <p>Algiers (âl-jê-see')</p> <p>Al-giary'</p> <p>Al-l-cant', or Allicante (â-le-kân'tâ)</p> <p>Alahabad (âl'âh-bâ-â'le-ghâ'ny (bâd')</p> <p>Almaden (âl-mâ'e-dâ)</p> <p>Almeida (âl'mê'e-dâ)</p> <p>Almeida (âl'mê'e-dâ)</p> <p>Alta (âl-tâ')</p> <p>Altamaha (awl'tâ-mâ-haw')</p> <p>Altun (âl'tq-nâ)</p> <p>Altora (âl'tora), or Altdorf</p> <p>Am'g-gon</p> <p>Am-boy'</p> <p>Am-boy'ng</p> <p>Am-mer'i-câ</p> <p>Amherst (am'grst)</p> <p>Amiens (am'i-gns; Fr. pron. â-mê'ôn')</p> <p>Am'mg-noc'suck</p> <p>Amoo, or Amou (â-moo')</p> <p>Amoor, or Amour (â-moor')</p> <p>A-moy'</p> <p>Am'ster-dam'</p> <p>Am-g-deer', or Anadir</p> <p>Anakua (â-nâ-wâ'k')</p> <p>Anâm' or An'nâm'</p> <p>Andalusia (an'dâ-lu'-shî-g; Sp. pron. ân-dâ-loo-thee'â)</p> <p>An'da-man'</p> <p>Andes (an'dês)</p> <p>Andorra (ân-don'â)</p> <p>Ando-ve'</p> <p>An'dros-cog'lin</p> <p>Angers (an'grs)</p> <p>Anglesey, or Anglessea (ang'gl-ee)</p> <p>An-go'g</p> <p>Angostura (ân-gos-too'râ)</p> <p>Anhalt (ân'hâlt)</p> <p>Anholt (ân'hôlt)</p> <p>An'jou (Fr. pron. ôn'-shoo')</p> <p>Annapolis (an-nâ')</p>	<p>An-nap'o-lis</p> <p>Ann A-run'del</p> <p>Anney (ân'se')</p> <p>Annobon (ân'no-bôn')</p> <p>Anspach (ân'pâk)</p> <p>Antibes (ôn'teeb')</p> <p>An'ti-co'st'</p> <p>An-tic'tym</p> <p>Antigua (ân-te'gâ)</p> <p>Antilles (ân-teel' or ôw'teel')</p> <p>An'ti-oth</p> <p>Antioquia (ân-te-o-kee-â)</p> <p>An'wgrp</p> <p>Apache (â-pâ'ohâ)</p> <p>Ap'g-nine'</p> <p>Ap'pg-lach'ee</p> <p>Ap'pg-lach'co'ig</p> <p>Apurimac (â-poo-re-mâk')</p> <p>Aquila (â'kwê-lâ)</p> <p>Aralia (g-râ'bi-g)</p> <p>Araba (ôr'ôd')</p> <p>Ar'g-gu (Sp. pron. â-râ-gôn')</p> <p>Arg'g</p> <p>Arg-râs</p> <p>Arg-ot'</p> <p>Ar'den, or Ardennes (ârd'en')</p> <p>Arequipa (â-râ-kee'pâ)</p> <p>Argentuil' (âs'zhôn'-tû')</p> <p>Ar'gen-tine Re-pub'lic</p> <p>Argostoli (âs-gô'to-lee)</p> <p>Argyle, or Argyll (ar-rica (â-re'kâ)</p> <p>Arriège (â-re-âh')</p> <p>Ar'lo-s'ng</p> <p>Ar-kân'gâs (formerly pron. ar'kân-saw)</p> <p>Arles (arls; Fr. pron. arl)</p> <p>Armagh (ar-mâ')</p> <p>Armagnac (ar'mân'-Ar-mô'nî-g [yâk')</p> <p>A-roos'tôbk</p> <p>Arpino (âs-pee'no)</p> <p>Ar'ra-can', or Aracan</p> <p>Ar-râp'-hõe. Syn. Arapahoe.</p> <p>Ar'ras (Fr. pron. âr-râs')</p> <p>Artois (âr'twâ')</p> <p>Ar'un-del (Eng.)</p> <p>A-run'del (U. S.)</p> <p>As'aph</p> <p>Aschaffenburg (g-shaffenburg)</p>	<p>Ascoli (âs'ko-lee)</p> <p>A-shan'tee, or Ash'-an'tee'</p> <p>Ash'tu-bu'ig (lôt)</p> <p>Ash'uo-lôt (ash'we-Asia (â'shî-g, not â'-zhî-g))</p> <p>As-sam'</p> <p>As-sîn'ni-boin'</p> <p>Assisi (âs-sî'see)</p> <p>Assterabad (â'stâ-g-bâd')</p> <p>Asiti (âs'tee)</p> <p>Astorga (âs-ton'gâ)</p> <p>As-to-ri-g (tsakban</p> <p>As-tré-can', or As-As'turias (âs-too're-dâ)</p> <p>Atacama (â-tâ-kâ'mâ)</p> <p>Atchafalaya (atch-af-g-IV'g)</p> <p>Ath'g-pas'ô'w, or Ath'g-pas'ô'g</p> <p>Ath-lon'</p> <p>Ath'gl, or Ath'gl</p> <p>Athy (g-thî')</p> <p>At'ing</p> <p>Aube (ôb)</p> <p>Augs'burg</p> <p>Augustine St. (sgnt aw'gus-teen')</p> <p>Aurungabad (ô-rung-g-bâd')</p> <p>âus'ter-lîts'-lîts: Ger. pron. ows'ter-lîts)</p> <p>Austral-âsi-a (â'-shî-a)</p> <p>Aus-trâ-lî-g</p> <p>âus'tri-g</p> <p>Autun (ô'tûn')</p> <p>Auvergne (ô-vêrn' or ô'vêrn')</p> <p>Aux Cayes (ô'kâ)</p> <p>Auxerre (ô'sâx')</p> <p>Auxonne (ôks'ôn'), or Auxonne (ô'sôn')</p> <p>Ava (â'vâ)</p> <p>Avignon (â'vên'yôn')</p> <p>Avon (â'vôn)</p> <p>Ayr (âr)</p> <p>Ayrshire (âr'shîr)</p> <p>As'of, Asoph, or Asov</p> <p>Asores (g-sôrs' or a-sôrs)</p>
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B.

Be/bel-man'del, or
Ba'bel, or Bâb',
el-man'deb
Badajoz (bad-g-hõe')

â, æ, &c., long; â, Æ, &c., short; cære, fîr, âsk, all, what; ère, vîl, tîrm; pîque, fîrm; sôn, ôr, dî, wîlf, tîb, tîbk; ûrn, rîe, pull; ç, g, so't; e, g, hard; æ; exîst; u as ng; this (see p. 358).

Baden (bâ/dên or bād'gn)
 Bagdad (bâg-dâd' or bāg'dad); *written also* Bagdat.
 Bâ-hâ/mâg
 Bahû (bâ-e'û)
 Ba'kal (b'kâl')
 Balreuth (bî'rÿth; *Ger. pron.* bî'roit)
 Bal'g-gûguts'
 Bal'g-kiâ/vâ
 Balaton, *more correctly* Balatony (bâ-law-tôn) (*Isel.*)
 Bâle (bâil). *Syn.* Ba-
 Bal'e-â'le (Islands)
 Bâlme (bâ-leer')
 Balkan (bâh-kân')
 Balkh (bâik); *written also* Bulkh. (spaw)
 Bâll'etog Spa (spâ or bal-mô'gâl)
 Bâl'tio
 Bâl'ti-môre (or bawl'ti-môr)
 Banff (bamf); *sometimes written* Bamff.
 Bang'kok' (*gr*)
 Bangor (Eng.) (bang-gôr (U. S.))
 Ban'tam'
 Bapaune (bâ/pôm')
 Barataria (bâ-râ-tâ-râ)
 Barbados, or Barbadoes (bar-bâ/dôz)
 Bar-co-lo'nâ (or bar-thâ-lo'nâ)
 Barrêge (bâ'râzh')
 Barita (bâ-ree-tâ) or Barrita
 Barnaul (bar-nowl')
 Bar'rie (in two syllables.)
 Basel (bâ'sel) (*Fr.* Bâle, or Basle, bâil)
 Bâ-tâ-vi-g (roozh)
 Baton Rouge (bat'un)
 Bâ-vi-rî-g
 Bayeux (bâ'yuh')
 Bayonne (bâ'yôn')
 Bayreuth. *See* Balreuth.
 Beaufort (British Dominions) (bô'fûrt)
 Beaufort (S. C.) (bû'fûrt)
 Behring's (beer'ingz) (Strait)
 Bel'ed-el-Jer-eed';

written also Beled-el-Jerid, Biled-ul-Gerid, &c.
 Bel-fâst' (Ireland)
 Bel'fâst' (Maine)
 Belgium (bel'ji-um)
 Bel'grade' [(bel-iv')]
 Belle Isle, or Bellelie
 Belloochistan (bel-loo'chû-tân')
 Benares (ben-â'res)
 Bengal (ben-gâl')
 Benguela (ben-gâl'â)
 Benin (ben-een')
 Ben-Lô'mônd
 Ben-Ne'vis
 Bêrg'gn
 Bêrk'shîre
 Bêr'lîn (*Ger. pron.* bê-la-leen')
 Ber-mu'dôz, or Bermoothes
 Bêrne, or Bêrne (*Fr. and Ger. pron.* bêrn or bân)
 Ber'wick (Eng.) (bêr'rik)
 Bêr'wick (U. S.)
 Besançon (b'zôn'sôn')
 Bexar (*Sp. pron.* bâ-nâ'; *often pron.* by the Texans, bôh-har' or bar)
 Beyroot, Beirut, or Bâirout (bâ'root; *Turk. pron.* bî'root)
 Bilbao (bil-bâ'io; *often written and pronounced in Eng.* Bîl'bo-g)
 Biled-ul-Gerid (bîl'ed-dôl-jer-eed')
 Bîl'er-ic-g
 Bing'gn
 Binghamton (bing'um-tun)
 Bîr'mâ. *Syn.* Burma.
 Birmingham (bîr'mîng-um)
 Bîr'cay
 Blanc, Mont (môn blôn), or Mount Blanc.
 Blenheim (blen'im)
 Bogota (bo-go-tâ')
 Bo-he-mî-g
 Bokhara (bô-kâ'râ), or Bu-cha-rî-g
 Bo-liv'î-g (*Sp. pron.* bo-le'e-ve-â)

Bologna (bo-lôn'vâ)
 Bom-bây
 Bo'ng Vis'tâ, or Bo'ng Vis'tâ
 Bootan (boo-tân'), or Bhootan
 Bordeaux (bom'dô') or Bourdeaux (boom'dô')
 Borne (born)
 Bor-ne-o
 Bor-moo'; *written also* Burma. [*no*]
 Borodino (bor-o-dô-e)
 Bos'ni-g
 Bos'po-ras; *less correctly written* Bosphorus.
 Both'ni-g
 Boulogne (boo-lôn') (*Fr. pron.* boo'loñ')
 Bourbon (boor'ban; *Fr. pron.* boom'bôn')
 Bourbon (Ky.) (bûr'ban)
 Bourdeaux. *See* Bourdeaux.
 Bowdoin (bô'dên)
 Brabant (brâ'bant or brâ-bant')
 Brâ-gan'gâ
 Brâ'h-mâg-poot'gr, or Bîr'ram-poot'gr
 Brâ-g'li' (*Port. pron.* brâ-zeel')
 Brâ-so-rî-g
 Brazos (brâ'zôz or brâ'sôz)
 Brechin (brex'in)
 Breç'gn
 Breda (brâ-dâ')
 Brem'gn (or brâ'mgn) (Europe)
 Bre'mgn (U. S.)
 Breslau (brês'law or brês'lou)
 Breton (brît'un)
 Britain (brît'un or brît'n)
 Brit'tâ-ny (Fr. Bre-tagne, brêh-tâ'ny)
 Brôck'line
 Brôck'lân
 Brück (brük, almost brick)
 Brÿ'gêz (*Fr. pron.* brûsh)
 Brûnn (brûn or brûn)
 Brung'wick

Brus'sels (*Fr.* Bruxelles, brû'sel')
 Bu-çhi-rî-g. *Syn.* Bokhara.
 Bu'ohg-rest', or Bucharest
 Bu'dâ (*Hung. pron.* boo'dôh')
 Buena Vista (bû'nâ vis'tâ)
 Buenos Ayres (bo'nus â'ris; *Sp. pron.* bû'nâ'noss Frês)
 Burg'gn-dy
 Bulgaria (bôb'l-gâ'rî-g)
 Bûlkh. *Syn.* Balkh.
 Bûr'ram-poot'gr. *Syn.* Brahmapootra.
 Bushire (boo-sheer')
 Byzantium (bî-mân-shî-um)

O.

Op'book' (*called by the natives* Kâ'bûl)
 Oâ'dia (*Sp. pron.* kâ-pêth)
 Oâen (kâ'en)
 Oâermathien (kâ-mar'thîgn) (vgn)
 Oâermarvon (kâ-mar'vôn)
 Oâf-frâ-rî-g
 Oâ-haw'ng
 Oâ'ro (Egypt)
 Oâ'ro (U. S.)
 Oâ-lâ-bêr-g (or kâ-lâ-bre-k)
 Oâleis (kâ'lâis; *Fr. pron.* kâ'kâ')
 Oâl-cut'tâ
 Oâl'i-cut
 Oâl'i-foe-nî-g
 Oâllao (kâ'lâ'o or kâ'l-yâ'o)
 Oâm-bay'
 Oâm-bô'dî-g, or Oâm-bôg'
 Oâm'bray, or Oâm'brâ (*Fr. pron.* kâ'm'brâ')
 Oâm'bridge (kâ'm'brîj)
 Oâm'penohy (kâ'm-pê-ohé)
 Oâm's-dâ
 Oâna'joharie (kâ'n-g-jô-hî-rî-g)
 Oâsândâ'gna (kâ'n-g-dâ'gwa)
 Oânaries (kâ'nâ'rîem)
 Oâ-nâ-vî-g

Cas-dg-har', or Kas-dahar	Champaigne (sham-pān')	Christiania (kris-tē-ā-ne-ā)	Cotta Rica (kōt-tē-ree'kā)
Cand'-l-g, or Crete	Cham-plāin'	Chudleigh (chū-dē'lee)	Cotopaxi (kō-to-pak'se; <i>Sp. pron.</i> kō-to-pān'se)
Cannes (kān)	Chandeleur (shan-dē-loor')	Chuquisaca (choo-kā-sā'kā)	Coventry (kuv'gn-tre) Cōv'ing-ton
Canterbury (kan'tēgr-bgr-e)	Chang-haf. <i>Syn.</i> Shang-haf.	Cincinnati (sin'sin-nah'ti)	Cowes (kōws)
Can'ton (China)	Chantilly (shān-tīl'-lee; <i>Fr. pron.</i> shōn'tēl'yē' or shōn'te'yē')	Circasia (sgr-kash't-g)	Cracow (kra'ko)
Cap Breton (kāp brīv'tān or brīv'ān)	Chapultepec (chā-pool-tā-pēk')	Ciudad-césar (com-monly <i>pron.</i> sis-ē-gr or sis'lē-gr)	Crécy (krē'se; <i>Fr. pron.</i> krā'se')
Cape-roña, or Caracacas	Charente (shā'rōnt')	Civilta Vecchia (ches'-ve-tā vāk'ke-ā)	Cremora (fr. <i>pron.</i> krā-mō'nā)
Cardenas (kan/dā'nās)	Chartres (shā'rōnt')	Clogher (klōh'gr)	Cri-me-a (Rus. Krim.)
Cār'ib-be'gn Sea	Chartres (shā't'r)	Clogher (klōh'gr)	Croatia (krō-ā'shī-g)
Cār'ib-be'gn Sea	Chat'tā-moo'che	Cologno (kō-ang'go)	Croix, St. (kroi). <i>Syn.</i> Santa Cruz
Carlsale (kar-MV)	Chat'tā-moo'gg	Coblenz (kōb'lēnz)	Cronstadt (krōn'stāt)
Carlsbergs (kar-lē-kroo'āg; or Carls-crown	Chaudière (shō'dē-ān')	Coblenz, kō-b'lēnz)	Cuba (Sp. <i>pron.</i> koo'-bā)
Carlsruhe, or Karls-rube (karls'roo)	Chautauqua (shā-taw'kwā)	Cochin (kō-cheen')	Cul'pep-per
Carolina (kā-rō-lī'nā)	Chelmsford (chems'-furd)	Cochin Ch'ing	Cumana (koo-mā-nā')
Carpathian (kar-pā-thi-gn)	Cheltenham (cheit-num)	Cohahuila, or Coahuila (kō-ā-wee'hā)	Curacao (ku'q-ā-so')
Car'pen-tā'rī-g	Chemung (she-mūng')	Colim'brā (or kō-ēm'-brā)	Ch'ri-tōok'
Carrara (kā-rā-rā)	Chenango (she-nang'-go)	Coleraine (kōl-rān')	Cusco (koo'sko)
Cartagena (kar'tā-je-nā; <i>Sp. pron.</i> kā-tā-nā)	Che-raw'	Cologne (kō-lōn')	
Cashmere, or Kash-mire (kash-meer')	Cherburg (sher'burg or shēn'boon')	Colorado (kol'o-rā-do)	D.
Cas'pi-gn	Cher'o-kee'	Col-lum'by-g	Dahomey (dah'ho-dg-kō'tā [mā')
Cassiquiare (kā-se-ke-ā'roe)	Chertsey (ches'se)	Com'o-ro [ān')	Dalke (dālke)
Castile (kas-teel')	Ches'g-penke	Compiègne (kōm'pe-nawt)	Dalmatia (dal-mā-shī-g)
Castine (kas-teen')	Cho-sun'cōk	Conemaugh (kon'e-maw)	Dalton (dawl'tōn)
Cat'g-lo'ni-g	Chivot (chiv'e-ut)	Congo (kong'go)	Dant'sic (dant'sik)
Cat'e-gat, or Kattegat	Chyenne (she-en')	Connaught (kon'-nawt)	(<i>Ger. Dantz, dāntz-sio</i>)
Caulul (kaw-bool'). <i>Syn.</i> Cabool.	Chicago (she-kaw'go)	Connecticut (kōn-net't-kut)	Dan'ube
Cau'cg-nus	Chick'g-hom't-ny	Con-stan'tī-no'ple	Dardanelles (dar'dā-nel's)
Cayenne (kā-en')	Chick'g-mau'gā	Cooch Bahar (bā-har')	Darien (Ga.) (dā're-ān)
Cayuga (kā-yoo'gā)	Chick'g-pee'	Cocos (kō-ō')	Darien, Isthmus of (dā-re-ān')
Cebu (se-boe'). <i>Syn.</i> Zebu.	Chick'g-sawā	Co'pen-hā'gen (Dan-ish Kjöbenhavn, kyō-ben-hown')	Darmstadt (darm'stāt)
Cefalu (chēf-ā-loo')	Chihuahua (che-wā-wā)	Cor-dill'gr-gs (<i>Sp. pron.</i> kō-dēl-yā-rā)	Dartmouth (dart'-muth)
Celebes (se-le-biz)	Chillōn (she'yōn' or shī'lōn)	Cor'do-vā, or Cordoba	Deo'can, or Dek'kan
Cen'is (or se-ne')	Chiloe (che-lo-ā', al-most chil-way')	Cor'e-a	Del'g-gō-gā
Ceph'g-lo'ni-g	Chimborazo (chim-bo-rā-so)	Corfu (kor'fo' or kor-fu)	Delaware (del'g-wā)
Ceuta (sū'tā; <i>Sp. pron.</i> thā'co-tā)	Chin'ng	Corinth (kor'inth)	Delft (every letter should be pronounced.)
Cévennes (sē'ven')	Chinchilla (chin'-cheel'yā)	Corpus Chris'ti (kor-pus kris'tē)	Delhi, or Dehli (Hindoostan) (del'lee)
Ceylon (see'lōn or sl-lōn')	Chin In'dī-g	Corrientes (kon-ne-ān'tēs)	Demerara (dem'gr-ā-rā) [sh'r]
Chagres (chā'grēs)	Chippenhām (chip-num)	Cor'sal-cā	Denbighshire (den'be-Deptford (det'furd)
Chaleur (shā-loor')	Chippewa (chip'pe-wā)	Co-run'ng (Sp. Co-ruña, kō-ro-nā)	Dēr'by, (or dā'b'l)
Chalons (shā'lōn')	Chis'pe-way		
Chāmouny (shā'moo-ne')	Chiswick (chis'ik)		
Champagne (shōn'-pān')	Chowan (chō-wān')		

[illegible]

ī, ē, &c., *long*; ä, ö, &c., *short*; cäre, fär, äsk, all, what; öre, vell, törm; pique, firm; sön, ör,

Hesse Cassel Hesse Darmstadt (<i>hess</i> <i>darmst</i>) Hummelsh (<i>him-mū-</i> <i>sh</i>), or Him-g-lū-yg Him-dq-stan , or Indo-stan Hin-pan-Yo-lā Ho-ang-ho (<i>pro-</i> <i>nounced</i> <i>ah-mos</i> <i>whang-ho</i>) Ho-bgr-tga or Hob- ar-ton Ho-bō-kpa Hol-land Holstein (<i>hol-stēn</i>) Hol'y-head (<i>ng</i>) Honduras (<i>hon-doo-</i> <i>hurst</i>) Honfleur (<i>hōn-flur</i> or <i>ōn-flur</i>) Hōn't-tqn (<i>loo</i>) Honolulu (<i>ho-noo-lu</i>) Hoogly (<i>ton'ly</i>) Houmatonic (<i>hoo-sq-</i> <i>huē</i> (<i>hoo-ā</i>)) Hungary (<i>hung-ga-rī</i>) Hu-ygn (<i>bīd'</i>) Hyderabad (<i>hī-dgr-g-</i> <i>Hythe</i> (<i>hīth</i>))	J. Jalapa (<i>nā-lā/pā</i>) Jalisco (<i>nā-lees'ko</i> or <i>mā-lis'ko</i>) Jamaica (<i>jā-mā/kā</i>) Jā-pān' Japura (<i>nā-poo'ra</i>) Java (<i>jā-vā</i> or <i>jū-vā</i>) Jeddo (<i>yed'do</i>) (<i>nā</i>) Jen'g (<i>Ger. pron. yā-</i> <i>Jersey</i> (<i>jēr-sī</i>)) Jesso or Jesso (<i>yes'so</i>) Jōt'f-ga , or Djolliba Jorulo (<i>no-roo'yo</i> ; <i>gfr. pron. no-roo-</i> <i>yo</i>) Ju'gn <i>Fgr-nan/dēz</i> Ju'gn , Saint (<i>Sp. San</i> <i>Juan</i> , <i>sān hoo-ān'</i> or <i>sān swān</i>) Jungfrau (<i>yōng'-</i> <i>frow</i>) Ju'nī-at'g (<i>frow</i>) Ju'land	K. Kal's-ma-zoo' Kalusa (<i>kā-luosh</i>) Kamieniec (<i>kām'yen'-</i> <i>yets'</i>) Kam't-chat'ka , or Kam't-schat'ka Kanawha (<i>kā-naw'wā</i>) Kan'da-har' Kankakee (<i>kan-kaw'-</i> <i>kee</i>) Kan'gas Kara (<i>kā'rā</i>) Kash-gar' , or Cashgar Kā-tah'din Kā'trine , or Kat'rine Keighly (<i>keeth'le</i>) Kelat (<i>kel-āt'</i>), or Ke- Ken'ne-beek' [<i>lath</i> Ken'ne-bunk' Ke-uck'y Ke'o-kuk' Kerguelen (<i>kērg'e-</i> <i>lgn</i>) Land Kerman (<i>kgr-mān'</i>) Khartoom or Khar- toom (<i>kār-toom'</i>) Khiva , or Kheeva (kee'vā) Khorassan (<i>kō-rās-</i> <i>sān'</i>) Kiakhta (<i>ke-āk'tā</i>) Kick'g-poo'	Kief , or Kiew (<i>ke-ef</i> or <i>Ki-ew'</i>) Kiel (<i>keel</i>) Kil-ken'ny Kil-lar'ney Kil-mar'neek Kincardine (<i>king-kar'-</i> <i>din</i>) (<i>tā'o</i>) Kingkiao (<i>king-ke-</i> <i>kin-roes'</i>) King-sale Kircaldy (<i>kīr-kaw'dy</i> or <i>kīr-kaw'dy</i>) Kirkudbright (<i>kīr-</i> <i>koo'bree</i>) Kiv'ta-tin'ny Kiz'f Ir'mak [<i>foot'</i> Klagenfurth (<i>kla'gen-</i> Klau'gn-burg (<i>Ger.</i> <i>pron. klow'gn-</i> <i>bōbnā'</i>) Königsberg (<i>ko'nigs-</i> <i>berg</i>), or Koenigs- berg (<i>ken'ga-berg</i> ; <i>Ger.</i> <i>pron. kō'nies-</i> <i>bēnā'</i>) Kooban , or Kuban (koo-bān') Koordistan , or Kur- distan (<i>koor-dis-</i> <i>tān'</i>)	L. Laaland (<i>law'land</i>), or Lol'land Lab'ra-dōr' Lac'eg-dives' Lack'g-wan'ng Lad'o-gg Lā-drones' (<i>Sp. pron.</i> <i>lāp-ro'nā'</i>) Lago Maggiore (<i>lā'go</i> <i>mā-djō'rā</i>) Laguna del Madre (<i>lā-</i> <i>goo'nā del mān'rā</i>) Lahore (<i>lā-hōr'</i>) Lalbach (<i>lā'bāk</i>). <i>Syn.</i> Laybach La Mancha (<i>lā māk'-</i> <i>chā</i>) [<i>shj'r</i>] Lancashire (<i>lan'k-</i> <i>shā</i>) Lape'g-tgr Lan-daff ; <i>more prop-</i> <i>erly</i> Llandaff Langres (<i>lōng'r</i>) Languedoc (<i>lōn'gch-</i> <i>dok'</i>) La Plata (<i>lā plā'tā</i>). <i>See</i> Plata . La Puebla de los An-	gelen (<i>lā pwēb'lā āh</i> <i>lō āng'wē-lē</i>) Las'ca , or L'laama <i>(h-lā'nā)</i> Latakia (<i>lā'tā-ke'g</i>), or Ladikia (<i>lā'de-</i> <i>ke'g</i>) Lausanne (<i>lō'sān'</i>) Laybach , or Lalbach <i>(h-lā'k)</i> Lēam'ng-tqn Leg-horn (or <i>leg'-</i> <i>horn</i>) Lehigh (<i>lee'hī</i>) Leicester (<i>lee'tgr</i>) Leinster (<i>lin'stgr</i> or <i>leen'stgr</i>) Leipale (<i>līp'āik</i>) (<i>Ger.</i> <i>Laispā</i> , <i>līp'tāid</i>) Leith (<i>leeth</i>) Le'ng (<i>Russ. pron.</i> <i>lā-nā</i>) Lēon'in-ster (<i>U. S.</i>) Leominster (<i>Eng.</i> <i>lemin'stgr</i>) Le'on (<i>Sp. pron. lā-</i> <i>ōn'</i>) Le-vant Leven, Loch Lew'ish-gm Leyden , or Leiden (<i>lī-</i> <i>dgn</i> or <i>lā'dgn</i>) Li-be'ri-g [<i>fela'</i>] Lichtenfels (<i>lī'tgn-</i> <i>liege</i> [<i>leej</i> ; <i>Fz. pron.</i> <i>le-āsh'</i>) Lille , or Lisle (<i>leel</i>) Lima (<i>Peru</i>) (<i>lee'mā</i>) Lima (<i>U. S.</i>) (<i>lī'mā</i>) Lim'gr-iek Limoges (<i>lee'mosh'</i>) Lincoln (<i>līn'kun</i>) Lin-lith'gōw Lī'bon Lisle (<i>leel</i>) Lith'u-ā'n'l-g Liv'gr-pool Li-vo'n'l-g Llandaff (<i>lan-daff</i>), or Landaff (<i>lgn</i>) Llangollen (<i>lan-goth-</i> <i>lano</i>) (<i>lā'nōnā</i>) Loango (<i>lō-āng'go</i>) Lof-fō'dgn , or Lā-fō- dgn Loire (<i>līwā</i>) Lom'bar-dy Lomond, Loch (<i>lox</i> <i>lō'mund</i>) London (<i>lun'dun</i> or <i>lun'dn</i>)
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dq, wqf, too, tōok; ūrn, rye, pull; ſ, ſ, ſoft; e, ē, hard; a; exist; ſ as ng; this (see p. 358).

Londonderry (lun'- dun-derr') Loo Choo (ch' as in child) Lorraine (lor'ran') Lothian (lou-thi-gn) Loutdon (ou' as in shout) Louis, St. (scent loo'is or loo'e; Fr. pron. sân loo'e') (sâ') Louisiana (loo-ee-ee- â'ng) Louisville (loo'is-vîl; formerly pron. loo'- lôw'gill) (lî-vîl) Lûbeck Luc'ca (It. pron. look'kâ) Lucerne (loo-sêrn') Lûck'now' Lû'ng-n-burg Lutzen (lûb'tsen) Lû'x-g'n-burg (Fr. Luxemburg, lûks- gn'boor') (sêrn') Luzerne (U. S.) (lu- Luzon (loo-zôn'), or Lupón (Sp. pron. loo'thôn') Lý'gns (Fr. Lyon, lê'ôn')	Mag'da-le'ng Mag'de-burg (Ger. pron. mää'dêh- bôos's) Main, or Mayn (mân) Maine (France) (mân; Fr. pron. almost mân) Maline (U. S.) (mân) Mâ-jor'ca Mâl'g-bar' Mâl-lac'ca Mâl'g-c'g (or mâl'g-c'g) Mâl'den Maldives (mal'dîvs) Malmesbury (mâlm's- ber') Mâl'mô (or mâl'mô) Malta (maw'l'tâ; It. pron. mâl'tâ) Malvern (mâl'vêrn) Malwah (maw'l'wâ) Man'ches-ter Mâ-nî'g (Sp. Manila, mâ-nee'lâ) Manchœria (man- choo'rî-a) Man'tu-s (It. Manto- va, mân-to-vâ) Maracaybo, or Mara- caybo (mâ-râ-kî'bô) Mar'ble-head' Mar'borough (maw'l'- brô'h) (mâ-râ) Mar'mô-râ, or Mar- quesas (mar-kî'- sâs) Marselles (mar-sâls; Fr. Marseille, mar- sâ'l') Mâ't'j-ban' Martinique (mar'tî- neek') Mâ'ry-land Mas'ag-chu'etts Mat'g-gor'd' Mat'g-mô'rqs, or Mat- amoras Mâ'tan'ags (or mât- tân'thâs) Mauch-Chunk (mawk- chûnk') Mâ'u-mee' Maurepas (mo're-pâ') Mauritius (maw-rish'- t-us) Mayence. See Mentz. Mayenne (mâ'yen' or mî'en') Maz'at-lan' (or mât- sâ't-lân')	Mechlin (mek'lin) Meck'len-burg (Ger. pron. mek'lgâ- bôos's) Medina (Arabia) (me- dê'nâ) Medina (U. S.) (me- dî'ng) Melbourne (mel'burn) Mel-rose' Mem'el (or mî'mêl) Mem'phr-mâ'rog Menâ (mên'tî or men- tî) (Strait) Mendocino (mên-do- sê'no) Mer-i-dâ (or mâr'e-dâ) Mer-i-on'eth Mer'ri-mack Mersey (mêr'sî) Messina (mê-sê-nâ) Meurado (mê-soo-râ' do) (pron. mîs) Mets (mêts; Fr. Meuse (mûs; Fr. pron. mus) Mex'ico Miaco (mê-m'ko) Kee'o Miami (mî-â'mî) Michigan (mîeh't'g'n, or mîsh't'ggn) Milan (mî'lan or mî- lân') Mil-wan'kee, or Mil- wau'kie (mî'kô) Mindanao (mîn-dâ- nâ) Min'ne-so'tâ (ep) Mî-nor'ca, or Men-or- Miramachi (mî'r-gâ- shee') Mis-sis-sip'pi Missolonghi (mîs'o- long'gî) Missouri (mîs-soo'rî) Mobile (mô-bee'l) Mocha (mô'kâ) (nâ) Mod-e-nâ (or mod'â- nô'hawk Moldau (mol'dow) Mol-dâ-vî-g' Mo-luc'cs Mon-go'l'-g' Mo-non'g-be'lg' Mon-ro-vî-g' Mon-tâ'ng (bôn') Montauban (môn'tô- blân) or Mount Blânc.	Mont Cenis (môn sên- tî or sên-sên) Montenagro (mon-tâ- nâ'gro) Monterey (mon-tâ-rî') Mon-te-vid'e-o (or mon-tâ-vee'dâ-o) Montgomery (môn- gum'êr-ê) Mont-pê'lî-er Mont-pê'lî-er (Fr. pron. môn'pê'lî-er) Montreal (môn'trê- aw')	Moosook, Moursook, or Mursak (moos- sook') Mo-râ-vî-g' Moray; pron., and often written, Mîr- Mo-râ (ray. Morena, Sierra (mô-sê- nâ mo-râ'nâ) Mo-ro-co Môe'côw Mowelle (mo-mô'l) Mo'sul, or Mo'sul Moy's-men'ing Moambook (mo-am- book') Munich (mû'nîk) (Ger- man München, mûn'gên) Münster (Ireland) Mur, or Muhr (moos) Mursak. See Moos- sook. Mus-cat (teen) Muscatine (mûs'kâ- tî-nê) Mus-co'gee Mus'cô-y Muskingum (maw- king'gum) Mysoze (mî-sô'z)
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ē, ē, &c., *long*; ä, ǣ, &c., *short*; cære, fār, āsk, all, what; ēre, veīl, tūrm; pīque, fīrm; sēm, ōr,

N	N	P	P
Naples (nā/pls)	Nē'vā Zom/bīg		Panchiera (pān-ko-ē/rā)
Narbonne (nān/bow')	Nā/bāg		Panth (pan)
Nash/u-g	Nuocet (nāw/sōs)	Pa-dang'	Pet-chō'rā, or Pet-
Nas'sin (Ger. pron.	Nū'ram-bērg (Ger.	Pad'u-g (It. Padova,	schōr)
nā/sou)	Nūrnberg, nū'ran'-	pā/do-vā)	Pe'tōg-burg, Saint
Natal (nā-tā'l)	bērg)	Paleley (pā/ll)	Phil/p-ol/phil-g
Natch'l-toch'ee (some-	Nyama (nā-ān'g)	Palembang'	Phil/p-pline
times pronounced	Nyköping, or Nyköp-	Palenque (pā-lenk'h)	Pictou (pik-too')
nak'g-tush')	ing) (nū'chū'ping,	Pā'lermo	Piedmont (pēd/mont)
Navā-g-hēe (Indians);	almost nē'chū'p-	Pā'les-tine	Picomayo (pik-ho-
written also Nabajo.	ing)	Palmas, or Las Palmas	mā/)
Navarre (nā-var')		(lās pā/mās)	Pim (pē/āk)
Ne-bras/kā	O.	Palo Alto (pā/lo ā/to)	Pis-cat/g-qua
Neck'gr, or Neck'er		Pam/li-co	Pis-cat/g-que
Neel'gherry, or Neil-		Pa-mug'key, or Pa-	Plaqueville (plak'-
gherry (neel'gēr'-		mug'ky	mēn')
ree)	Oahu (wāh/hoo)	Panama (pān'g-mā')	Plata, La (lā plā/tā)
ri-po	Oaxaca, or Oajaca (wā-	Papua (pap'oo-g or	Plata, Rio de la (rē/o
Neg-ro-pont, or Eg-	hā/kā)	pā/poo-ā)	dā lā plā/tā)
Ne-o'abo	O'ber-lin (Ob	Para (pā-rā)	Plombières (plōn/be-
Neots, St. (sgnt neets')	Obi, or Oby (ō/bē), or	Paraguay (pā-rā-gwā'	ēr')
Ne-paul', or Nepāl	Oceana (o'she-ā'n-g)	or pā-rā-gwā')	Plymouth (plim/uth)
Ngr-bud'gab	Oceanica (o'she-ā'n-i-ā)	Pār'g-mār'-be	Poitiers, or Poitiers
Neuchâtel, or Nen-	Oceanica (o'she-ā'n-i-	Parana (pā-rā-nā')	(poi-teer'; Fr.
châtel (nūsh-ā'tel')	ka)	Parana-lha, or Para-	pron. pwi'te-ā')
Neuilly - sur - Seine	Oc-mul'gee; formerly	nahiba (pā-rā-nā-	Poitou, or Poitou
(nūh'yē/sān'sān')	written Oakmulgee.	ee/bā)	(poi-too; Fr. pron.
Neuse (nūs)	O-co'nee	Parina (pā-re-nā')	pwi'too')
Nē'vā (Russ. pron.	Odense (ō'dēn-sgh)	Paris (pā-ris; Fr.	Po'land (shl-g)
nā/vā)	O-de'sg	pron. pā'ne')	Polynesia (pol'i-neo-')
Nevada (nā-vā/bā)	Oeland (ō/land)	Pascagoula (pas'gā-	Pom'e-rā'n-i-g
Nevers (nēh-vēr')	Ogechee (o-gee'chee)	gou'la)	Pompeii (pom-pā'yeo)
Newfoundland (nū-	O-h'io	Paso del Norte (pā'so	Pondicherry (pon'de-
fund'land')	Okhotsk (o-zotak')	del not'tā)	shēr'ree)
New Or'le-āns; often,	Ol'dgn-burg (Ger.	Pas-sā'le	Pont'chag-trāin'
but less correctly,	pron. ol'dgn-hōōng')	Pas'g-mā-quod'dy	Popayan (po-pi-ān' or
called New Or-	Olmütz (ol'mütē)	Pā'g-go'nī-g	po-pi-yān')
leans'.	Omaha (ō'mā-haw')	Pavia (pā-vee/ā)	Po-po-cat/g-pēti'
Ngami ('n-gā'mee)	Oman (ō-mān')	Paw-luck'et	Pōrt-au-Prince (pōrt-
Niagara (ni-ā-g-rā)	O-ne'gā (Russ. pron.	Pays de Vaud (pā'e	g-prins; Fr. pron.
Nicaragua (nik'g-rā')	o-nā/gā)	gh vō)	port-ō-prins)
Nice (nees) (gwā)	Onelda (o-nē/dā)	Paz, La (lā pās; Sp.	Pōr-to Prin'el-pe
Niemen (nē'mēn)	Onondaga (on'un-	pron. lā plāh)	Porto Rico (pōr-to
Niger (ni'jēr), or	daw'gā)	Pē-chee-lee (pā-chee-	ree/ko)
Quō'rā	Ontario (on-tā'ri-o)	lee')	Portsmouth (pōrtē-
Nile ((neem)	Op'e-lou'gā	Pe'dec'	muth)
Nimes, or Nîmes	O-pō'rto	Pe'kin', or Pe'king'	Pōrt-u-gal
Ni-phon', or Ni-pon'	Or'e-gon	Pe-lew'	Pōren (pō'sgn)
Nip'is-ling'	Or'i-no'ko	Pembina (pēm/bē-nā)	Pō-to-māo
Nizh'nee (or Nijn)	Orizaba (o-re-ā/bā)	Pembroke (pēm'-	Pōtoel (pō-to-see' or
Nov'go'rod	Orkneya (ork'nēā)	brok)	pō-to-see)
Norfolk (nor'fōk)	Or'le-āns (Fr. pron.	Penn'syl-vā'nī-g	Poughkeepsie (po-
Nor'man-dy	or lā'ōn')	Pē-nob'scot	kip/s)
Norridge-week	O'sāge'	Pēn-sā-co'la	Prague (prāg)
Norrköping (nor'chū-	O'sāng-brück'; often	Pēnzance (pēn-māns')	Prairie du Chien (prā-
ping)	called by the English,	Pe-o-rī-g	ri dū sheen)
Nor'way	O'sāng-burg.	Pernambuco (pēm-	Pres-burg, or Pres-
Norwich (Eng.) (nor-	Oat-end'	nām-boo'ko)	burg (Ger. pron.
Norwich (U. S.) (nor-	Os-we-go	Perla (per'shī-g, not	pres'bōnā)
rich or nor'wich)	Ot'tā-wā (or ot'tā-wā)	per'shī-g)	Presque Isle (presk
Nova Scotia (no'vā	Oude (owd)	Peru (pe-roo')	cel)
sko'shī-g)	Ouse (oos)		
	O-zark'		

MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS.

<i>Ar.</i>	Arabic.	<i>pron.</i>	pronunciation.
<i>Dan.</i>	Danish.	<i>Russ.</i>	Russian.
<i>Fr.</i>	French.	<i>Sp.</i>	Spanish.
<i>Ger.</i>	German.	<i>Sw.</i>	Swedish.
<i>Hung.</i>	Hungarian.	<i>Syn.</i>	Synonym.
<i>Port.</i>	Portuguese.	<i>Turk.</i>	Turkish.

g, z, l, q, marked with this sign [.] underneath, have an obscure sound similar to that of short u, but are usually considerably shorter, and, indeed, sometimes are almost mute: thus, Grät'tan might be pronounced grät'tin or grät't'n; Hël'lgr, hël'lur or hël'l'r, &c.

ä, ð, ð are similar in sound to ä, ð, ð, but are not to be pronounced so long.

ä is employed to denote the long sound of ä.

ø has a sound similar to e in *her*; it may be Anglicized by e.

ü represents the sound of the German u and the French u, which are uttered with the lips in the position for oo and the tongue in that for ee; it may be Anglicized by the English u.

U, small capital, is intended to represent the sound of the French *eu*, which is pronounced nearly like u in the English word *fur*.

B, small capital, is used to denote the sound of b in Spanish, often nearly approximating that of v.

D, small capital, is intended to represent a sound similar to th in *this*.

G and K, small capitals, indicate a peculiar guttural sound of the German *ch*, or one similar to it.

H, small capital, has a sound somewhat similar to the preceding, but more resembling a strongly aspirated A.

I (l liquid) is to be pronounced like *li* in *million*; it blends the sounds of i and y consonant.

M and N, small capitals, are used in the respelling of French words, to represent the nasal sound of the preceding vowel, and are not themselves to be pronounced. The French nasal vowels are äx, öx, üx, being similar in sound to äg, ög, üg, äg.

ñ is pronounced like *ni* in *mission*; it blends the sounds of n and y consonant.

R, small capital, has nearly the sound of r in *terror*, but stronger.

š is used to indicate that the sound of the s is very soft, nearly resembling our x. In the middle of a word it should be pronounced like a soft x.

ŵ has a sound similar to our v. The ˘ over the w is intended to point out its alliance to our v.

y and ey at the end of an unaccented syllable sound like i in *pin*.

au and aw have the sound of a in *fall*.

ëë indicates the clear sound of short i before r, as in the English words *spirit*, *miracle*, &c.

ow is to be pronounced like ow in *cow*, and ou like ou in *house*. In respelling for pronunciation, ow has been replaced by ou whenever the former combination would be liable to be pronounced like o, as in *grow*, *tow*, &c.

☞ The other marked letters are the same as those used in the body of the Dictionary.

Baden (bâ/dgn or bad'gn)	<i>written also</i> Beled-el-Jerid, Biled-ul-Gerid, &c.	Bologna (bo-lôn'yâ)	Brus/sels (Fr. Brux-ells, brâ'sel')
Bagdad (bâg-dâd' or bag'dad); <i>written also</i> Bagdat.	Bel-fâst' (Ireland)	Bom-bay'	Bu-châ'ri-g. <i>Syn.</i>
Bâ-hâ'mgs	Bel-fâst' (Maine)	Bo'ng Vis'tâ, or Bo'g Vis'tâ	Bokhara.
Bahia (bâ-e's)	Belgium (bel'ji-um)	Bootan (boo-tân'), or Bhootan	Bu'eh-p-rest', or Bu-charest
Ba-kai (bî'kâl')	Bel'grade' [(bel-il')]	Bordeaux (bos/dô' or Bourdeaux (boos'-dô')	Bu'dg (Hung. <i>pron.</i> boo'dôh')
Baireuth (bî'rjth; <i>Ger. pron.</i> bi'roit)	Belle Isle, or Beilsie; Beloochistan (bel-loo'chie-tân')	Borgne (born)	Buena Vista (bwâ'ni vitâ)
Bal'g-ghuts'	Benares (ben-â'rês)	Bor-ne-o	Buenos Ayres (bo'nus t'ris; <i>Sp. pron.</i> bwâ'noss frês)
Bal'g-kîâ'vâ	Bengal (ben-gâwî')	Bor-noo'; <i>written also</i> Bornou. (no)	Bur'gun-dy
Balatony, <i>more correct-</i>	Benguela (ben-gû'lâ)	Borodino (bor-o-doe'-Boe'ni-g	Bulgaria (bôl-gâ'ri-g)
ly Bâlatony (bâ-law-toi) [bel.	Beulin (ben-een')	Boe'po-rus; <i>less correct-</i>	Bûkh. <i>Syn.</i> Bakh.
Rûle (bâil). <i>Syn.</i> Ba-Bal'e-â'rio (Islands)	Ben-Ne'vis	<i>ly</i> Bosphorus.	Bû'r-gan-poo'tgr. <i>Syn.</i>
Balks (bâ-lees')	Bêrg'gn	Both'ni-g	Brahmapootra.
Balkan (bâil-kân')	Bêrg'shîre	Boulogne (boo-lôn'; <i>Fr. pron.</i> boo'loâ')	Bushire (boo-sheer')
Balkh (bâikh); <i>written also</i> Balkh. [spaw]	Bêr-lea' (Ger. <i>pron.</i> Bêr-mu'dg; or Ber-moo'thees'	Bourbon (boos'bun; <i>Fr. pron.</i> boos'bôw')	Byzantium (bî-mâ'shî-um)
Ball'etgn Spa (spâ or Bal-mô'rgal	Bêrn, or Bêrne (Fr. and Ger. <i>pron.</i> bân or bân)	Bourbon (Ky.) (bûr'-bun)	
Bal'te	Berwick (Eng.) (bêr'-rik)	Bourdeaux. <i>See</i> Bourdeaux.	O.
Bal'tt-môre (or bawl'-ti-môre)	Bêr'wick (U. S.)	Bowdoin (bo'den)	Cq-bool' (called by the natives Kâ'bûl)
Bamf (bamf); <i>sometimes written</i> Bamf.	Beaçonon (bê'zôn'sôn')	Brabant (brâ'bant or brâ-bant')	Câ'dis (Sp. <i>pron.</i> kâ'-bêth)
Bang'kok' [lgr]	Bexar (Sp. <i>pron.</i> bâ-hâw'; <i>often pron. by the Texans</i> , bch-har' or bar)	Brâ-gan'sâ	Cæm (kâm)
Bangor (Eng.) (bang'-Bap'gôr (U. S.)	Beyroot, Beirut, or Bâlrout (bâ'root; <i>Turk. pron.</i> bi'-root)	Brâ'mâ-poo'tgr, or Bû'r-gan-poo'tgr	Cæsmarthen (kgr-mar'then) [rjo]
Ban'tam'	Bilbao (bil-bâ'o; <i>often written and pronounced in Eng.</i> , Bil'bo-g)	Brâ'ni' (Port. <i>pron.</i> brâ-zeel')	Cæsmarvon (kgr-mar'-fâ'frî'g
Rapeune (bâ'pôm')	Billed-ul-Gerid (bîl'-ed-ôl-jer-ed')	Brâ'ro (Egypt)	Caf'frî'g
Barnataria (bâ-râ-tâ'-ro-â)	Bling'gn	Brâ'ro (U. S.)	Cg-haw'g
Barbados, or Barbedoes (bar-bâ'doz)	Birmingham (bîr'-ming-um)	Brâ'ro (Egypt)	Câl'ro (Egypt)
Bar-co-lo'ng (or bar-thâ-lo'ng)	Bis'cay	Brazos (brâ'zâs or brâ'sâs)	Câl'ro (U. S.)
Barège (bâ'râsh')	Blanc, Mont (môn blôn), or Mount Blage.	Bread-al'bane	Cg-lâ'brî-g (or kâ'W-bre-â)
Barita (bâ-ree'tâ) or Barrita	Blenheim (blen'im)	Brechin (bre'çin)	Calale (kâl'âm; Fr. <i>pron.</i> kâl'â')
Barnaul (bar-nowl')	Bogota (bo-go-tâ')	Brec'gn	Cal-cu'tâ
Barre (in two syllables.)	Bo-he'mî-g	Breda (brâ-dâ')	Cal'cut
Basel (bâ'sel') (Fr. Bâle, or Basle, bâil)	Bokhara (bo-kî'râ), or Bu-cha'ri-g	Brem'gn (or brâ'mgn) (Europe)	Cal'V-â'nt-g
Bâ-tâ'vi-g [roozh]	Bo-liv'i-g (Sp. <i>pron.</i> bo-le'e'vê-â)	Bre'm'gn (U. S.)	Callao (kâl'â'o or kâl'-yâ'o)
Baton Rouge (bat'un Bâ'v-ri-g)		Breslau (brês'law or brês'lou)	Cam-bay'
Bayeux (bâ'yuh')		Bretton (brit'un)	Cam-bo-dî-g, or Cam-bôg'
Bayonne (bâ'yôn')		Britain (brit'un or brit'un)	Cam'bray, or Cambri (Fr. <i>pron.</i> kâm'brî')
Bayreuth. <i>See</i> Baireuth.		Brit'ta-ny (Fr. Bre-tagne, brgh-tâ'â')	Cambridge (kâm'brîj)
Beaufort (British Dominions) (bô'fûrt)		Brook'line	Campanchy (kam-pâ'-che)
Beaufort (S. C.) (bû-furt)		Bröck'lîn	Can'a-dâ
Behring's (beer'ingz) (Strait)		Brück (brük, <i>almost</i> brick)	Canajoharie (kan'g-jô'hâ'rie)
Bel'ed-el-Jer-ed';		Bry'gêz (Fr. <i>pron.</i> brüzh)	Canandâgus (kan'g-dî'gwâ)
		Brünn (brün or brün)	Canaries (kâ-nâ'ries)
		Brung'wick	Ca-nâ'er-gî

â, è, &c., long; â, è, &c., short; câre, fâk, âak, all, what; ôre, vgl, tûrm; pîque, firm; sôn, de

Caa-dg-har', or Kaadhar	Champaigne (sham-pân')	Christiania (kris-to-â/-no-â)	Cotta, Rica (koo'tt/roo'kâ)
Caad-i-g, or Crete	Cham-plâin'	Chudleigh (chûd/lee)	Cootopad (ko-to-pak/e; <i>Sp. pron.</i> ko-to-pâh/ue)
Cannes (kân)	Chandeleur (shan-dg-loor')	Chuquibaca (choo-ka-sâ/kâ)	Covertry (kuv'gâ-tre)
Canterbury (kan'tgr-bgr-e)	Chang-hai. <i>Syn.</i> Shang-hai.	Cincinnati (sin/sin-nah'ti)	Côv'ing-ton
Can'ton (China)	Chantilly (shân-tî/-loo; <i>Fr. pron.</i> shôn'tî/yê' or shôn'to/yê')	Circasia (agr-kaash'/g)	Cowes (kows)
Can'ton (U. S.)	Chapultepec (châ/-pool-tâ-pek')	Ci'run-câ'ter (<i>com-monly pron.</i> nâ/e-tgr or sis/jâ-tgr)	Cracow (krr/ko)
Cape Breton (kâp brî't'n or brî'tân)	Charente (shâ/rôw')	Ci'vita Vecchia (chee/-vo-tâ vâk/ke-â)	Crecey (kro'e/se; <i>Fr. pron.</i> krî'e/se)
Cap-u-g	Chartres (shâ'tr)	Coblenz (kob'lents)	Cre-mo'nâ (<i>It. pron.</i> krâ-mo'nâ)
Câ-mo'as, or Caracana	Chat'tg-hoo'che	Cochin (ko-cheen')	Cri-me'a (Rusa. Krim.)
Cardenas (kam/dâ/nâs)	Chât'tg-noo'gâ	Co'chin Ch'ing	Croatia (kro-â/shl-g)
Câr'ib-be'g'n Sea	Chaudière (shô/de-â/-shg)	Coghier (klôh'gr)	Croix, St. (kroi). <i>Syn.</i> Santa Cruz.
Carlinle (kar-lî')	Chautauque (shg-taw/kwâ)	Ci'gu-mell'	Cronstadt (krôn'stâk)
Carlscrona (karis-kroo'gâ); or Carls-croon	Chelmsford (chems/-furd)	Congo (ko-ang'o)	Cû'bi (<i>Sp. pron.</i> koo'-bâ)
Carlsruhe, or Karis-rube (karis/roo)	Cheltenham (cheit/-num)	Coblents (kob'lents)	Cul'pep-per
Carolina (kâr/o-lî'nâ)	Chemung (she-mûng')	Cochin (ko-cheen')	Cumana (koo-mâ-nî')
Carpathian (kar-pâ-thi-gn)	Chenango (she-nang'-go)	Cohahulla, or Coahulla (ko-â-wee/tâ)	Curapoa (ku'rg-â')
Car'pen-tî'rî-g	Che-râw'	Co-lim'brâ (or ko-ean'-brâ)	Cû'ri-tuck'
Carrara (kâs-nâ/râ)	Chërburg (sher'burg or shê's/book')	Coleraine (kôl-rân')	Cusco (koo'sko)
Cartagena (kar'ta-je'-nâ; <i>Sp. pron.</i> kâs-tâ-nâ)	Chertsey (ches/se)	Cologne (ko-lôn')	
Cashmere, or Kaash-mire (kaash-meer')	Chertsey (ches/se)	Colorado (kol'o-râ'-do)	D.
Cas'pi-gn	Ches'g-peake	Co-lum'bi-g	Dahomey (dah/ho-dg-ko'ta [mâ])
Cassiquari (kâ-se-ke-â/ree)	Che-sun'côbk	Com'o-rin	Dalles (dâln)
Castile (kas-teel')	Cheviot (chiv'e-ut)	Com'o-ro [kâ']	Dalmatia (dal-mâ-shl-g)
Castine (kas-teen')	Cheyenne (she-en')	Complègne (kôm'pe-maw)	Dalton (dawl'ton)
Cat'g-lo'ni-g	Chicago (she-kaw'go)	Congo (kong'go)	Dant'sic (dant'sik)
Cat'e-gat, or Kattegat	Chick'g-hom'ti-ny	Connaught (kon'-nawt)	(Ger. Dantsig, dânt'-sio)
Caulbul (kaw-bool'). <i>Syn.</i> Cabool.	Chick'g-mau'gâ	Connecticut (kôn-net/t-kut)	Dan'ube
Cau'cg-aus	Chick'g-pee'	Con-stan'tî-no'ple	Dardanelles (dar'dg-nels')
Cayenne (ki-en')	Chick'g-sawg	Cooch Bahar (bâ-har')	Darien (Ga.) (dâ're-gn)
Cayuga (kâ-yoo'gâ)	Chihuahua (che-wî-wâ)	Cooch (ko-oe')	Darien, Isthmus of (dâ-re-ên')
Cebu (se-boe'). <i>Syn.</i> Zebu.	Chill (chil'le)	Co'p'gn-hâ'g'n (Dan-ish Kjöbenhavn, kyâ-ben-hown')	Darmstadt (daam'stât)
Cefalu (chêf-â-loo')	Chil'ti-coth'e	Cor-dil'igr-as (<i>Sp. pron.</i> kor-dîl-yâ-râs)	Dartmouth (dârt'-muth)
Celebes (sel'e-bis)	Chillon (she'yôn' or shill'lon)	Cor'do-vâ, or Cordoba	Dec'gan, or Dek'gan
Cen'is (or se'ne')	Chiloe (che-lo-î', <i>al-most chil-way')</i>	Cor'e-g	Del'g-go-g
Ceph'g-lo'ni-g	Chimborazo (chim-bo-râ/mo)	Corfu (kor-fô' or kor'-fu)	Delaware (del'g-wâr)
Centa (sâ/tâ; <i>Sp. pron.</i> thâ'oo-tâ)	Ch'ing	Cor'inth	Delft (every letter should be pronounced.)
Cévennes (sâ'ven')	Chinchilla (chin'-cheel'yâ)	Corpus Chris'ti (kor'-pus kris'te)	Delhi, or Dehli (Hindustan) (del'lee)
Ceylon (see'lon or sl-lôn')	Chin In'di-g	Corrientes (kon-mo-ên'tes)	Demerara (dem'er-â-râ) [shj]
Chagres (châ/grês)	Chippenharn (chip-num)	Cor'si-câ	Denbighshire (den/be-Depthford (det/furd)
Chaleur (shâ-loor')	Chippewa (chip'pe-wâ)	Co-run'ng (<i>Sp.</i> Co-ruña, ko-roon'yâ)	Dî'r'by, (or dar/bî)
Chalons (shâ'lôn')	Chip'pe-way		
Châ'mouny (shâ'moo'-ne')	Chiswick (chis'ik)		
Champagne (shôn'-pân')	Chowan (chô-wân')		

dg, wlf, tō, tōk; ãrn, rje, pull; ç, g, sōf; e, g, hard; ag; exist; u as ng; this (see p. 358).

Derne (dër'ng or dër'-
ngb)
Des Moines (de moin)
Des/sau (Ger. pron.
des/sow)
De-troit/
Dhawalaghiri (dā-
wōl/g-ghirē)
Dieppe (dyep or de-ep')
Dijon (de/shōn')
Dnieper (nee'pēr;
Russ. pron. dnyēp'-
gr)
Dniester (nee'stēr;
Russ. pron. dnyē'st-
tēr)
Do'frā fī-šid'. Syn.
Dovrefeld.
Domingo (do-ming'go)
Dominica (dom'e-nee'-
ka)
Donegal (don-s-gawl')
Dongola (dōng/go-lā)
Dor-dogne (dor'dōn';
Fr. pron. dor'dōā')
Douai, or Douay (doo'-
ā'); sometimes
written Doway.
Doubs (doobz or doo)
Douro (doo'ro)
Do'vrē-field' (Norw.
Daavrefeld, dō'vrē-
fyeld')
Drin (dreen), or Drino
(dree'no) (dg)
Drogheda (drōh'gy-
dronthelm (dron'tin)
Dub'lin
Dubuque (du-bōk')
Duero (doo-ē'ro or
dwā'ro)
Dulwich (dul'ij)
Dum-blane' (freesa)
Dumfries (dum-
dun-bar'
Dundalk (dun-dawk')
Dun-dass/
Dun-dee/
Dunfermline (dum-
fer'lin)
Duquesne (du-kān')
Durham (dūr'um)
Dus'sel-dorf (Ger.
Düsseldorf, dūs'sel-
dorf')
Dwi'ng

E.

Ecnador (ek-wā-dōz')
Edinburgh (ed'in-būr-

ruh); *written also,*
but less properly,
Edinboro'.
Ed'is-to
Egypt (e'jipt)
Elbe (elb; Ger. pron.
el'bh)
El-borcz, or El-brocz/
written also Elburs
and Elbrons
El'gin-shire
El Paso del Norte (el
pā'so del non'tā)
El'si-more', or Elsi-
neur (el'se-nūr')
England (ing'glānd)
Entre Douro e Minho
(en'trā doo'ro ā
meen'yo)
Erfurt (ēr'fūrt)
Erie (ē'ree) (bo)
Essequibo (ēs-sē-kē-
sē)
Estremadura (es-trā-
mā-poo'rā) (tās)
Euphrates (yu-frā'-
Europe (u'rūp)

F.

Faerøe (fā'ro or fā'rō-g)
Falkland (fawk'land)
Falmouth (fāl'mouth)
Falster (fāl'stēr or
fāl'stēr)
Fårøe (fā'ro or fā'rō-g)
Fayal (fi-awl'; Port.
pron. fi-āl')
Fee'jee. Syn. Fiji.
Ferrara (fēr-rā'rā)
Fezzan (fēs'sān')
Fiji (*pronounced, and*
often written, Fee-
jee)
Finisterre, Cape (fin-
is-tēr')
Fin'land
Flume (fyoo'mā)
Flan'ders
Flor'ence
Flor'ès
Flor't-da
Fontainebleau (fōn'-
for-mō'sā [tān'blō])
France (frāns)
Frank'fort
Freiburg (fri/burg or
fri'bōrūg)
Friē'land
Frio (free'fo)
Frob'lah-gr's Stratt

Fulda (fūb/dā)
Funchal (foon-shāl')
Fu'ngn

G.

Gaeta (gā-ā'tā)
Galapagos (gal'ā-pā-
gus)
Galatz (gā'lāts)
ga-le'nā
Galicia (gā-līsh-tā)
Gal'li-po-llia' (Ohio)
Gal'lo-wāy
Gal'ves-tōn
Galway (gaw/wā)
Gan'gēs
Garda (gā'r'dā)
Garonne (gā-rōn')
Gas-co'n'y
Gaspé (gās'pā')
Gelders, or Guelders
(gēl'ders)
Gēn'g-see'
Gē-ne-vā
Gēn'o-s
Gēor'gī-g
Gēor'gī-n'y
Geysera (gē'gers)
Ghats (gawts)
Ghent (gent)
Gī-brāl'tar
Gila (he'lā)
Gilolo (he-lo'lo)
Gizeh (joe'gh or Gē-
Glas'gōw (zēh)
Gloucester (glos'tēr)
Gol-con'dā
Gon'dar
Gotha (go'tā)
Goth'land
Göttingen, or Goettin-
gen (got'ting-gn or
got'ting-gn)
Goth'land
Granada (grā-nā/dā)
Grätz, or Gracets (grēts)
Great Britain (brī'tun
or brit'n)
Greenwich (grin'ij)
Grenada (grē-nā/dā)
Grenoble (grēn-ob'l or
grēh-nō'b'l)
Grisons (grē'sōn')
Gross-Wardein (grōs-
wās'din)
Gro'tōn (Eng.)
Grō'tōn (U. S.)
Guadalajara, or Gua-
dalaxara (gwā-dā-
lā-sā'rā)

Guadaloupe (gaw'dā-
loop' or gā'dā-loop')
Guadalupa (gwā-dā-
loop' or gaw'dā-
loop')
Guadalquivir (gaw'-
dā-kwiv'gr; Sp.
pron. gwā-dā-lī-
ves's)
Guadiana (gaw'di-
nā or gwā-de-nā)
Guadafui (gaw'dā-
fuee or gar'dā-fuee')
Guatemala (gaw'tā-
mā'lā or gwā-tā-
mā'lā) (kash')
Guayaquil (gwā'tā-
Guernsey (gēr'ne)
Guiana (gē-nā), or
Guyana (gwi-ā)
Guildford (gīl'fōrd)
Guinea (dū'nē) (dōt')
Guyanott (gī-nōt')

H.

Haarlem, Haerlem, or
Harlem (har'lem)
Had-rā-maut/
Hague (haug), The
Hainan (hi-nān') (dee)
Hakodadi (hā-ko-dā-
Hal't-fax
Halle (hāl'tch)
Hallowell (hol'o-wel)
Ham'burg (Ger. pron.
hām'boorā)
Hamp'shire (no'vēr)
Han'o-ver (Ger. han-
Hartz, or Harz (harts)
Har'ter-gs
Hā-van-ga, or Havana
Haverhill (Eng.) (hav'-
er-d)
Haverhill (Mass.) (hav'-
er-d)
Havre de Grace (hav'-
gr de grās)
Hawāli (hā-wā'lee)
Hayti, or Haiti (hā'tī)
Hebrides (heb'rī-dēs)
Hec'tā (hēs'tā)
Heldelberg
Hē-le'nā (St.)
Hen-lo'pān
Hen-rī'ko
Herat (hēr-ā')
Hēr'e-u-lā-ne-um
Hēr'e-ford
Hertford (Eng.) (har'-
furd)

Londonderry (lun'- dun-de'rri)	Mag'da-le'ng Mag'de-burg (<i>Ger.</i> <i>pron.</i> mǎo'dǎh- bōōsə')	Mechlin (mek'lin) Meck'len-burg (<i>Ger.</i> <i>pron.</i> mek'lgē- bōōsə')	Mont Cenis (mōn'gh- nē' or gh-nē')
Loo Choo (ch' as in child)	Main, or Mayn (mīn) Maine (France) (mān; <i>Fr. pron.</i> almont mēn)	Medina (Arabia) (me- de'na) Medina (U. S.) (me- di'na) Melbourne (mel'burn) Mel-roce' Mém-el' (<i>or</i> mǎ'mēl) Mem'phre-mā'gog Menal (mēn'l or men'- ā) (Strait)	Montenegr (mon-tā-rā' Mon-te-vid'e-o (<i>or</i> mon-tā-vee'dā-o)
Louis, St. (scent loo'is or loo'e; <i>Fr. pron.</i> sǎn loo'e') (sǎd')	Malne (U. S.) (mān) Mā-jor'ca Mā'l-a-bar' Mā-lac'ca Mā'l-a-gā (<i>or</i> mǎ'lā-gā) Mā'l-dgēn	Mendocino (mēn-do- see'no) Mer-i-dā (<i>or</i> mǎr'e-dā) Mer-i-on'eth Mer-i-mack Mersey (mēr'sēl) Messina (mēs-see'nā) Meurado (mā-soo-rā- do) (<i>pron.</i> mīā) Mets (mēts; <i>Fr.</i> Meuse (mūs; <i>Fr.</i> <i>pron.</i> mūz)	Montevise (mōn'te- vī-sē) Moray; <i>pron., and</i> <i>often written, Mūr-</i> Mo-re'gā (<i>ray.</i> Morena, Sierra (se-ā- nā mō-rā-nā) Mo-ro-coo Mōe'cōw Mo-selle (mō-sel' Mō'sul, or Mō'sul Moy'sa-men'sing Mozambique (mō-sam- beek')
Louisville (loo'is-vīl; <i>formerly pron.</i> loo'- lōw'gll (lī-vīl) lū'beck	Mal'mō (or mǎl'mō) Malta (maw'l'tā; <i>It.</i> <i>pron.</i> mǎl'tā) Malvern (maw'vērū) Malwah (maw'l-wā) Man'ches-ter Mā-nī-lā (<i>Sp.</i> Manila, mā-nee-lā) Mantchooria (man- choo're-gā) Man'tu-gā (<i>It.</i> Mantova, mān'tō-vā) Maracaibo, or Mara- caibo (mā-rā-kī'bo) Mar'ble-head' Mariborough (maw'l- brōth) (nā-rā) Mar'mq-rā, or Mar- Marquesas (mar-kā'- sās) Marseilles (mar-sāiz') (<i>Fr.</i> Marseille, mar- sāil')	Milan (mī-lān or mī- lān') Mil-wān'kee, or Mil- wau'kie (nā'ō) Mindanao (min-dā- nā) Min'-se-so'tā (cē) Mī-nō'ce, or Men-or- Miramachi (mī-rā-mā- shee') Min-sis'que Mis-sis-sip'pl Missolonghi (mīs-so- long'gē) Missouri (mīs-soo'ri) Mobile (mō-beel') Mocha (mō'ka) (nā) Mod-e-na (<i>or</i> mod'ā- mō'hawk Moldau (mol'dow) Moi-dā-vi-gā Mō-luc'cā Mon-go'ri-gā Mō-uon'gā-he'la Mon-ro-vi-gā Mon-tā'ngā (bō'n') Montauban (mōn'tā- bān) Mont Blanc (mōn blān) or Mount Blānc.	Moscow, Mourmōk, or Murzuk (moor- sook') Mo-rā-vi-gā Moray; <i>pron., and</i> <i>often written, Mūr-</i> Mo-re'gā (<i>ray.</i> Morena, Sierra (se-ā- nā mō-rā-nā) Mo-ro-coo Mōe'cōw Mo-selle (mō-sel' Mō'sul, or Mō'sul Moy'sa-men'sing Mozambique (mō-sam- beek')
Lucerne (loo-sūr'n) Lūck'now' Lu'ngū-burg Lutzen (lūōt'sēn) Lux'gm-burg (<i>Fr.</i> Luxemburg, lūks- gn'boor') (zērn') Luzerne (U. S.) (lu- Luzon (loo-zōn'), or Luçon (<i>Sp. pron.</i> loo'thōn') Ly'ons (<i>Fr.</i> Lyon, lē'ōn')	Munich (mū'nīk) (Ger- man München, mūn'ghēn) Münster (Ireland) Mur, or Muhr (moor) Mursuk. <i>See</i> Moor- sook. Mus-cat. (teen') Muscatine (mus'ka- mus-co'gee Mus-co'vy Muskingum (mus- king'gum) Mysore (mī-sūr')		

M.

Maastricht (mās'trīkt or mās'trīks)	Marselles (mar-sāiz') (<i>Fr.</i> Marseille, mar- sāil')
Macao (mā-kā'ō or mā-kow')	Mart'z-ban'
Mā-cus'sar	Martinique (mar'tī- neek')
Machine (mah-qf'as)	Mā'ry-land
Mack'i-naw	Mas'ag-chu'setts
Macon (France) (mā- kōn') (kun)	Mat'a-gor'dā
Macon (U. S.) (mā- nā'g-as-gar'ce)	Mat'a-g'o'n'rgs, or Mat- amoras
Maideira (mā-dē'e'rā; <i>Port. pron.</i> mā-dē- e'rā)	Mā-tan'gās (<i>or</i> mā- tān'thās)
Mad-ras' [e-rā]	Mauch-Chunk (mawk- chūnk')
Mad-rid' (<i>Sp. pron.</i> mā-dreep', almost māth-reeth')	Māu-mee'
Mad-rid' (U. S.)	Maurepas (mō're-pā')
Maelstrom (māl'strum or mīl'strum)	Mauritius (maw-rish- t-us)
Maes'tricht, or Maas- tricht (mās'trīkt)	Mayence. <i>See</i> Mentz.
Māg-a-dox'o, or Maga- doxa	Mayenne (mā'yen' or mīven')
	Maz'at-lān' (<i>or</i> mā- sāt-lān')

		P.	
Naples (nâ'plâ)	Né'vâ Zom'biq	Pa-dang'	Pemhiera (pié-ko-â/râ)
Narbonne (nâ'bôn')	Nû-bâ-q	Pad'û-g' (It. Padova,	Penth (penth)
Nash'û-g	Nuocet (nûw'sô)	pi/dô-vâ)	Pet-cho'râ; or Pet-
Nas'sim (Ger. pron.	Nû'rûm-burg (Ger.	Palley (pû'll)	schora
nâ'sou)	Nûrnburg, nûrn-	Pal'em-bang'	Pé'tar; burg, Saint
Natal (nâ'tâl')	bêro)	Palenque (pâ-lenk'â)	Phil'g-del'phî-g
Natch'l-toch'es (some-	Nyama (nû-â'n'g)	Pâ-â-r'mo	Phil'p-pine
times pronounced	Nykôping, or Nykûp-	Pal'es-tine	Pictou (pik-too')
nâ'k'g-tuah')	ing) (nû'chû'ping,	Palmas, or Las Palmas	Piedmont (piéd/mont)
Nav'g-hôe (Indians);	almost nû'chû'p-	(lâs pâ'mâs)	Pileomayo (pié-to-
written also Nabajo.	ing)	Paio Alto (pâ'lo al'to)	m'vô)
Navarre (nâ'var')		Pam-li-co	Pisa (pîs'âk)
Ne-bras'ka	O.	Pa-mup'key, or Pa-	Pis-cat'g-quâ
Neck'ar, or Neck'er	Oahu (wâ'h'ho)	mup'ky	Pis-cat'g-quâ
Neel'gherry, or Neil-	Oaxaca, or Oajaca (wâ-	Panama (pân'g-mâ')	Plaquemine (plak'-
gherry (nâel'gêr'-	hâ'kâ)	Papua (pap'oo-g' or	mên')
ree) (rî-po)	O'ber-lin (Ob	pâ'poo-â)	Plata, La (lâ pî/tâ)
Neg-ro-pont', or Eg-	Obi, or Oby (ô'be), or	Para (pâ-râ')	Plata, Rio de la (re'o
Na-o'abo	Oceana (o'she-â'ng)	Paraguay (pâ-râ-gwâ'	dâ lâ pî/tâ)
Neots, St. (sgnt neots)	Oceania (o'she-â'nî-â)	or pâ-râ-gwî')	Piombières (piôn'be-
Ne-paul', or Nepâl	Oceanica (o'she-ân'i-	Par'g-mâ'r'i-be	â')
Ngr-bud'dah	ka)	Parana (pâ-râ-nâ')	Plymouth (plim'uth)
Neufchatel, or Neu-	Oe-mul'gee; formerly	Parana-iba, or Para-	Poitiers, or Poitiers
châtel (nûsh'â'tel')	written Oakmulgee.	nahiba (pâ-râ-nâ-	(poi-teers; Fr.
Neuilly - sur - Seine	Oe-o'nee	ee'bâ)	prom. pwâ'te-â')
(nûh'yâ'sîn/sân')	Odense (ô'dên-egh)	Parina (pâ-re-nâ')	Poitou, or Poitou
Neuse (nûs)	O-des'eg	Paris (pâ-rîs; Fr.	(poi'too; Fr. pron.
Né'vâ (Russ. pron.	Oelaud (ô'land)	pron. pâ'rê')	pwâ'too')
nâ'vâ)	Ogechee (o-gee'chee)	Pascagoula (pas'ga-	Pol'ind (shî-â)
Nevada (nâ-vâ'dâ)	O-hi'o	gou'la)	Polynesia (pol'i-nee-â)
Nevers (nêh-vêr')	Okhotak (o-kotak')	Paso del Norte (pâ'so	Pom'e-rân'g
Newfoundland (nu-	Ol'dên-burg (Ger.	del nort'â)	Pompell (pom-pî'ye)
fund-land')	pron. ol'dên-bô'nâ')	Pas'g-mâ-guod'dy	Pondicherry (pon'de-
New Or'le-ans; often,	Olmûts (ol'mûts)	Pas'g-mâ-guod'dy	shê'rree)
but less correctly,	Oman (ô'mân')	Paw-tuck'et	Pont'char-trîn'
called New Or-	O-ne'gg (Russ. pron.	Pays de Vaud (pâ'vô	Popayan (po-pî-ân' or
leans'.	o-nâ'gâ)	dêh vô)	po-pî-yân')
Ngami ('n-gâ'mee)	Oneida (o-nî'dâ)	Pays de Vaud (pâ'vô	Po-po-cat'g-pât'l'
Niagara (ni-ag'g-râ)	Onondaga (on'un-	Phas, La (lâ pîs; Sp.	Port-au-Prince (pôrt-
Nicaragua (nik'g-râ')	daw'gâ)	Phas, La (lâ pîs; Sp.	ô-prînas; Fr. pron.
Nice (nees) (gwâ)	Ontario (on-tâ'rî-o)	Phas, La (lâ pîs; Sp.	post-ô-prînas)
Niemen (nê'mên)	Op'e-loy'sas	Phas, La (lâ pîs; Sp.	Pôrtô Prin'el-pe
Niger (nî'jêr), or	O-pôr-to	Phas, La (lâ pîs; Sp.	Porto Rico (pôrt-o
Quô'râ	O-r'gôn	Phas, La (lâ pîs; Sp.	ree'ko)
Nile (lî'neem)	O-rî-no'ko	Phas, La (lâ pîs; Sp.	Portsmouth (pôrt'e-
Nîmes, or Nîmes	Orizaba (o-re-â'bâ)	Phas, La (lâ pîs; Sp.	muth)
Nî-phou', or Nî-pou'	Orkneys (ork'nêz)	Phas, La (lâ pîs; Sp.	Pôrt'û-gal
Nîp'la-sing'	Or'le-ans (Fr. pron.	Phas, La (lâ pîs; Sp.	Pôen (po'ên)
Nîzh'nee (or Nîjnl)	or lî'ân')	Phas, La (lâ pîs; Sp.	Po-to-mac
Nov'go'rod	O'sig'e	Phas, La (lâ pîs; Sp.	Potoel (po-to-see' or
Norfolk (nor'fôk)	O'sîng-brûek'; often	Phas, La (lâ pîs; Sp.	po-to-see)
Nor'man-dy	called by the English,	Phas, La (lâ pîs; Sp.	Poughkeepsie (po-
Nor'ridge-woek	O'sîng-burg.	Phas, La (lâ pîs; Sp.	kîp'â)
Norrkôping (nor'châ-	Ont-end'	Phas, La (lâ pîs; Sp.	Prague (prâg)
ping)	Os-we'go	Phas, La (lâ pîs; Sp.	Prârie du Chien (prâ-
Nor'way (rîj)	Ot'tâ-wâ (or Ot'tâ-wâ)	Phas, La (lâ pîs; Sp.	rî dj sheen)
Norwich (Eng.) (nor-	Oude (owd)	Phas, La (lâ pîs; Sp.	Pres'burg, or Pres'e-
rich or nor'wich)	Ouse (ous)	Phas, La (lâ pîs; Sp.	burg (Ger. pron.
Nova Scotia (no'vâ	O-râk'	Phas, La (lâ pîs; Sp.	press'bôro)
sko'shî-g)		Phas, La (lâ pîs; Sp.	Præque Isle (præk

âg, wôlf, tûb, tûbk; ûrn, rak, pûll; ç, ç, soft; æ, æ, hard; æg; exist; û æng; this (see p. 366)

Prip/ets, (Polish Pry-
pec, prip/ets)
Provence (prō'vāns)
Prussia (prūsh/'g or
proo'shi-ā)
Prijth (Ger. pron.
proot)
Puebla (pweb'lā)
Punjab (pun-jāb'), or
Pun-jāb'
Pyrenees (pi'rē-nēs)

Q.

Que-bee/
Quito (koe'to)
Quō'rā. Syn. Niger.

R.

Raab (rāb)
Racine (ras-seen')
Rahway (raw/wā)
Raleigh (raw/li)
Rangoon (rang-oon')
Rap'id-an', or Rap'id
Ann
Rap'pā-han'noek
Raritan, or Rariton
(rār'it-un)
Rat'is-bon (Ger. Re-
gensburg, rā'gēns-
bōno')
Reading (rēd'ing)
Re-ho'bqth
Rel'ki-g-vik
Reims, or Rheims
(reems; Fr. pron.
rāns)
Rhine (rīn)
Rhodes (rōdz)
Rhône (rōn)
Rideau (rīd'ō)
Rī'gā (or ree'gā)
Rio del Norte (rī'o del
nort; Sp. pron.
ree'o del nor'tā);
called also the Rī'o
Grānde (Sp. pron.
ree'o grān'dā) an-
Rīo Bravo (ree'o
brā'vo)
Rio Janeiro (rī'o jā-
nee'ro or ree'o jā-
nā'ro)
Ro'q-noke'
Rochele, or La Ro-
chelle (lā ro'shel')

S.

Romania (ro-mā-ne-g
or ro-mā-nee's)
Rome (rōm)
Roo-me'li-g, or Rume-
lia
Roth'gr-hithe (vul-
garly, red/rif)
Rot'ter-dam/
Rouen (roo'en; Fr.
pron. rwōn)
Rügen (rū'gēn)
Russia (rūsh/'g or
roo'shi-g)
Saale (sā'leh)
Sabine (sā-been')
Saco (saw'ko)
Sag-hal'i-en, or Sak-
halien
Sag'l-naw
Saguenay (sag'gh-nā')
Sahara (sā-hā'rā or
sah'hā-rā)
Saigon (sī'gon') or
Sā-gong (sī'gong')
St. Bernard (sēnt bērn-
nard)
Saint Germain. See
Germain, Saint,
and so for all the
other names having
the prefix of Saint.
Salado (sā-lā'do)
Sal-g-mayc'g (or sā-
lā-māng'kā)
Saline (sā-leen')
Salsbury (sawls'ber-l)
Salvador (sāl-vā-dōr)
Salts'burg (sawts'-
burg, or Salsburg
(Ger. pron. sālts'-
bōno)
Sam'gr-and'
Samos (sā-mō's)
San An-to-ni-o
San Diego (sān de-
ā'go)
Sand'wich (or sand-
wīj)
San Fran-cis'co (or
sān frān-sees'ko)
San Joaquin (sān ho-
ā-keen')
San José (sān ho-sā')
San Ju'an (Sp. pron.
sān hoo-ān' or hūān)
San Salvador (sān sāl-
vā-dōr')

Santa Cruz (san'tā
kroos; Sp. pron.
sān'tā-krooth), or
St. Croix (sēnt kroi)
Santa Fe de Bogota (dā
bo-go-tā')
Santa Maria (sān'tā
mā-ree's)
San'tee/
Santiago (sān-tē-ā'go)
Saône (sōn)
Sār-g-gos'eg (Sp. Zara-
gosa, thā-rā-go'thā)
Sār-g-to'gā
Sar-din'i-g (to)
Sarmiento (sas-me-ēn-
sas-katch'g-wān)
Sault de Sainte Marie
(Fr. pron. sō dēh
sān mā'rie, but now
usually called soe
sēnt mā'ri)
Sava (sā-vā)
Sā-van'ngā
Sav'oy (or sē-vol')
Saxe Altenburg (saks
al'ten-burg)
Saxe Cō'burg
Saxe Weimar (saks
wī'mār)
Sax'o-ny
Scan'di-nā'vī-g
Scarborough (skar'-
b'rūh or skar'bur-
sheldt (skelt) (rūh)
Schemnitz (shem'nits)
Schenectady (skē-
nek'tā-dē)
Schiedam (skee'dām')
Schiraz (she'rīz')
Schleswig. See Sles-
wick. (ree)
Schoharie (sko-hār'-
Schoodie (skoo'dik)
Schuyler (skū'lgr)
Schuykill (skool'kil)
Schwerin (shwē'reen')
Scilly (sil'lī)
Scinde (sind)
Seio (sī'o or shee'o)
Seloto (sī-o'to)
Seituate (sīt-u-āt)
Selg-vō'nī-g
Scot'land
Scutari (skoo'tā-ree)
Secunderabad (so-
kūn'dcr-ā-bād')
Seine (sān)
Sen'e-cā
Senegal (sen'e-gaw'l')
Sen'e-gam'bi-g

Seringapatam (ser-
ing'gā-pā-tam')
Sēr-vi-
Setubal (sē-too'bāl),
or Setuval (sē-too-
vāl), or St. Ubes
(ūbs)
Sev'as-to'pol (or se-
vas-to-pol); less cor-
rectly, Sebastopol.
Sev'gru
Seville (sev'il or se-vil')
Sèvre (sēvr or sāv'r)
Seychelles (sē'shel')
Shamo (shā'mo')
Shang-hai, or Chang-
Hai (shang'hī')
Sheeraz, or Shiraz
(she'rīz' or shē'ras)
Sheer-nees/
Shen-an-dō'gh
Shrewsbury (Mam.)
(shryps'bēr-l)
Shrewsbury (England)
(shryps'bēr-l or
shrōw'bēr-l)
Shrop'shire,
Siam (si-am' or se'am')
Si-be'ri-g
Si-cī-lī
Si-en'ng (It. Siena, se-
ā'nā)
Si'er'gā Le-o'ne (Sp.
pron. se-ān'ā lē-o-
nā)
Sierra Madre (se-en'ā
mādr)
Sierra Morena (se-en-
ā mō-rā'nā)
Sierra Nevada (se-en-
ā nā-vē'nā)
Silesia (sī-lēs-shī-g)
Sim'plon (Fr. pron.
sān'plōn')
Sinde, or Scinde (sind)
Singapore (sing'gā-
pōr'), or Singapor
Sin-o-pe
Sioux (usually pron.
soo; Fr. pron. se-
oo')
Skye (skī)
Sig-vō'nī-g, or Sig-
vō'nī-g
Sles'wick (Ger. Schles-
wig, shles'wīg)
Slays (slōis)
Smo-len'sk, or Sme-
les'sko
Smynra (smīn'ra)
So-co'trā, or So'o-trā

Solferino (sol-fā-ree-no)	Tah-le-quah Tal'ig-poo'sg	Toorkistan, or Turkistan (toor'kīā-tān')	Uri (yoo'ri) (<i>Ger. pron. oo're</i>)
Somaull (so-maw'lee)	Tampico (tām-pee'ko)	To-pe'ka	Uruguay (u'roo-gwā' or oo-roo-gwī')
Som'gr-set	Tananarivoo (tā-nā-nā-re-vo')	Töplitz, Toeplitz (töp'lits), or Tepitz (tep'lits)	Ushant (ūsh'ant)
So-no'ri	Tangier (tan-jeer')	Tor-bāy'	U'ti-cg
Soodan, Soudan, or Sudan (soo'diān')	Taos (tā'ōe, almost tows)	To-rōn'to	Utah (yoo'tā, less properly yoo'taw)
Sorata (so-rā'tā)	Ta-j-mā-ni-g	Tortuga (tor-too'gā)	Utrecht (u'trēkt)
Southampton (suth-hamp'tun)	Taunton (Eng.)	Toulon (too'lōn')	Uttoxeter (ūks-e'tē)
Spa (spaw; <i>Fr. and Flem. pron. spā</i>)	Taunton (Mass.) (tān'tōn)	Toulouse, or Thoulouse (too'loos')	
Spitz-berg'gu	Tchad (chad)	Touraine (too'rān')	V.
Staton Island (stat'tn l'land)	Tehran, or Teheran (tēh-h'rān')	Tournay (toom'nā')	Valencia (vā-len'shī-g; <i>Sp. pron. vā-len'-the-ā</i>)
Staunton (Va.) (stān'-Staunton (Eng.) (stān'tun or stān'tun)	Tehuantepec (tā-wān-tēk-pek')	Tours (took)	Val'ig-do-lid' (<i>Sp. pron. vāl-yā-so-lee'</i>) (so)
Stettin (stet-teen')	Teignmouth (tēn'muth or tām'muth)	Towcester (tows'ter)	Valparaiso (vāl-pā-rī-vañcoover (vān-koo'-vēr)
Steuken (stu'ben or stu-ben')	Temesvár (tem-esh-vār)	Trafal-gar', or Tráfal'gar	Van Diemen's (vān-dee'mēns)
Stockholm	Teneriffe (ten'er-if')	Trachinopolis, or Trichinopolis (tritch'in-op'o-le)	Vaud (vō), or Pays-de-Vaud (pā'e-dēh-vō)
Stön'ing-tōn	Tenerife (Sp. Tenerife, tā-nē-er-fā)	Triest, or Trieste (tre-est' or tre-ē'tā)	Vendée La (lā vōñ'-dā)
Stralsund (strāl'-soond)	Ten'nes-see'	Trincomalee (trīnk'o-mā-lee')	Vendôme (vōñ'dōm')
Strasbourg (stras'-burg)	Terra del Fu-o'go, or Tierra del Fuego (tē-rā-nā dēl fwā'go)	Trin'f-dad'	Venezuela (ven-ga-zwee'la)
Strasbourg (Germany) (stras'būrag)	Terre-Bonne (tēr'-bon'; often <i>pron. tar-būn</i>)	Trip'o-ly	Venetia (ve-ne'shī-g)
Stutt'gart, or Stuttgart (<i>Ger. pron. stūt't'gaat</i>)	Terre-Haute (tēr'rēh-hōt; <i>Fr. pron. tēr-hōt' or tēr-rēh-hōt</i>)	Trois Rivières (trwā re-vi-ēr')	Venice (ven'ise)
Styria (stīr'i-g)	Teviot (tīv'e-ot)	Trujillo (troo-neel'yo)	Vera Cruz (vā'rā kroos)
Suabia, or Swabia (swā'bi-g)	Thames (tēms)	Tübingen (tū'bing-gn)	Vergennes (vēr-jenz')
Suez (soo'ez; <i>Arab. pron. soo-ēz' or soo-āz'</i>)	Thebes (theebz)	Tu'nis	Vér-mont'
Suffolk (suff'fōk)	Thessa (tīs)	Tu'rin (or tu-rīn')	Verona (vā-ro'nā)
Suir (shyr)	Thes'sg-ly, or Thees'sā'l-g	Tur'key	Versailles (vēr-sāil'; <i>Fr. pron. vēz'sāil' or vēn-sāy'')</i>
Sumatra (soo-mā'trā)	Thibet, or Tibet (tib'-et or ti-bet')	Tus'cā-loo'gā	Ve-nē'ti-us
Sun'dā	Ti-bet	Tus'cā-ny	Vienna (ve-en'ng)
Surat (soo-rat')	Ti-con'deg-o'gā	Tus'cā-ro'rā [rōl']	Villa (in <i>Sp. veel'yā; in Port. veel'ā or vīl'ā</i>)
Surinam (soo-ri-nam')	Tiflis (tīf-lee')	Ty'r'ol (<i>Ger. pron. te-ubel</i>)	Villa Rica (Sp. Amer-ica) (veel'yā ree'kā)
Sus'que-han'nā	Tig'ris	Ubayal (oo-kī-ā'lā, or Ucayal (oo-kī-ā'-lee)	Villa Rica (Brazil) (vī'lā, or veel'ā, ree'kā)
Sutledge (sut'ledj)	Tim-bue'too	Ukraine (yoo'krān or oo-krān') (ōblm)	Vincennes (vin'sēnz'; <i>Fr. pron. vān'sēn')</i>
Swe'dēn	Tipperary (tip-pēr-ā'-rī)	Ulster (Ireland) (ūl'-stēr)	Virginia (vēr-jīn'g)
Switz'er-land (switz'-lā)	Titicoaca (tīt-e-kā'kā)	Up'ernavik (oo-pēr-nā-vīk)	Vistula (vīst'yū-lā)
Syr'g-cuse	Tivoli (tīv'o-le or tee'-vo-lee)	Up'gā, or Upsala (up-sā'lā) [rāl']	Vitebsk (ve-tebsk'), or Vitepsk
Syr'i-g	Tobago (to-bā'go)	U'ral, or Oural (oo-	Vol'ga, or Wolga
Sægedin (sæg'ed'ēn' or sæg'ed'in')	To-bolsk'		Vosges (vōsh)
	To-kay'		
	To-le'do (<i>Sp. pron. to-lā'po</i>)		
	Tom-big'bee		
	Tonkin, or Tonquin (ton-keen')		
T.			
Ta-co'ny			
Taff-let', or Taff-let'			
Tā'gus			
Tahiti (tā-hee'te)			

dg, wqif, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rye, pull; c, g, soft; e, g, hard; ag; exist; u as ng; this (see p. 358).

W.			
Wabash (waw/bash)	We'ggr (<i>Ger. pron.</i> wä'sgr)	Wy'an-dot'	Yen'ee' (yen'e-sä't yen'e-sä't')
Waday (wä'di)	West Indies (in'dēz)	Wy-o'ming	Yesso, or Jesso (j so); also wri leso
Wagram (wä'grām or wä'grām)	West-phä'li-g	Wythe (with, th being sounded as in this)	Ypres (esp'r)
Waldoborough (wawl'- do-bür'rūh)	Weymouth (wä'muth)		Yü'cg-tän' (or y kü-tän')
Wäleg (a)	Wil'ng, or Vilna	X.	Yvetot (öv'to')
Wallachia (wol-lä'ki- Waltham (Eng.)(wöl/- tām)	Windsor (win'sgr)	Xenia (see'nī-g)	
Waltham (Mass.)	Win'ne-bä'go	Xeul (hä-neel')	Z.
Waraadin (wä'räs- deen')	Win'ni-peg	Xingu, or Chingu (shēn-goo')	Zacatecas (säk-g kas or sä-kä-tä/ eer')
Wä'saw	Winnipegosee (win/- ne'pis-sok'ki)		Zam-baz' (or zam- koutak.
Warwick (Eng.)(wor'- rik)	Wis-cäs'set	Y.	Zanguebar (sang Zan'be . [b Zan'ni-bar'
Warwick (U. S.)(wor'- wik or wor'rik)	Wis-con'sin		Zollverein (zoll'tē- Zürich (su'rik; (
Washita (wösh't-taw')	Wit'ten-berg (<i>Ger.</i> <i>pron.</i> Wit'tēn-bēnē')	Yakootak (yā-kootak'); <i>written also</i> Ya- koutak.	Zuyder, or Zuider, (si'dgr see or s dgr-see)
Wä'tgr-ee'	Woburn (woo'burn)	Yang'tse-kiang (yang'-tsé-ke-ang')	
Wä'tgr-loo'	Wolverhampton (wöl'vgr-hamp'- tūn) [or wöl'ij)	Yan-zoo'	
Weimar (wi'mar)	Woolwich (wöl'itoh)	Yeddo, or Jeddo (yed'- do)	
Wener (wä'ngr), or Wenner (wēn'gr)	Worcester (wöös'ter)	Yekatarinoslav (yā- kä-tä-ree-no-slä'v)	
	Worms (würms; <i>Ger.</i> <i>pron.</i> wōams)	Yem'en	
	Württemberg (wür'- tēn-berg; <i>Ger.</i> <i>pron.</i> Wü'n'tēn- bēnē')		

ä, ä, &c., long; ä, ö, &c., short; cäre, fä'r, äak, all, whet; öre, vgl, tērm; pique, firm; sön,

MODERN BIOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

A.	Amerigo (ä-mä-ree/go or ä-mër'e-go). See Vespucci.	B.	Beauharnais (bë/ä-sä- nä')
Abd-el-Kader (äb- el-kä/dqr)	Amiot, or Amyot (ä- me-o')	Baba, Ali (ä/lee bë/bä)	Beaumarchais (bë/- mäz/shä')
Äb-g-lard	Bache (bäx)	Bach (bäx)	Beaumont (Eng.) (bë/- mönt)
Abercromby (äb/gr- krüm/bi) [th]	Baile (bä/lee)	Baillie (bä/lee)	Beauregard (Am.) (bë/rgh-gard')
Abernethy (äb/er-në- th)	Am'père (än/për')	Bailey (Fr.) (bä/le or bä/yo')	Bed/döç
Abinger (äb/in-jär)	André (Eng.) (än/drä or än/dri)	Bajaset (bä/ä-a-sët)	Bede (beed)
Abu-Bekr, or Äbou- Bekr (äb'boo-bëkr')	Angelo (än/ä-lo)	Balboa (bäl-bo/ä)	Bedell (Amer.) (be- dël')
Adair (ä-där')	Angoulême (än'goo/- lëm' or än'goo'läm')	Balfour (bäl/fur; in Scot. bal-für')	Bedell (Eng.) (bee/dgl or be-dël')
Adanson (ä/dän'sän')	An'stry-thr (popular- ly an'str)	Ballou (bäl-loo')	Beethoven (bä/tö-vçn)
Adelung (ä/dçh-löng)	Ärä-go (Fr. pron. ä/rä/go')	Balzac (bäl/zäk')	Behn (öeu)
Agassiz (äg/gä-see or g-gä/siz; Fr. pron. ä/gä/se')	Aram (ä/räm)	Barbarossa (bar/bä- ros'ä)	Behring (beer'ing; Danish pron. bä- ring)
Ahmed (äg'med), or Achmet (äk'met)	Ar/büth-not	Barbault (Eng.) (bar- bawld or bar-bö')	Belknap (bäl/näp)
Ainsworth (äin/wörth)	Aristo (är't-ös'to or ä-r-ös'to)	Barbour (bar/bur)	Bellamy (Eng.) (bël/- lä-mi)
Akenstide (ä/kçn-sid)	Arminius (är-min'i-us)	Barère (bä/rër')	Bellini (bël-lee'nee)
Aladdin (ä-läd'din)	Arnaud (äs'nö')	Baretti (bä-ret'tee)	Belsham (bël'sham)
Alaric (äl/ä-räk) (Lat. ä-lar'i-cus)	Arnaud (äs'nö')	Barham (bär'am)	Belzoni (bël-zo'nee)
Albani (äl-bo'nee)	Arteveld (äs-tä-vël't), or Artevelde (äs-tä- vël'deh)	Baring (Eng.) (bär- ing)	Ben/böw
Albuquerque (äl/bu- kçrk; Port. pron. äl-boo-kçnk' or äb- boo-kçn/kä)	Är'un-del	Barras (bä/rä')	Benthams (bën'täm or bën'thäm)
Alcuin (äl/kwin)	Ascham (äs'çam)	Barère (bä/rër'). See Barère.	Bentivoglio (bën-te- völ'yo)
Aldrich (awl/drçch or awl-drij)	Ashburnham (äh'- burn-çm)	Barth (bart)	Benvenuti (bën-vä- noo'tee)
Aldrich (awl/drçch or awl-drij)	Äshburham (äh'- burn-çm)	Barthélemy (bär'täl/- me' or bäs'täl'çh- me')	Béranger (bä'rön'çhär')
Alembert (äl'läw'bër'), or d'Alembert (dä/- lön'bër')	Atahualpa (ä-tä- hwal/pä)	Baumgarten (bowm/- gäs-tçn)	Bérkerley (formerly bärk'lç)
Alfieri (äl-fe-ä'ree)	Äth'çl-stån	Bayard (bä/yard or bç- yard; Fr. pron. bä- yär')	Bernadotte (bër-nä- dot' or bër'nädot')
Alford (awl/förd)	Aubigné (ö'bën'yä')	Beatrice (bë/ä-trees; It. pron. bä-ä-tree/- chä)	Bérnard (Fr. pron. bër'näs')
Ali (ä/lee)	Aubrey (Eng.) (äw- brç)	Beattie (bee'ti; Scotch pron. bä'ti)	Beth'am
Alighieri (ä-le-ge-ä/- ree)	Au'du-bön (Fr. pron. ö'dü'bön')	Beauchamp (Eng.) (bee'çam)	Bethune (bçh-thoon')
Alison (äl't-sqn)	Augustine (Saint) (sent äw'çus-tin)	Beauchamp (Fr.) (bë/- shån')	Bewick (bü'ik)
Allston (awl'stqn)	Aurungebe (ö'rüng- säb' or äw'rüng- zeeb')	Beaucerclo (bë'k'lçrk)	Bé/äg
Almack (äl'mak)	Averroes (ä-vër-rö-ës or äv-er-rö'ës)	Beaufort (Eng.) (bë/- fört)	Billaud-Varennes (be/- yö'-vä'ränn')
Almeida (äl-mä'e-dä or al-mä'dä)	Avicenna (ä've-sën'- ng)	Beaufort (Fr.) (bë/- fört)	Blot (be'or or be'ot')
Alsop (awl'sqp)	Ayeshah (ä'ç-shä)	Bligh (bli)	Blomfield (blüm'fæld)
Alston (awl'stqn)	Ayton, Aytoun, (ä- tun)		
Alton (Eng.) (awl'tqn)			
Alvarez (Sp.) (äl/vä- rçth)			
Am'ä-de'üs. Syn. Amadeo.			

Blount (blünt)	Bowditch (bou'ditch)	Cagliostro (käl'-yoe'-tro)	Cherubini (kä-roo-bee'-nee)
Blücher (bloo'kgr; <i>Ger. pron.</i> blü'kgr)	Bowdoin (bö'du)	Calms (kärns) (<i>tro</i>)	Chézy'g'il-dén
Blumenbach (bloo'-men-bäx) (<i>yä</i>)	Bowles (bö'ls)	Cal'g-my	Chézyne (chän or chin)
Bobadilla (bo-na-deel'-cho) (<i>in French and old English</i> Boccace, bok'käse')	Bowring (bour'ing)	Calderon (käl-dä-rön')	Childebert (chil'de-ber't)
Boccaccio (bok-kät'-cho)	Boy'dell	Calhoun (käl-hoon')	Chil'degr-le (<i>byrt</i>)
Böckh (bö'k)	Boyer (bö'yä')	Call'cott	Chil'pgr-le
Bode (bö'dqh)	Bozzaris, or Botsaris (bö'sä-ris; <i>popularly called</i> böz-sä-ris)	Cäl'met (<i>Fr. pron.</i> käl'mä')	Chisholm (chis'gm)
Boerhaave (bö'rhäv; <i>Dutch pron.</i> boor'-hä'vqh)	Brabe (brä or brä; <i>Danish pron.</i> brä'-äh)	Calvert (Eng.) (käl'-vgrt)	Cinq Mars (sinq' mäs')
Böhme (bö'mgh), or Böhm (bö'm)	Bramante d'Urbino (brä-män'tä doo'-bee'no)	Calvert (Amer.) (köl'-vgrt)	Claverhouse (klav'-gr-üs or klav'-grs)
Boileau (bö'lo; <i>Fr. pron.</i> bö'lä'ö')	Brandt (bränt)	Cambacérés (kän'bä'-sä'räs')	Clotaire (klo'tä's')
Bojardo, or Bolardo (bö-yä'r'do)	Bremer (bröe'mgr; <i>Sw. pron.</i> brä'mgr)	Cam'gr-on (<i>o-äns</i>)	Clough (klüf)
Boleyn (bö'lin)	Brisot (brä'so')	Cg-mo'äns (<i>or</i> käm'-Campbell (käm'gl)	Clö'via
Bollingbroke (böl'ing-brök, <i>formerly</i> böbl'ing-brök)	Brockhaus (brök'-howss)	See Some families of this name call themselves käm'gl)	Cochrane (kok'ran)
-Bolívar (bo-läe'väs; <i>erroneously</i> pron. bol't-var')	Broderip (bröd'rip)	Canova (kä-no'vä)	Cockburn (ko'burr)
Bonaparte (bo'ng-pärt; <i>It. pron.</i> bö-nä-päs'tä)	Brodie (bro'di)	Canrobert (kän'ro'-bäs')	Cœur de Lion (kur de li'qn)
Bonheur (bo'nur')	Broeck (brök)	Cantemir, or Kantemir (kän'tgh-meer or kän'tö-meer')	Coke (kök or kök)
Borghese (böz-gä'sä)	Brome (bröm)	Canute (kä-nüt')	Colbert (kol'bäs')
Borgia (böz'ja or böz-jä)	Bron'tey (brüm'ti)	Cä'pet (<i>Fr. pron.</i> kä-pä')	Colen'by
Bos-caw'gn, or Bos-cä-wgn	Broughton (broo'gm or broo'm)	Carew (<i>generally</i> kar-roo')	Coleridge (köl'rj)
Bossuet (bos'sü-ä', <i>almost</i> bos'swä')	Brunel' (brun')	Carlisle (kar-III')	Cöl'mgn
Bossu (bö'sü')	Brunelleschi (broo-nel-läs'kee)	Carlyle (kar-III or kar-III')	Cöl'tqn
Bossut (bö'sü')	Brunet (brä'nüt')	Carmichael (kar-mi'-käl or kar'mi-käl)	Combe (koom)
Bos'well	Buchanan (bük-an-gn; <i>often mispronounced</i> bü-kan'gn)	Carteret (kar'tgr-et)	Comstock (küm'stok)
Both'well [<i>ris.</i>]	Buffon (büf'qn or büf'fön')	Casimir (kä'se-meer)	Coudé (kö'dä; <i>Fr. pron.</i> kö'n'dä')
Botzaris. See Bozza-	Bulwer (bü'l'wgr)	Castlereagh (kä'säl-Cäv'gn-dlah (<i>rä</i> ')	Confucius (kän-fä'shi-üs)
Boucher (Eng.) (bow'-cher)	Bunsen (bü'n'sgn)	Cecil (säs'il or sis'il)	Congreve (köng'gräv)
Boucher (Fr.) (boo'-)	Buonarroti (boo-o'nä-ro'ttee)	Cellini (chäl-läe'nee)	Copernicus (ko-pär'-ni-küs)
Boudinot (boo'de-not)	Burckhardt (bürk'-hart; <i>Ger. pron.</i> bönk'härt)	Cenci (chän'chee)	Corday (kor'dä')
Bougainville (boo'-gän'vcl')	Bur-det'	Cervantes Saavedra (säv-rän'täs sä-väd'-rg)	Cornellie (kor'näl'; <i>Fr. pron.</i> kor'näl' or kor'näl'y')
Bourbon (boor'bqn; <i>Fr. pron.</i> boor'bön')	Bürger (bü'r'gr)	Chalmers (chäl'mgrs; <i>Scot. pron.</i> chaw'-mgrs)	Cornwallis (korn-wöl'-is)
Bourdieu (boor'döu')	Burgoyne (bur-goin')	Chamisso (shä'me'so')	Correggio (kor-räd'jo)
Bourienne (boor'-)	Burleigh (bü'r'il)	Champollion (sham-pöl-le-qn, or shön'-pöl-le-ön')	Cort'gäs (<i>Sp.</i> Cortés, kor-täs')
Bouterwek (boo'tgr-wék)	Busey d'Amboise (bü'se'dön'bwsä')	Charlemagne (shar-le-män'; <i>Fr. pron.</i> shär'l-män')	Coswin (koo'sän')
Bouvier (Am.) (boo-veer')		Châteaubriand (shä'-tö-bre'än')	Cowper (kow'pgr or Crüd'gök (<i>koo'per</i>)
		Chatham (chät'am)	Crish'aw
		Chauncey (chän'si or chawn'si)	Crichton (kri'tqn)
			Cromwell (krom'wel or krom'wel)
			Cunard (kü-närd')
			Cuvier (kü've-ä' or kü've-gr)

C.

Cäb'ot
Cä-do'gan
Cä-d-wä'lgä-dgr
Cagliari (käl'yä-ree)

D.

Dagobert (dä'g'o-bört or dä'g'o'bäs')

Dalton (dawl'tqn)	Elmes (élms)	Fouqué (foo'kú'). See La Motte-Fouqué.	Gleehrist (glí'krist)
Dalmat (dál-sí')	Emphastone (él'fást- stqn)	Fourcroy (foor'krwí')	Glí-íll'ígn
Damiens (dám'-é-án') Anglicized Dám'- é-ns.	Elsevier (él'seh-ví'r)	Fourcroy (foor'krwí')	Glimpse (glím'-pé)
Dampier (dám'peer)	Encke (énk'ch)	Fourier (foo'-ré-ér; Fr. pron. foo'-ré-sí')	Glí-magn
Dante (dán'te; It. pron. dán'tá)	Enghien (én'gh-é-án')	France (South Am.) (frán'se-á)	Glí-mqre
Danton (dán'tqn or d'án'tón')	Eric (érík)	Freelinghuysen (frees'- líng-hí'sqn)	Glí-nio
D'Arblay (dar'bíl)	Ericsson (érík-sqn)	Frémont, or Fremont (Am.) (fres-món't)	Globo (gló'bó)
Dabigné (dáb'ón'yá')	Erskine (ér'skín)	Frélich-er	Glórd (Am.) (gló-rád')
Dávén-gut	Esterházy, or Ester- házy (ést'er-há'se)	Fróhmast (fró'há'st; Fr. pron. frwí'há'st)	Gló-borne
Dávén-pórt (dó't)	Etienne (á'te-én')	Froude (froot)	Glauber (glaw'bgr or glow'ber)
De Candolle (dch'án-dó- lé-á-rú; It. [bi])	Ewart (yoo'wrt)	Fulton (fú'l'tqn)	Gleig (gléig)
Derby (dér'bi or dar'- bér'vín)	Ewing (yoo'íng)	Fusell (fús-él')	Glendower (glén'dow- Glover (glú'vgr) [gr]
Derzhavin (dér-shá'- vín)			Go-dó'phím
Descartes (dés'kánt')			Goethe. See Götthe.
Devereux (dév'er-oo)			Goldoni (gol-dó'ne)
Dewees (dch-wees')			Gonzalo (gon-thá-lo)
D'Éwes (dú's)			Gortchakov, or Gorts- chakow (gort'shák- kóf) [tsh]
Diderot (déd'ró' or déd'qh-ro')			Götthe, or Goethe (gü- tough (gov)
Didot (déd'ó)			Gould (goold) [gö]
Diשראל (dí-rá-sí-el-ee)			Gower (gow'er)
Domenichino (do-má- ne-keo'no)			Græme (grám)
Donizetti (do-né'te- tse' or do-nid-sé'tee)			Granger (grám). (grán'- Greaves (grees) [gr]
Don-o-r-yan			Greenough (grees'o)
Ducange (du-kánj; French pron. dú- kónsh')			Greenish
Duchene (dú'shán')			Griß (grí's) [gr]
Duclos (dú'klo')			Grosvenor (gro'vén- Grotius (gro'shí-lee)
Dudevant (dú'dgh- vón' or dú'd-vón')			Grouchy (gro'vsh')
Dumas (dú'má')			Guelp (guelf) [no]
Dumont (dú'món')			Guercino (gwér-shé- Giachiarini (gwét- chíá-dwé-ne)
Dun-bar			Guteo (gwe'so' or gö'so')
Duncan (dupk'an)			Günther (gün'tgr)
Dundas (dún-dá'se')			Gutenberg (goo'tén- bég-s) or goo'tén- béng)
Dupont (Am.) (du- pónt')			Guthrie (gúth'ri)
Durand (Am.) (dú- ránd')			Guyon (gü'qn or ge'- ón')
D'ier (dú'rgr or dú- rgr)			Guyot (gé'o')
Dyckinck (dí'kíng)			
Dyche (dí'ch or dí'tch)			

Hân/dâk (Ger. Händel, hân'dg) (kurt)
 Harcourt (Eng.) (har'-
 Hardicane (har'de-
 kâ-nû't)
 Hardinge (hâr'dîng)
 Haroun - al Raschid
 (hâ-roon'-al-râsh'id)
 Hady (hâ'wê)
 Haveloek (hâ'vê-ghêk)
 Haydn (hâ'dn; Ger.
 pron. hî'dn)
 Haynau (hî'nôw)
 Hearne (hêrn)
 Hegel (hî'gêl)
 Heine (hî'ngh)
 Heintzelman (hînt'sêl-
 Helvetius (hêl'-vê'shi-
 Hém'ang) (hîs)
 Hengist (hêng'stîst)
 Herder (hêr'dêr or
 hêr'dêr)
 Herrera (êr-râ'râ)
 Herchel (hêr'shêl)
 Hewes (hûs)
 Heylin (hâ'lin)
 Heyne (hî'ngh)
 Heyse (hî'gh)
 Heywood (hî'wôod)
 Hogarth (hò'gârth)
 Holbein (hòl'bîin)
 Hollnshed, or Holly-
 nshed (hòl'ins-hêd)
 Holmes (hômz)
 Houdon (ôon'dôn)
 Houghton (hò'gton)
 Houston (*popularly*
pronounced hû'stôn)
 Hovey (hûv'i)
 Hugier (Am.) (û-jee')
 Hughes (hûs)
 Humboldt (hûm'bôlt;
 Ger. pron. hûm'bôlt-
 Huns/kîs-sqn (bôlt)
 Huas, or Hus (hûs;
 Ger. pron. hûsôes)
 Huighens (hî'gêns or
 hû'gênz)
 Hyder Ali (hî'dêr â'-
 lee)

I.

Inchbald (îneh'bâld)
 Ines (en'ênz)
 In'gê-lôw
 Ireton (îr'ton)
 Iriarte (î-rê-âz'tâ).
Syn. Yriarte. (dâ)
 Iturbide (î-toor'be-
 Ivan (Russ.) (î-vân')

J.

Jacobl (yâ-kô'bee)
 Jamieson (jâm'ê-sqn
 or jî'mî-sqn)
 Jean Paul (shôn powl
 or Jean pawl)
 Jeholnich (yêl'hîk)
 Jean of Arc (Fr. Je-
 anne d'Arc, shân
 dârk)
 Joinville (join'vil or
 shwâk'vêl)
 Jouffroy (shoo'frwâ')
 Juarez (hoo-â-rêz or
 hûz'rêth)
 Junot (zhû'no')

K.

Kant (kânt or kânt)
 Kanteuilr (kânt'g-
 meer)
 Kavanagh (kav'g-nâ-
 or kav'g-nâ'v)
 Kearney (kar'nî)
 Keble (kêb'l)
 Keightly (kî'vlee)
 Kneller (nêl'êr; Ger.
 pron. knêl'êr)
 Knolles (nôlz); *writ-*
ten also Knol-
les (nôlz)
 Knowles (nôlz)
 Körner, or Koerner
 (kôb'ngr) (ko)
 Kosciusko (koe-sî'kô-
 Kossuth (koe'sh'shoot')
 Kotzebue (kôt'êzh-
 boo; Ger. pron. kô-
 zsh-boo)
 Krummacher (krôbm'-
 mâk-gr)

L.

Lacroix (lâ'krwâ')
 Ladislâs (lâd'is-lâs);
written also Ladis-
lâ's.
 La Fayette, or Lafay-
 ette (lâ'fâ-ê't)
 Laffitte (lâ'fî'tê or lâ-
 fê't)
 La Fontaine (lâ fôn'-
 tain'; Fr. pron. lâ-
 fôn'tên')
 Laing (lâng) (tên')
 Lamartine (lâ'mar'-
 tîn)

Lambale (lâm'bâl')

La Motte-Fouqué (lâ
 mot-foo'kâ')
 La Pérouse (lâ pâ-
 root')
 Laplace (lâ'plâs)
 Las Casas (lâs kâ'sâs)
 Las Cases (lâs kâs)
 Lâ'tham
 Lavater (lâ-vî'ter or
 lâ'vî'têr)
 Lavoi sier (lâ'vwîs-ô-â')
 Layard (lâ'yârd)
 Legaré (Am.) (lêh-
 grêe')
 Legendre (lêh-âbônd'r
 or lêh-âbônd'r)
 Leibnitz, or Leibniz
 (lîb'nîts)
 Leigh (lee)
 Leighton (lî'thton)
 Lempiere (lêm'pri-
 er or lêm-prêr)
 Le Sage, or Lesage
 (lêh-sâsh')
 L'Estrange (lê's-trânj')
 L'Évêr
 Leverrier (lêh-vê'rî-
 er or lêh-vê'r-ô-â')
 Liddell (lîd'dêl)
 Lieber (lê'ber)
 Liebig (lî'êg)
 Lingard (lîng'gârd)
 Linnaeus (lîn-nê-ô's)
 Linnell (lîn'neel)
 Liast (lîst)
 Llyod (lîd) (vî'gâ)
 Lope de Vega (lô'pâ dâ
 Lothaire (lô-thûêr' or
 lô-têr')
 Loudon (lou'don)
 Louis (loo'is; Fr. pron.
 loo'ê')
 Lowth (louth)
 Loyola (lô-i-ô'g or lô-
 Lÿfgrd (lô'li)

M.

Macanlay (mâ-kaw'lî)
 Macchiavelli (mâk-ke-
 â-vel'lee). *Syn.*
 Machiavel.
 MacCulloch (mâ-kûl'-
 lîth) (vân')
 MacIvaine (mâk'jî-
 Mackay (mâ-kâ' and
 mâ-kî')
 Mackinn-tôsh
 Macklin

Mac-ig'wîn
 Maclean (mâk-lân')
 Macleod (mâk-hôwd')
 Macdon (mâk-kîl'n')
 Maclell (mâk-kêel')
 Macomb (mâk-kômb')
 Macready (mâk-kre-âdî)
 Mac'oc
 Magellan (mâ-jel'ân;
 Sp. pron. mâ-sêl-
 yân')
 Maginn (mâ-jîn')
 Mahomed, or Mah-
 moud (mâ'h-môod')
 Mahomet (mâ-hom-ê't,
 mâ'hô-met, or mâ'hô-
 mo-met). *See* Ma-
 hammed.
 Mahon (mâ-hoon' or
 mâ-hôn')
 Mainstone (mâk'-
 nôn' or mân'tg-nôn)
 Malcolm (mâl'kôrn)
 Malone (mâ-lôn')
 Malte Bran (mawt
 brân' or mâlt'g-
 brûr')
 Mantell (mân'tîl)
 Marat (mâ'râ't)
 Marie-Antoinette
 (mâ'rê-ântwî'net')
 Marie Louise (mâ'rê-
 loo'êr) (gn)
 Marlon (Am.) (mâ'r-
 Marlborough (mâ'r-
 b'ro)
 Marlowe (mar'lô)
 Martel (mar'tel')
 Martinus (Eng.)
 (mar'tî-nô)
 Masaniello (mâ-sâ-ne-
 ô'liô)
 Mâ'sag-sôlt'
 Massena (mâs-ê-nâ;
 Fr. pron. mâ'sê-nâ')
 Maeslin (mâ'sêl'-lîn
 or mâ'sê-yôn')
 Massinger (mâ's-îng-
 êr)
 Mather (mâth'gr)
 Maturin (mât'yoo-rîn)
 Maunder (mawnd'êr)
 Maury (Am.) (maw'r
 and mûr'rî)
 Maury (Fr.) (mô'rê)
 Mazarin (mâz-a-ren';
 Fr. pron. mâ'sâ-
 rîn')
 Mammil (mât-mê-ne
 or mât-mê-ne)
 Meagher (mâ'gr)

Medici (med'e-chee)	Morrell (Am.) (môr'-rêl)	in; Fr. pron. pèh-pân'	Rachel (Fr.) (râ'shet')
Médica (mâ/dé'sâs' or med'e-sâs)	Môrt'qna (rêl)	Pepys (péps) (see)	Racine (râ'sên' or râs-sên')
Meigs (mê'gs)	Mô't'by	Pestalotti (pés-tâ-tô'-)	Rafaelle (râf-fâ-ôl'â)
Melanchthon (mê-lâk'thôn)	Mô'teux (môt-too')	Petrarch (pê'trâr'k)	Syn. Raphael.
Mendelssohn (mên-dêl-sôhn)	Môultrie (moo'tri)	(It. Petrarca, pè-trâs'kâ)	Raleigh (râw'li); see also Raleigh.
Mendosa (mên-dô'sâ)	Môw'g'tt	Plecomini (pîk-kô-lom'e-ne)	Ranke (rânk'gh)
Sp. pron. mên-dô'-tâ)	Môzart (mo-zart'; Ger. pron. môt'sart)	Pierre (pê're or pèrâs)	Raphael (râ'fâ-ghl or râ'fâ-ghl)
Metastasio (mê'tâs-tâ-sê-o or mât-tâ-sâ-sê-o)	Müller (mül'lgr, at-most mül'lgr)	Pisani (pè-ô'se or pè-ô'sâ)	Rapin (râp'in or râ-pân)
Metternich (mêt'tgr-nîk or mêt'tgr-nîk')	Münchhausen (mün-chaw'sên; Ger. pron. münk-how'sên)	Pizarro (pè-sâr-ro; Sp. pron. pè-thâs-no) (sâ'p'e-not)	Rastmar (râ's'mân' or rô'mur)
Meyer (mê'gr)	Murat (mû'râ' or murâ')	Plantagenet (plân-Pley (pî'p'g'g'); or Fley (pî'f))	Reinhardt (rêm'-brôt)
Meyerbeer (mê'gr-bêr')	Murillo (moo-rêl'yo or mû-rîl'yo)	Poik (pôik or pôk)	Ben'gill
Meyrick (mê'rîk)	Myline (mîlin)	Pombal (pôm-bâl')	Reuchlin (rôich'lîn)
Mil'lin-ggâ		Pompadour (pôm'pè-dô' or pôm'pè-dô'sâ)	Reynolds (rêyn'ôlds)
Milne (Scot.) (mîl)		Ponce de Leon (pôn'-thâ dâ thê-ôn')	Riceall (rîch'ôl-lee)
Milne (Eng.) (mîln)		Poniatowski (pô-ni-ôv'ske)	Richter (rîk'ter). Syn. Jean Paul.
Milnes (mîlns)		Pope (pôp)	Rienzi (rîen'zi or rîen-zi-no)
Mirabeau (mîr'â-bô' or mîr'â-bô')		Porteus (pôr'te-us)	Rives (Amér.) (rîvz)
Mirandola (mîrân-dô-lâ)		Poussin (poo'sân')	Rizio (rîz'io or rîv-sô-o)
Mo-hâm-mêd		Powell (pou'pl)	Robespierre (rô'bèspèr' or rob'èspèr')
Molière (mô'le-êr')		Pow'hap-tân'	Rochambeau (rô'-shân'bô')
Molyneux (mol'î-nooks')		Præd (prâd)	Rochefort (rôsh'-fôrt or rôsh'-fôrt')
Moncreiff (mon-kreef')		Preble (prêbl')	Roguet (rô'ghê or rô-ghê)
Monroe (mon-ro')		Prichard (prîch'ard)	Romilly (Eng.) (rom-îl')
Monstrelet (môn'strêl'â')		Prideaux (prîd'ô and prîd'ûx)	Romero (rôm'rôm'ts)
Montague (môn'tâ-g)		Prissuza (prêss'ûsâ)	Rothschild (rôsh'chîld; Ger. pron. rôsh'chîlt)
Montaigne (môn'tân'; Fr. pron. môn'tân')		Pughe (pû)	Roussau (rôo'sô')
Montalembert (môn'tâ-lôn'bêr')		Pugin (pû'jîn)	Routledge (rû'vîj)
Montcalm (môn't-kâm')		Pulaski (pû-lâs'kê; Pol. pron. poo-lâs'-kê)	Rowe (rô)
Montecucoli (môn'tê-kôk'ko-lee)		Pulci (pool'chee)	Rutgers (rut'grs)
Montespan (môn'tês-pân'; Fr. pron. môn'tês'pân')		Pultney (pûlt'ni)	Rutherford (ruth'gr-furd)
Montesquieu (môn'tê-sû-ku')		Pussy (pû'si)	
Montgolfier (môn'tôl-fê-ê' or môt-gôl'fê-ê')			
Montgomery (Eng.) (môt-gûm'gr-î)			
Moutrose (môt-rôz')			
Moore (Eng.) (môr)			
Moray (môr'ri)			
Moreau (môr'ô')			
Morel (môr'el')			
Morrell (môr-rêl')			

dq, wolf, wôb, wôk; ùrn, rûe, pull; ç, è, sêf; e, ê, hard; æ; exist; ù as ng; this (see p. 365).

Saint-John (sɛnt-'jɔn
or sɛn-'jɔn) [jɛr]
Saint-Leger (sɛn-'lɛʒ)
Saint-Pierre (sɛnt-
pɛr or sɛn-'pɛ-ʃɛr)
Saint-Simon (sɛnt-si-
mon or sɛn-'sɪmɔn)
Saladin (sɛl-'g-dɪn)
Sand (Fr.) (sɔn)
Sân-d'ys (or sɛnds)
Saunderson (sɛn-'dɛr-
sɔn)
Sausure (sɔ-'sɜr or
sɔ-'sɜr) (II)
Savile, or Saville (sɛv-
i)
Savonarola (sɛ-vɔ-nɔ-
rɔ-lɔ)
Scaliger (skɛl-'tʃɛr)
Schelling (shel-'lɪŋ)
Schenck (shenk)
Schiller (shil-'lɛr)
Schlegel (shlɛ-'gɛl or
shlɛ-'gɛl)
Schlegel (shlɛ-'gɛl)
Schleiermacher (shlɛ-
mɪt)
Schmidt (shmit)
Schuyler (skɪ-'lɛr)
Searesby (sɛ-'sɜr/bɪ)
Seignior (sɛ-'sɜr)
Scribe (skrɪb) (dɪ)
Sepulveda (sɛ-'pɜl/vɛ-
sɛr-vɛ-tɪs)
Sévigné (sɛ-'vɛn/'yɛ or
sɛn-'vɛn/'yɛ)
Seward (sɛ-'gɜrd)
Seymour (sɛ-'mɛr)
Shakespeare; writ-
ten also Shakespeare
and Shakspeare.
Shiel (sheel)
Sidmouth (sɪd-'mʊth)
Sieves (sɛ-'sɛv, sɛ-'sɛv, or
sɛ-'sɛv)
Sigel (sɛ-'gɛl) (mɪnd)
Sigismund (sɪ-'zɪ-
sɪg-ur-nɪ)
Simondi (sɪ-'mɔn/dɪ;
Il. pron. sɛs-'mɔn/-
dɛ)
Slidell (slɪ-'dɛl)
Snorri Sturluson
(snɔr-'ree stoor-'lɔ-
sɔn)
Soane (sɔn)
Sobieski (sɔ-'bɛ-sɛ/kee)
Socinus (sɔ-'sɪ/nɪs)
Somers (sɔm-'sɜr)
Sontag (sɔn-'tɛg or
sɔn-'tɛg)
Sotheby (sɔth-'g-bɪ)
Soule (sɔl) [lɜr]
Soulé (sɔl-'lɛ or sɔl-'

Soulouque (soo-'lɔk')
Soulé (sɔl)
Southern (sɔth-'grd)
Southern (sɔth-'grd)
Southern (sɔth-'grd)
Sowerby (so-'vɛr or sɔw-'yɛr)
Spalding (spɛl-'dɪŋ)
Spinola (spɛn-'lɔ)
Spinosa (spɛn-'sɔ)
Sputahelm (spɔot-'hɛl-
m or spɔr-'hɛl-m)
Staal (stɛl or stɛw)
Stanhope (stɛn-'gɜp)
Stanislaus (stɛn-'is-lɛ-
sɔ or stɛn-'is-lɛ-sɔ)
Staunton (stɛn-'tɔn)
Steuben (Am.) (stɛ-'
bɜn)
Storrs (stɔr)
Stowell (stɔ-'wɛl)
Strahan and Strachan
(strɛw-n)
Stuyvesant (stɛ-'vɛ-
sɛn)
Sue (sɜ; Fr. pron. sɜ)
Suleyman (soo-'lɛ-
mɛn). Syn. Soli-
man. (sɔl-'yɛr)
Sully (sɛl-'yɪ; Fr. pron.
sɛl-'yɪ)
Suwarrow (soo-'vɔr-ro;
written Souvouroff
or Suworow (Russ.
pron. soo-'vɔr-rof)
Swæden-borg' (Sw.
pron. swæ-'den-borg)
Sydenham (sɪd-'gɛn-əm)

T.

Talbot (tɛw-'bɔt)
Talfourd (tɛw-'fɔrd)
Taliaferro (tɛl-'i-fɛr-
ro, and sometimes tɛl-'
fɛr)
Talleyrand (tɛl-'i-rɛnd;
Fr. pron. tɛl-'
i-rɛn)
Tallmadge (tɛl-'mɛdʒ)
Tamerlane (tɛm-'gr-
lɛn or tɛm-'gr-lɛn)
Taney (tɛn-'yɛ) [no.]
Tas'so (Il. pron. tɛs-'
sɔ)
Tassoni (tɛs-'sɔ-ne)
Teg-cum-sgh
Teignmouth (tɛn-'
mʊth)
Tenkers (tɛn-'gɜr; Fr.
pron. tɛn-'gɜr or
tɛn-'gɜr)
Thackeray (thak-'gr-rɪ)
Thalberg (thɛl-'bɛrg)

Theobald (thɛ-'o-
bɔld or thɛ-'bɔld)
Theisger (thɛ-'sɛr)
Thierry (thɛ-'rɪ or thɛ-
rɪ)
Thiers (thɛ-'sɛr)
Tholuck (thɔ-'lɔk)
Thom (tɔm)
Thoreby (thɔr-'bɪ)
Thorwaldsen (thɔr-'
vɛld-sɛn or thɔr-'
vɛld-sɛn)
Thick (thɛk)
Tighe (tɪ) [tɛ-'yɛr]
Tilly (tɪl-'yɛ; Fr. pron.
Timur, or Timour
(tɛ-'mɔr)
Tintoretto (tɛn-'
rɛt-to)
Tippoo Sahib (tɪp-'pɔ
sɛh-'ib; almost sɛh-'ib)
Tischendorf (tɪsh-'gɛn-
dɔn)
Titian (tɪsh-'gɛn)
Toqueville (tɔk-'vɪl;
French pron. tok-'
vɛl)
Torquato (tɔr-'kwɛ/to)
Touquema (tɔr-'kɛ-
mɛn)
Toucey (tɔ-'sɛy)
Toussaint L'Ouverture
(tɔ-'sɛn/'lɔ-'
vɛr-'tɛr) [gnd]
Townshend (tɔwn-'
shɛnd)
Träd'g-c-kant
Trowbridge (tro-'brɪdʒ)
Tyndale (tɪn-'dɛl)
Tyrrwhitt (tɛr-'hɪt or
tɛr-'hɪt)

U.

Uhland (oo-'lɛnt or
yoo-'lɛnt)
Ulrich, or Ulphilas
(ul-'fɪ-las)
Upham (up-'gɛm)
Urquhart (ur-'kɛrt)
Uwins (yoo-'lɛn)

V.

Val-lan-di-gham (-dɪ-
gɛm) [rɛn]
Van Buren (vɛn bɜ-
rɛn)
Vanbrugh (vɛn-'brɔo)
Vancouver (vɛn-'koo-
vɛr)

Vandyke (vɛn-'dɪk')
(Dutch Vandeyk, or
Vandijk, vɛn-'dɪk')
Van Kessel (vɛn
kɛs-'lɛr)
Vattel (vɛt-'tɛl or vɛt-
tɛl)
Vauban (vɔ-'bɛn)
Vaughan (vɔw-'n or
vɔw-'gɛn)
Vaux (Eng. & Am.)
(vɔw)
Vega (vɛ-'gɛ)
Velasquez (vɛ-'lɛs-kɛs
or vɛ-'lɛs-kɛth)
Vernet (vɛn-'nɛr)
Verplanck (vɛr-'plɛŋk)
Vergat-gan
Vér-y-lan [chee]
Vespuch (vɛ-'pɜo-
vɛn)
Vicente (vɛ-'nɛn/tɛ)
Vida (vɛ-'dɛ)
Vidocq (vɛ-'dɔk)
Villiers (vɪl-'yɛr)
Vinci (vɛn-'chɛs or
vɛn-'chɛs)
Vladimir (vlɛd-'g-mɛr)
Volney (vɔl-'nɛ; Fr.
pron. vɔl-'nɛ)
Voltaire (vɔl-'tɛr or
vɔl-'tɛr)
Vortigern (vor-'tɛ-
gɛr)
Voss (Ger.) (vɔs)

W.

Waldemar (wɔl-'de-
mɛr or wɛl-'dɛh-
mɛr) (stɛn)
Wallenstein (wɔl-'kɛn-
wɛr-'bɜr-tɔn)
Wargentin (wɛr-'gɛn-
tɛn)
Washington (wɔsh-'
ɪŋ-tɔn)
Watteau (wɛt-'tɛ)
Weber (wɛ-'bɛr or wɛ-'
bɛr)
Welladay (wɛl-'lɛ)
Wemyss (wɛms or
wɛms)
Werner (wɛr-'nɛr or
wɛr-'nɛr)
Whalley (hwɛl-'lɛ)
Whewell (hwɛl-'lɛ)
Whitefield (hwɛl-'fɛld)
Wiand (wɛ-'lɛnd)
Germans pron. wɛ-'
lɛnt)

Willoughby (wīl'q-bī)	Wraxall (rāks'al or rāks'al)	<i>Sp. pron.</i> he-mā-nēs)	Zinsendorf (tsint'sgn-donf)
Willughby (wīl'q-bī)	Wycheley (wītch'-gr-ll)	Y.	Zollikofer (Ger.) (tsol'-le-ko'fer)
Winckelmann (wīnk'-el-mān)	Wycliffe (wīk'lfīf; also Wyclif, Wiclif, and Wickliffe.	Yonge (yūng)	Zöll'li-kof'fer (Am.)
Windham (wīnd'am)	Wyntoun (wīn'tqn or wīn'toyn)	Youatt (yoo'at)	Zouch (zooch)
Wolecott (wōl'kōt or wōl'kōt)	Wythe (wīth; th as in this)	Youmans (yoo'mans)	Zschokke (tschōk'kch)
Wolff (Eng.) (wōbīf)		Yriarte (e-re-as'tā)	Zumala - Carregui (thoo-mā'lā-kān-nā'gee)
Wollaston (wōl'as-ton)		Ysaacau (e-sā'bō')	Zumpt (tsōt'mpt)
Wollstonecraft (wōl'-stqn-kraft)	X.	Z.	Zuhiga (thoon-ye'e'gā)
Wolsey (wōl'sī)			Zwin'gīl (Ger. <i>pron.</i> ts'wīng'lee) (Lat. Zwin'gīl-us or Zain'gīl-us); <i>written also</i>
Worcester (wōs'tgr)			Zwingle (ts'wīng'gī).
Wordsworth (wūrdz'-wūrth)	Xavier (sāv'ī-gr; <i>Sp. pron.</i> sū-ve-ān')	Zim'mgr-mān (Ger. <i>pron.</i> tsim'mer-mān)	Zwirner (ts'wīn'er)
Wouwerman (wow'-vgr-mān)	Ximenes (sī-mee'nēs; <i>Sp. pron.</i> sū-ve-ān')		

dq, wqlf, tōd, tōk; ūrn, rye, pull; ç, è, soft; e, ē, hard; a; exist; n as ng; this (see p. 358.)

ABBREVIATIONS.

(See page xx.)

A.

a., or @. (Ad.) To or at.
ā., or āā. (Ana., Gr. āvā.)
In med., Of each the same quantity.
A. A. G. Assistant Adjutant General.
A. A. S. (Academie Americane Socius.) Fellow of the American Academy.
A. B. (Artium Baccalaureus.) Bachelor of Arts.
A. B. C. F. M. American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
Abp. Archbishop.
A. C. (Ante Christum.) Before Christ.
Acc. or Acct. Account.
Act. or act. Active.
A. D. (Anno Domini.) In the year of our Lord.
Ad lib. (Ad libitum.) At pleasure.
Adm. Admiral.
Admr. Administrator.
Adminx. Administratrix.
Æ., or Æt. (Ætatis.) Of age; aged.
Al. or Ala. Alabama.
A. M. (Artium Magister.) Master of Arts.—(*Ante Meridiem.*) Before noon.
Amer. American.
Am't. Amount.
Anon. Anonymous.
Ans. Answer.
Apr. April.
Ark. Arkansas.
Asst. Assistant.
A. U. C. (Ab Urbe Condita.) In the year from the building of the city, i. e., Rome.
Aug. August.
Av. Avenue.

B.

b. born.
B. A. British America; Bachelor of Arts.
Bart., or Bz. Baronet.
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Bbl. Barrel, barrels.
B. C. Before Christ. [Law.
B. C. L. Bachelor of Civil
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.
Bd. Bond; Bound.
Bk. Bank; Book.
B. L. Bachelor of Laws.
Bt. Barrel.
Bp. Bishop.
Br., or Bro. Brother.
Brig. Brigade; Brigadier.
Brig.-Gen. Brigadier-General.
Brit. Britain; British.

C.

C. (Centum.) A hundred; Cent.
Cal. California;—(*Calendæ.*) Calends.
Cant. Canticles.
Capt. Captain.
Cat. Catalogue.
Cath. Catholic.
C. A. S. (Connecticutensis Academiæ Socius.) Fellow of the Connecticut Academy.
C. C. P. Court of Common Pleas.
C. E. Canada East; Civil Engineer.
Cent. (Centum.) A hundred.
Cf. or cf. (Confer.) Compare.
C. H. Court-House; Custom-House.
Ch. Church; Chapter.
Chap. Chapter.
Chron. Chronicles.
C. J. Chief Justice.
Cld. or cld. Cleared.
C. M. Common Meter.
Co. Company; County.
C. O. D. Cash (or Collect) on Delivery.
Col. Colonel; Colossians.
Coll. College; Collector.
Comp. Compare; Comparative; Compound.
Con. (Contra.) Against; In opposition.
Con., or Cr. Contra; Credit.

Conn., Con., or Ct. Connecticut.
Const. Constable; Const
Cor. Corinthians. [I
Cor. Mem. Corresponding Member.
Cor. Sec. Corresponding Sec.
Cor. Sec. Corresponding Sec.
C. P. Court of Prob
Common Pleas.
Cr. Credit; Creditor.
Crim. Con. Criminal (versation, or Adultery.
C. S. Court of Session (*Custos Signilli.*) Keep the Seal.
Ct. Connecticut; Co
Court. [A hund
Ct., or ct. Cent.—(Crab
Cts., or cts. Centa.
C. W. Canada West.
Cwt., or cwt. (Lat. Cr.
a hundred, and En
weight.) A hundred w
Cyc. Cyclopædia.

D.

D., or d. (Denarius or
narii.) A penny, or pe
Dan. Danish; Daniel.
D. C. District of Colu
—(Da Capo.) Agains
From the beginning.
D. C. L. Doctor of Civ
Canon Law.
D. D. (Divinitatis Do
ctor of Divinity.
Dra. Deacon.
Dre. December.
Def., or def. Defenda
Del. Delaware; Deleg
Del. (Delinerevit.) He
she) drew it;—prefa
the draughtsmen's na
Dep. Deputy; Depart
Dept. Department;
Deut. Deuteronomy.
Dft., or dft. Defendant
D. G. (Dei Gratia.) E
grace of God.

ABBREVIATIONS.

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Dict. Dictionary.
D. M. Doctor of Music.
Do., or do. (Ditto.) The same.
Dols., or dols. Dollars.
Doz., or doz. Dozen.
Dr. Debtor; Doctor; Dram.
Dwt. (Lat. *Denarius* and English *weight*.) Penny-weight.

E.

E. East; East.
Ecd., or Eccles. Ecclesiastes; Ecclesiastical.
Ecdus. Ecclesiasticus.
Ed. Editor; Edition.
E. E. Errors excepted; Ellis English. [example.]
e. g. (exempli gratia.) For *e. i.* East Indies, or East India.
E. I. C. East India Company.
E. Lon. East longitude.
E. N. E. East-North-East.
Eag. England; English.
Eph. Ephesians; Ephraim.
Est. Estras.
E. S. E. East-South-East.
Esq., or Esqr. Esquire.
Esth. Esther.
et al. (et alibi.) And elsewhere. — (*et alii*, or *alii*.) And others.
Et c., etc., or &c. (Et ceteris, ceteris, or cetera.) And others; and so forth; and the like.
et seq. (et sequentes, or et sequentia.) And the following.
Ex. Example; Exodus.
Exec., or Exr. Executor.
Execz. Executrix.
Exod. Exodus.
Ex., or Exr. Era.
Ezek. Ezekiel.

F.

Fahr. Fahrenheit.
F. A. S. Fellow of the Society of Arts.
Feb. February.
Fec., or fec. (Fecit.) He (or she) did it.
Flor. Florida.
fo., or fol. Folio.
Fr. France; French.
F. R. G. S. Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

Fri. Friday. [Society.]
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh.
F. K. S. L. Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.
F. S. A. Fellow of the Society of Arts.
ft., or ft. Foot, feet; Fort.

G.

Ga. Georgia.
Gal. Galatians.
Gai., or gal. Gallon, gallons.
G. B. Great Britain.
G. C. B. Grand Cross of the Bath.
Gen Genes; General.
Gent. Gentleman.
Grog. Geography.
Gov. Governor.
Gr. Greek; Gross.
Gr., or gr. Grain, grains.

H.

H., or h. Hour, hours.
Hab. Habakkuk.
Hag. Haggai.
H. B. M. His (or Her) Britannic Majesty.
H-br. Hebrew; Hebrews.
H. E. I. C. Honorable East India Company.
Hud., or hnd. Hoghead.
H. I. H. His (or Her) Imperial Highness.
H. M. S. His (or Her) Majesty's Steamer, Ship, or Service.
Hon. Honorable.
Hos. Hosea.
H. R. House of Representatives.
H. R. E. Holy Roman Empire.
H. R. H. His (or Her) Royal Highness.
Hund. Hundred.

I.

Ia. Indiana. [same place.]
ib., ibid. (ibidem.) In the *Id. (Idem.)* The same. [*is. i. e., or i. e. (Id est.)* That]
I. H. S. (Iesus [or Jesus] Hominum Salvator.) Jesus the Savior of Men.
Ill. Illinois.
In. Inch, inches.
Ind. Indiana.

incog. (incognita.) Unknown.
In lim. (In limine.) At the outset.
I. N. R. I. (Iesus [or Jesus] Nazareus, Rex Judæorum [or Judæorum].) Jesus of Nazareth, King of the inst. Instant. [Jews.]
Io. Iowa.
I. O. O. F. Independent Order of Odd Fellows. [*sa. i. q. (idem quod.)* The same *Is., or Isa.* Isaiah.
It., or Ital. Italian; Italic.

J.

J. Judge.
J. A. Judge Advocate.
Jan. January.
J. C. JESUS CHRIST.
J. C. D. (Juris Civilis Doctor.) Doctor of Civil Law.
J. D. (Jurum Doctor.) Doctor of Laws.
Jer. Jeremiah.
J. P. Justice of the Peace.
J. Prob. Judge of Probate.
Jr., or jr. Junior.
J. U. D. (Juris Utriusque Doctor.) Doctor of Both Laws (*i. e.*, the Canon and the Civil Law.)
Jud. Judith.
Judg. Judges.
Jun., Junr. Junior.

K.

K. King.
Kan. Kansas.
K. C. King's Council.
K. C. B. Knight Commander of the Bath.
Ken., or Ky. Kentucky.
K. G. C. Knight of the Grand Cross.
Ki. Kings.
Knt., or Ki. Knight.
Ky. Kentucky.

L.

L. Lady; Latin; Lord.
L., lb., or lb. (Libra.) A pound, in weight. [ling.]
L., l., or £. A pound sterling.
La. Louisiana.
Lam. Lamentations.
Lat. Latin.
Lat., or lat. Latitude.
Lb., lb., or lb. (Libra.) A pound in weight.

Blount (blünt)	Bowditch (bou'ditch)	Cagliostro (käl'-yoe-)	Cherubini (hä-roo
Blücher (blöö'kgr;	Bowdoin (bö'du)	Cairns (kä'rnäs) [tro]	bee'nee)
<i>Ger. pron. blü'kgr</i>	Bowles (bö'lez)	Caius (kees)	Chézy'g'l-dgn
Blumenbach (bloo-	Bowring (bour'ing)	Cal'g-miy	Chézye (chän or chin)
mén-bäx) [yä]	Boy'dell	Calderon (käl-dä-rön')	Childebert (chil'de-
Bobadilla (bo-na-beel'-	Boyer (bwä'yä')	Calhoun (käl-hoon')	chil'dgr-le [bürt]
cho) (<i>in French and</i>	Bozzaris, or Botsaris	Call'cott	Chil'pgr-le
<i>old English</i> Boccace,	(bot'sä'ris; popular-	Cal'met (<i>Fr. pron.</i>	Chisholm (chis'gm)
bot'käsa')	<i>ly called</i> bōz-sä'ris)	käl'mä')	Cinq Mars (sinq'
Böckh (bö'k)	Brabe (brä or brä;	Calvert (Eng.) (käl'-	maz')
<i>Danish pron. brä'-</i>	<i>Danish pron. brä'-</i>	vgrt)	Claverhouse (klav'gr-
Bode (bo'dgh)	Brante d'Urbino	Calvert (Amer.) (köl'-	üs or klav'gr)
Boerhaave (bör'häv;	(brä-män'tä dooz-	Cambacérés (kōn'bä-	Cloaire (klō'äa')
<i>Dutch pron. booz'-</i>	bee'no)	sä'räs)	Clough (klüf)
häv'vch)	Brandt (bränt)	Cam'gr-on [o-öns]	Clö'via
Böhme (bö'mgh), or	Bremer (bree'mgr;	Cg-mo'öns (or käm'-	Cochrane (kok'grn) *
Böhm (bö'm)	<i>Sw. pron. brä'mgr</i>)	Campbell (käm'gl)	Cockburn (kō'būrn)
Boileau (boi'lo; <i>Fr.</i>	Briessot (bre'so')	<i>Some fami-</i>	Cœur de Lion (kur de
<i>pron. bwä'lö')</i>	Brockhaus (brök'-	lies of this name call	li'gn)
Bojardo, or Bolardo	hows)	themselves käm'gl.	Coke (kö'k or kö'k)
(bo-yäs'do)	Broderip (bröd'rip)	Canova (kä-no'vä)	Colbert (kol'bä't)
Boleyn (bö'län)	Brodie (bro'di)	Canrobert (kōn'ro-	Cöl'by
Bollingbroke (böl'ing-	Broeck (brö'ök)	bäs')	Co-len'so
brö'ök, formerly	Brome (brö'm)	Cantemir, or Kantemir	Coleridge (köl'rj)
böl'ing-brö'ök)	Brom'ley (brüm'li)	(kän'tgh-meer or	Cöl'man
- Bollivar (bo-läv'väs;	Bronté (bron'te)	kän'té-meer')	Cöl'tyng
<i>erroneously</i> <i>pron.</i>	Brough (brüf)	Canute (kä-nüt')	Combe (koom)
bol't-var')	Brougham (broo'gm	Cä'pet (<i>Fr. pron. kä-</i>	Comstock (kūm'stok)
Bonaparte (bo'ng-	or broo'm)	pä')	Comé (kōn'dä; <i>Fr.</i>
pärt; <i>It. pron. bö-</i>	Broughton (brow'tgn)	Carew (<i>generally</i> ka-	<i>pron. kōn'dä')</i>
nä-päs'tä)	Bru-nel'	roo')	Confucius (kon-fü'shi-
Bonheur (bo'nur')	Brunelleschi (broo-	Carlisle (kar-III')	üs)
Borghese (bōg-gä'sä)	nél-lgs'kee)	Carlyle (kar'III or kar-	Congreve (kōng'gräv)
Borgia (bor'jā or bōz'-	Brunet (brä'nät')	III')	Copernicus (ko-pär'-
jä)	Buchanan (bük-an'-	Carmichael (kar-mi/-	ni-küs)
Bos-caw'gn, or Bos'-	gn; <i>often mispro-</i>	ket or kar'mi-kel)	Corday (kor'dä')
caw'gn	nounced bü-kan'gn)	Carteret (kar'tgr-et)	Cornellie (kor'näl'; <i>Fr.</i>
Bossuet (bos'sü-lä', al-	Buffon (büf'fqn or	Casimir (kä'se-meer)	<i>pron. kō'näl' or</i>
most bos'swä')	büf'fqn')	Castlereagh (kä'säl-	kōn'nä'y')
Bossu (bo'sü')	Bulwer (bü'l'wgr)	Cäv'gn-dish (rä')	[lis]
Bossut (bo'sü')	Bunsen (bü'n'sgn)	Cecil (säs'il or sis'il)	Cornwallis (korn-wöl'-
Boz'well [ris]	Buonarroti (boo-o'nä-	Cellini (chél-lä-nee)	Correggio (kor-räd'jo)
Botzaris. See Bozza-	rot'tee)	Cenci (chén'chee)	Cor'tés (Sp. Cortés,
Boucher (<i>Eng.</i>) (bow-	Burckhardt (bü'rk'-	Cervantes Saavedra	kōn-täs')
cher)	hart; <i>Ger. pron.</i>	(sä'r-vän'täs sä-väd'-	Costin (koo'sän')
Boucher (Fr.) (boo'-	bö'rk'härt)	rg)	Cowper (kow'pgr or
boudinot (boo'de-not)	Bur-dett'	Chalmers (chäl'mgrs;	Grä'd'gok [kō'pgr]
Bougainville (boo'-	bürger (bü'r'ggr)	<i>Scot. pron. chaw'-</i>	Crish'aw
gän'völ')	Burgoyne (bur-goin')	mgrs)	Crichton (kri'tgn)
Bourbon (boor'bqn);	Burleigh (bü'rli)	Chamisso (shä'me'so')	Cromwell (krüm'wel
<i>Fr. pron. boor'bōn')</i>	Busey d'Amboise	Champollion (sham-	or krüm'wel)
Bourdalue (boos'dä'-	(bü'se'dōn'bwäs')	pol-le-qn, or shōw'-	Cunard (kü'närd')
loo')		pol-le-ön')	Cuvier (kü've-ä' or
Bourdon (boor'dōn')		Charlemagne (shar'le-	kü've-gr)
Bourne (bö'rn) [än']		män'; <i>Fr. pron.</i>	
Bourienne (boo're-		shäl'mä'ä')	
Bouterwek (boo'tgr-		Châteaubriand (shä/-	
wék)		tö-bre'ön')	
Bouvier (Am.) (boo-		Chatham (chät'gm)	
veer')		Chauncey (chän'si	
		or chawn'si)	

C.

D.

ä, è, &c., long; ä, ë, &c., short; cäre, fär, äsk, all, what; äre, vell, tēm; pique, firm; söm, öe,

Dalton (daw'l/tqn)
 Daisell (dā-ēl')
 Damiens (dā'me-ān');
Anglicized Dā'mi-
 gūg.
 Dampier (dām'peer)
 Dante (dān'te; *It.*
pron. dān'tā)
 Danton (dān'tqn or
 dōn'tōn')
 D'Arblay (dar'blā)
 Daubigné (dō'būn'yā')
 Dūw'gn-gūt
 Dūw'gn-pōrt [dol']
 De Candolle (dēh kōn-
 dā-cā'tur [bi])
 Derby (dēr'bi or dar-
 derzhavin (dēa-shā-
 vin)
 Descartes (dā'kānt')
 Devereux (dēv'gr-oō)
 Dewees (dē-wees')
 D'Ewes (dūs)
 Diderot (dēd'ro' or
 dē'dēh-ro')
 Didot (dē-dōt)
 Disraeli (dis-rā'el-ee)
 Doumenichino (dō-mā-
 ne-keo'no)
 Donizetti (don'e-se-
 to' or do-nid-se/tōe)
 Don'o-van
 Ducange (du-kān';
French pron. dū-
 kōnsh')
 Duchesne (dū'shān')
 Ducloux (du'klo')
 Dudevaut (dū'dēh-
 vōn' or dū'd-vōn')
 Dumas (dū'mā')
 Dumont (dū'mōn')
 Dun-bar'
 Duncan (dunk'n)
 Dundas (dūn-dās)
 Dupont (Am.) (du-
 pōnt')
 Durand (Am.) (du-
 rānd')
 Dürer (dūr'yr or dūr-
 rgr)
 Duyckinck (dū'kīnk)
 Dyche (dīch or dīth)

E.

Echard (Eng.) (ēch-
 ard)
 Egerton (ēy'gr-tqn)
 Elgin (ēl'gīn)
 Ellesmere (ēlz-meer)

Elmes (ēlms)
 Elphinstone (ēl'fin-
 stōn)
 Elzevir (ēl'ēph-vjr)
 Encke (ēnk'ēh)
 Enghien (ēn'gō-ān')
 Epea (ēpe)
 Erasmus (e-rās'mūs)
 Eric (ēr'ik)
 Ericsson (ēr'ik-sqn)
 Erskine (ēr'kīn)
 Eske (ē'ste or ēs'tā)
 Esterhazy, or Ester-
 házy (ēs'tēgr-hā'se)
 Etienne (ā'te-ēnn')
 Ewart (yoo'grt)
 Ewing (yoo'ing)
 Eyre (ār)

F.

Fabyan, or Fabian
 (fā'bi-an) [hit]
 Fabrenheit (fār'gu-
 falcoer (fāw'ngt or
 faw'kng-er)
 Falkland (fāw'k-lānd)
 Faneuil (fān'ill)
 Faraday (fār'ā-ā)
 Farness (fār-nees'; *It.*
pron. fār-nā'sā)
 Farquhar (fār'kwār or
 fār'kār)
 Fatima (fā'te-mā or
 fāt'o-mā)
 Faust (fowst or fawst)
 Fénelon (fēn'ch-lqn;
Fr. pron. fān'lōn' or
 fā'nch-lōn')
 Fichte (fīk'tēh)
 Fingal (fīng'gāl or
 fīng-gawl')
 Firdousi, or Firdausi
 (fīr-dow'see)
 Fontaine (fōn-tān';
Fr. pron. fōn'tān')
 Fontenelle (fōn-tēh-
 nel'; *Fr. pron.*
 fōn'te'nel')
 Forbes (Eng.) (fōrbz)
 Forbes (Scot.) (fōr'bz)
 Fordyce (for-dīe')
 Forayth (for-āith')
 Fortescue (fōr'tes-ku)
 Forbroke (fos'brōk)
 Fothergill (fōth'er-gīl)
 Fouché (foo'shā')
 Foulis (fow'lis; *Scot.*
pron. fow'lis)
 Foulques (foōk)

Fouqué (foo'kā'). See
 La Motte-Fouqué.
 Fourcroy (foor'krwē).
 Fourier (foor're-er; *Fr.*
pron. foo're-ā')
 Francis (South Am.)
 (frān'se-ā)
 Frellinghuysen (fres'-
 hīng-hī'sqn)
 Frémont, or Fremont
 (Am.) (fre-mōnt')
 Fröh'sch-er
 Froissart (frois'sārt';
Fr. pron. frwā'sārt')
 Froude (flood)
 Fulton (fūl'tqn)
 Fusell (fū'sg-ll)

G.

Gainsborough (gāng'-
 b'ro)
 Galignani (gā-lēn-yā-
 nes)
 Galileo (gā'lē-lee'o; *It.*
pron. gā-le-lā'o)
 Gail/ig-tin
 Gail/ian-dēt
 Galt (gawlt)
 Galvani (gā'l-vā'nee)
 Garcilaso (or Garci-
 laso) de la Vega
 (gā's-the-lā'se, or
 gar-ne-lā'se, dā lā
 vā'gā)
 Gardiner (gard'ner)
 Garibaldi (gār-l-bā'l-
 dī or gār-re-bā'l-dee)
 Gascogne, or Gas-
 coigne (gās-kōln')
 Gay-Lussac (gā'lūs-
 ac) [sāk']
 Genet (jēh-met' or
 zh'nā)
 Gengis Khan, or Jen-
 gis Khan (jēng'gīs
 kān or kīn)
 Genlis (shōn'le')
 Genesio (jen'ser-ik)
 Geoffroy (Eng.) (jēf-
 frī)
 Gerard (Eng.) (jēr'ard)
 Gerry (jēr'rī)
 Gessler (gēs'sler)
 Gibb (gīb)
 Gibb'son
 Gifford (jīfford and
 jīfford) [bert]
 Glibert (Eng.) (gīl'-

gīl'krīst)
 Gilt-il'gan
 Gillespie (gīl-lē'pī)
 Gil'mga
 Gil'mgre
 Gil'pā
 Giotto (jō'tō)
 Girard (Am.) (jē-rard')
 Gīy'börne
 Glauber (glaw'bg'r or
 glou'bg'r)
 Gleig (glēg)
 Glendower (glēn'dou-
 Glover (glūv'gr) [gr]
 Go-dol'phus
 Goethe. See Goethe.
 Goldoni (gol-dō'ne)
 Gonnalo (gon-thā'lo)
 Gortchakov, or Gorts-
 chakov (gor'chā-
 kōf) [tsh]
 Göthe, or Goethe (gō'-
 Gough (gof)
 Gould (gowl) [gōr]
 Gower (gow'er and
 Gwene (gwēn)
 Granger (Eng.) (grān-
 Grewes (grews) [jgr]
 Greenough (grews'o)
 Gresham
 Grisi (grew'see) [gr]
 Grosvenor (gro'vēr-
 Grotius (gro'thi-ūs)
 Grouchy (groo'shū')
 Guelph (gwelf) [no]
 Guercino (gwēs-chee-
 Guicciardini (gūwē-
 chāa-dē'rnee)
 Guido Reni (gwē'de
 rā'nee)
 Guise (gwēs)
 Guisot (jēw'sō' or
 gēs'o')
 Günther (gūn'tēr)
 Gutenberg (goo'tēn-
 bēse' or goo'tēn-
 bēse)
 Guthrie (gūth'rī)
 Guyon (jī'ya or gē-
 ōn')
 Guyot (gē'o')

H.

Hafis (hā'fīs)
 Hahnemann (hā'ngh-
 mēn)
 Hakluyt; *written*
 also Hackluyt.
 Ha-15'ran

Händel (Ger. Händel, hōn'dgl) (kurt)
 Harcourt (Eng.) (har'-
 Hardicanute (har'de-
 kə-nūt)
 Hardinge (hār'dīng)
 Haroun - al - Raschid
 (hā-roon/al-rāsh'id)
 Häuyl (hā'wyl)
 Havelock (hāv'gh-lōk)
 Haydn (hā'dn) ; *Ger.*
pron. hī'dn)
 Haynau (hā'now)
 Hearne (hērn)
 Hegel (hē'ggl)
 Heine (hē'ngh) (*man*)
 Heintzelman (hēnt'sel-
 Helvetius (hēl-vē'shi-
 Hēm'gns) (*üs*)
 Hengist (hēng'st)
 Herder (hēr'dgr or
 hēr'dgr)
 Herrera (ēē-nā'rā)
 Herschel (hēr'shgl)
 Hewes (hūs)
 Heylin (hē'lin)
 Heyne (hē'ngh)
 Heyse (hē'ngh)
 Heywood (hā'wōd)
 Hogarth (hō'garth)
 Holbein (hō'bēin)
 Holmshed, or Hollyn-
 shed (hōl'mshēd)
 Holmes (hōlms)
 Houdon (ōō'dōn)
 Houghton (hō'tōn)
 Houston (*popularity*
pronounced hū'stōn)
 Hovey (hū'vī)
 Hugier (Am.) (ū-jee')
 Hughes (hūs)
 Humboldt (hūm'bōlt;
Ger. pron. hōbm'-
 Hūm'kīs-egn) (bōlt)
 Huss, or Hus (hūs;
Ger. pron. hōōs)
 Huyghens (hū'gēns or
 hōi'gēnz)
 Hyder Ali (hī'dgr ā'-
 lee)

I.

Inchbald (īnch'bald)
 Iuez (ēē'nēz)
 Iu-ē-lōw
 Ireton (īr'tōn)
 Iriarte (ē-re-an'tā)
Syn. Yriarte. (dā)
 Iturbide (ē-toōz/be-
 Ivan (Ruse.) (ē-vān')

J.

Jacobi (yā-ko'bee)
 Jamieson (jām'e-egn
 or jī'mī-egn)
 Jean Paul (zhōs powl
 or jeen pawl)
 Jellachich (yē'lā-sik)
 Jean of Arc (Fr. Je-
 anne d'Arc, shān
 dārk')
 Joinville (join'vil or
 shwān'vāl')
 Jouffroy (shoof'frw')
 Juarez (hoo-ā-rēs or
 hū-ā-rēth)
 Junot (shū'not')

K.

Kant (kānt or kānt)
 Kantomir (kān'tg-
 meer)
 Kavanagh (kav'g-nā'
 or kav'g-nās')

Kearney (kar'nī)
 Keble (kēb'l)
 Keightly (kē'tlee)
 Kneller (nē'lgr) ; *Ger.*
pron. knē'l'gr)
 Knolles (nōls) ; *writ-*
ten also Knollys
 (nōls)
 Knowles (nōls)
 Körner, or Koerner
 (kōr'ngr) (kō)
 Kosciusko (kōs-sī-ā'-
 Kosuth (kōsh'shoot')
 Kotzebue (kōt'sh-
 bū) ; *Ger. pron.* kōt'-
 sēh-boo)
 Krummacher (krōbm'-
 māk-gr)

L.

Lacroix (lā'krw')
 Ladislav (lād'is-las) ;
written also Lad'is-
 la'us.
 La Fayette, or Lafay-
 ette (lā'fā-ēt')

Laffitte (lā'fīt' or lā'-
 fīt')

La Fontaine (lā fōn'-
 tēn) ; *Fr. pron.* lā'-
 fōn'tēn')

Laing (lāng) (tēn')
 Lamartine (lā'mā'-

Lamballe (lōw'bāl')
 La Motte-Fouqué (lā
 mot-foō'kū)
 La Pérouse (lā pē'-
 rōōs')
 Laplace (lā'plās')

Las Casas (lās kās)
 Las Cases (lās kās)
 Lā'tham
 Lavater (lā-vā'tar or
 lā'vā'tār)
 Lavolsier (lā'vwā'sē-ā')

Layard (lā'grd)
 Legaré (Am.) (lēh-
 grē')

Legendre (lēh-shōnd'r
 or lēh-jēn'dgr)
 Leibnitz, or Leibniz
 (līb'nīts)
 Leigh (lee)
 Leighton (lē'tōn)
 Lempriere (lem'pri-er
 or lem-proer')

Le Sage, or Lemage
 (lēh-sāsh')
 Le Strange (lē-strāng')
 L'Estrange (lē-strāng')
 Leverrier (lēh-vēr'rī-
 er or lēh-vā're-ā')

Liddell (līd'dgl)
 Lieber (lee'ber)
 Liebig (lee'big)
 Lingard (līng'gārd)
 Linnaeus (līn-nē-ūs)
 Linnell (līn'nēl)
 Liszt (līst)
 Lloyd (lōld) (vā'gā)
 Lope de Vega (lō'pā dā
 Lothaire (lō-thār'
 lo-tār')

Loudon (lou'dōn)
 Lounello (loo'ē)
 Louis (loo'is) ; *Fr. pron.*
 loo'ē)
 Lowth (lōuth)
 Loyola (lōi-ō'lā or lō-
 lō'fōrd) (yo'lā)

M.

Macanlay (mā-kaw'l)
 Macchiavelli (māk-ka-
 ā-vel'lee). *Syn.*
 Machiavel.
 MacCulloch (mā-kū'-
 lūh) (vān')
 MacIvalne (māk'īl-
 vān')
 Mackay (mā-kā' and
 mā-kī')

Mack'in-tosh
 Mackin'lin

Mac-lgn'rin
 Maclean (māk-
 Macleod (mā-k'
 Maclin (mā-k'
 Maclell (mā-k'
 Macomb (mā-k'
 Mac'ooc (mā-
 Magellan (mā-
 gēl, *pron.* i
 yān')
 Maglan (mā-
 Mahmud, or
 mound (māh-
 Mahomed (mā-
 mā'ho-met,
 ho-met). *S*
 hammed.
 Mahon (mā-h
 mā'hōn').
 Maitenoon
 nōn' or mān-
 Malcolm (māl'
 Malone (mā-lōi
 Malte Brun
 brūn' or
 bētrū')
 Mantell (mān'tēl)
 Marat (mā'rā')
 Marie-Antoine
 (mā'rē'ōn'tē)
 Marie Louise
 loo'ēz')
 Marion (Am.)
 Marlborough (l
 b'ro)
 Marlowe (mar'l
 Martel (mā'tē)
 Martineau
 (mā'tē-nō)
 Massanello (mā
 ei'lo)
 Mā's-ā-sōit'
 Massena (mā's
 Fr. *pron.* mā'
 Maecillon (mā's
 or mā'sē-yōl)
 Massinger (m
 jgr)
 Mather (māth-
 Maturin (mā'y
 Maunders (maw
 Maury (Am.) (ā
 and mūr'ri)
 Maury (Fr.) (m
 Mazarin (mā'sā'
 Fr. *pron.* mā'
 rān')
 Mazzini (mā'tē
 or mā-sē-ne)
 Meagher (mā'g

Medici (med'e-chee)	Morrell (Am.) (mör'-rel)	in; Fr. pron. pēh-pār'	Rachel (Fr.) (rā'shel')
Médicus (mā/de'sās' or med'e-ās)	Mōr'tqā	Pépy's (pēpā) (see)	Racine (rā/sēn' or rā-sēn')
Meigs (mē'gā)	Mō'teux (mot-too')	Pestalotti (pēs-tā-tōt')	Raffaello (rāf-fā-el/ā)
Melanchthon (mē-lānk'thōn)	Mōultrie (moo'trī)	Petrarch (pēs'trārk) (It. Petrarca, pē-trān/kā)	Syn. Raphael.
Mendelssohn (mēn-dēl-sōn)	Mōw'gāt	Piccolomini (pīk-kō-lōm'e-ne)	Raleigh (rāw/lī); <i>written also Raleigh.</i>
Mendoza (mēn-dō-mā; Sp. pron. mēn-dō-thā)	Mōzart (mo-zart'; Ger. pron. mōt'sart)	Pierce (pēers' or pērs)	Ranke (rānk/gh)
Metastasio (mēt's-tā-sē-o or māt-tā-sē-lē-o)	Müller (mül'lēr, <i>almost mül'lēr</i>)	Pisani (pē-ō'sē or pē-ō'sī)	Raphael (rāf-fā-ēl or rāf-fā-ēl)
Metternich (mēt'tēr-nīk or mēt'tēr-nīk)	Münchhausen (mün-chaw'shūn; Ger. pron. münk-how'shūn)	Pizarro (pē-sā'rō; Sp. pron. pē-thān-no) (tā/e-ne)	Rapin (rāp'in or rā-pān)
Meyer (mē'ēr)	Murat (mūrāt' or mūrīlo)	Plantagenet (plān-tā-jēt)	Rassieur (rā/s'mūs' or rō'mur)
Meyerbeer (mē'ēr-bēr)	Murillo (moo-reel'yo or mūr-rī'lo)	Playel (plē'ēl); <i>or</i> Playl (plīl)	Rembrandt (rēm-brānt)
Meyrick (mē'rik)	Myline (mīlīn)	Po'ēg-hūn'tāg	Ren'pēl
Mil'lin-gēn		Po'ēg-hūn'tāg	Reuchlin (rōik'līn)
Milne (Scot.) (mīl)		Po'ēg-hūn'tāg	Reynolds (rēn'ōlds)
Milne (Eng.) (mīl)		Po'ēg-hūn'tāg	Riccioli (rē-kē/ō-lē)
Milnes (mīl)		Po'ēg-hūn'tāg	Riccioli (rē-kē/ō-lē)
Mirabeau (mī'r-gā-bo' or mē'rā/bō')		Po'ēg-hūn'tāg	Richter (rīk'tēr). Syn. Jean Paul.
Mirandola (mē-rān-dō-lā)		Po'ēg-hūn'tāg	Rienā (rē-nā'se), <i>or</i> Rienā (rē-nā'se)
Mō-hām-mēd		Po'ēg-hūn'tāg	Rives (Amér.) (rēvā)
Molière (mō'lē-ār')		Po'ēg-hūn'tāg	Rivas (rēvā'se or rīv-sē-o)
Molyneux (mō'lī-nōks')		Po'ēg-hūn'tāg	Robespierre (rō'bēspē'r' or rōb'gā-pē-ār')
Moncreiff (mon-kreef')		Po'ēg-hūn'tāg	Rochambeau (rō'chān/bō')
Monroe (mōn-rō')		Po'ēg-hūn'tāg	Rochefort (rōsh'fōrt' or rōsh'fōrt')
Monstrelet (mōn'strē-lēt) (gū)		Po'ēg-hūn'tāg	Rogee (rō'gē) or rō'gē
Montague (mōn'tāg)		Po'ēg-hūn'tāg	Romilly (Eng.) (rōm-llī')
Montague (mōn'tān; Fr. pron. mōn'tān')		Po'ēg-hūn'tāg	Romero (rōm'rō)
Montalembert (mōn-tālēm-bēr')		Po'ēg-hūn'tāg	Rothschild (rōsh'chīld; Ger. pron. rōsh'chīld)
Montcalm (mōn'tā-kām')		Po'ēg-hūn'tāg	Roussau (rō'ssō')
Montecucoli (mōn'tē-kōk/ō-lē)		Po'ēg-hūn'tāg	Routledge (rōt'lēd)
Montespan (mōn'tēs-pān'; Fr. pron. mōn'tēs-pān')		Po'ēg-hūn'tāg	Rowe (rō)
Montesquieu (mōn'tēs-kū'; Fr. pron. mōn'tēs-kē-th')		Po'ēg-hūn'tāg	Rowley (rōw'lē)
Montgolfier (mōn'gōl-fēr' or mōn'gōl-fēr')		Po'ēg-hūn'tāg	Rutgers (rūt'gēn)
Montgomery (Eng.) (mōnt-gūm'grī')		Po'ēg-hūn'tāg	Rutherford (ruth'gr-furd)
Moutrose (mōnt-rōz')		Po'ēg-hūn'tāg	
Moore (Eng.) (mōr)		Po'ēg-hūn'tāg	
Moray (mō'rā')		Po'ēg-hūn'tāg	
Moreau (mō'rō')		Po'ēg-hūn'tāg	
Morel (mō'rēl')		Po'ēg-hūn'tāg	
Morrell (mō'rēl')		Po'ēg-hūn'tāg	

[illegible]

ā, ē, &c., *long*; ä, ö, &c., *short*; cäre, fär, äsk, all, what; ére, vçil, tçerm; pýque, firm; sóm, ör.

Willoughby (wīl'ŭ-bī)	Wraxall (rāks'al or rāks'al)	<i>Sp. pron.</i> he-mā-nēs)	Zinsendorf (tsint'sgn-donf)
Willughby (wīl'ŭ-bī)	Wycheley (wītch'-gr-ll)		Zollikofer (Ger.) (tsol'-le-ko'fer)
Winckelmann (wīnk'-el-mān)	Wycliffe (wīk'ŭf); also Wyclif, Wiclif, and Wickliffe.	Y.	Zō'ŭli-ko'fer (Am.)
Windham (wīnd'gām)	Wyntoun (wīn'tŭn or wīn'toyn)	Yonge (yŭng)	Zouch (sooch)
Wilecott (wōl'kŭt or wōl'kōt)	Wythe (wīth; th as in this)	Youatt (yoo'gt)	Zschokke (tschōk'kch)
Wolff (Eng.) (wōbŭf)		Youmans (yoo'māns)	Zumale - Carregui (thoo-mā'lā-kān-nā'gee)
Wollaston (wōb'l-astŭn)		Yriarte (e-re-as'tā)	Zumpt (tsŭmpt)
Wollstonecraft (wōb'l-stŭn-kraft)	X.	Ysabeau (e-sā'bō')	Zuhiga (thoon-ye'e'gā)
Wolsey (wōb'sī)			Zwin'gŭ (Ger. <i>pron.</i> ts'wīng'lee) (Lat. Zwin'gŭ-tis or Zain'gŭ-us); <i>written also</i>
Worcester (wōb'stgr)		Z.	Zwingle (ts'wīng'gŭ)
Wordsworth (wŭrdz'-wŭrth)	Xavier (sāv'y-ŭr; <i>Sp. pron.</i> sā-ve-ān')	Zim'mgr-mān (Ger. <i>pron.</i> tsim'mer-mān)	Zwirner (ts'wīn'gr)
Wouerman (wow'-vgr-mān)	Ximenes (sī-mee'nēs; <i>Sp. pron.</i> sī-ve-ān')		

dg, wŭlf, tōd, tōk; ŭrn, rye, pull; ç, è, soft; e, ē, hard; a; exist; n as ng; this (see p. 358.)

ABBREVIATIONS.

(See page xx.)

A.

a., or @. (*Ad.*) To or at.
 a., or aa. (*Ana.*, Gr. *áva.*)
In med., Of each the same quantity.
 A. A. G. Assistant Adjutant General.
 A. A. S. (*Academia Americana Socius.*) Fellow of the American Academy.
 A. B. (*Artium Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Arts.
 A. B. C. F. M. American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
 Abp. Archbishop.
 A. C. (*Ante Christum.*) Before Christ.
 Acc. or Acct. Account.
 Act., or act. Active.
 A. D. (*Anno Domini.*) In the year of our Lord.
 Ad lib. (*Ad libitum.*) At pleasure.
 Adm. Admiral.
 Admr. Administrator.
 Admz. Administratrix.
 Æ., or Æt. (*Ætatis.*) Of age; aged.
 Al., or Ala. Alabama.
 A. M. (*Artium Magister.*) Master of Arts.—(*Ante Meridiem.*) Before noon.
 Amer. American.
 Amt. Amount.
 Anon. Anonymous.
 Ans. Answer.
 Apr. April.
 Ark. Arkansas.
 Asst. Assistant.
 A. U. C. (*Ab Urbe Condita.*) In the year from the building of the city, i. e., Rome.
 Aug. August.
 Av. Avenue.

B.

b. born.
 B. A. British America; Bachelor of Arts.
 Bart., or Bz. Baronet.

(379)

Bbl. Barrel, barrels.
 B. C. Before Christ. [Law.
 B. C. L. Bachelor of Civil
 B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.
 Bd Bond Bound.
 Bk. Book; Book.
 B. L. Bachelor of Laws.
 Bl. Barrel.
 Bp. Bishop.
 Br., or Bro. Brother.
 Brig. Brigade; Brigadier.
 Brig.-Gen. Brigadier-General.
 Brit. Britain; British.

C.

C. (*Centum.*) A hundred; Cent.
 Cal. California;—(*Calendæ.*) Calends.
 Cant. Canticles.
 Capt. Captain.
 Cat. Catalogue.
 Cath. Catholic.
 C. A. S. (*Connecticutensis Academia Socius.*) Fellow of the Connecticut Academy.
 C. C. P. Court of Common Pleas.
 C. E. Canada East; Civil Engineer.
 Cent. (*Centum.*) A hundred.
 Cf. or cf. (*Confer.*) Compare.
 C. H. Court-House; Custom-House.
 Ch. Church Chapter.
 Chap. Chapter.
 Chron. Chronicles.
 C. J. Chief Justice.
 Cld. or old Cleared.
 C. M. Common Meter.
 Co. Company; County.
 C. O. D. Cash (or Collect) on Delivery.
 Col. Colonel; Colossians.
 Coll. College; Collector.
 Comp. Compare; Comparative; Compound.
 Con. (*Contra.*) Against; In opposition.
 Con., or Cr. Contra; Credit.

Conn., Con., or Ct. Con-
 tinent.

Const. Constable Cons
 Cor. Corinthians.
 Cor. Mem. Corresponding Member.
 Cor. Sec. Corresponding Sec.
 Cos. Cosine.
 C. P. Court of Prob
 Common Pleas.
 Cr. Credit Creditor.
 Crim. Con. Criminal
 version, or Adultery.
 C. S. Court of Session
 (*Custos Sigilli*) Keep
 the Seal.
 Ct. Connecticut; Co
 Court. [A hun
 Ct., or ct. Cent.—(*Cent*
 Cts., or cts. Cents.
 C. W. Canada West.
 Cwt., or cwt. (Lat. *Cen*
 a hundred, and *En*
 weight.) A hundred we
 Cyc. Cyclopædia.

D.

D., or d. (*Denarius* or
nartii.) A penny, or pe
 Dan. Danish; Daniel.
 D. C. District of Color
 —(*Da Capo.*) Again
 From the beginning.
 D. C. L. Doctor of Civ
 Canon) Law.
 D. D. (*Divinitatis*) Do
 Doctor of Divinity.
 Dea. Deacon.
 Dec. December.
 Deft., or def. Defenda
 Del. Delaware; Delega
 Del. (*Delinavit.*) H
 she) drew it;—prefix
 the draughtsman's na
 Dep. Deputy; Departm
 Dept. Department; g
 nent.
 Deut. Deuteronomy.
 Dft., or dft. Defendant
 D. G. (*Dei Gratia*) F
 grace of God.

Dict. Dictionary.
D. M. Doctor of Music.
Do., or do. (Dito.) The same.
Dols., or dols. Dollars.
Doz., or doz. Dozen.
Dr. Debtor; Doctor; Dram.
Dwt. (Lat. *Denarius* and English *weight*.) Penny-weight.

E.

E. East; Earl.
Ecc., or *Eccles.* Ecclesiastes; Ecclesiastical.
Ecclesi. Ecclesiasticus.
Ed. Editor; Edition.
E. E. Errors excepted; Ellis English. [example]
e. g. (exempli gratia.) For
E. I. East Indies, or East India.
E. I. C. East India Company.
E. Lon. East longitude.
E. N. E. East-North-East.
Eng. England; English.
Eph. Ephesians; Ephraim.
Est. Estradas.
E. S. E. East-South-East.
Esq., or Esqr. Esquire.
Esth. Esther.
et al. (et alibi.) And elsewhere.—(*et alii, or aliorum*.) And others.
Etc., etc., or &c. (Et ceteri, ceterarum, or cetera.) And others; and so forth; and the like.
et seq. (et sequentes, or et sequentia.) And the following.
Ex. Example; Exodus.
Exec., or Exr. Exeoutors.
Execr. Executrix.
Exod. Exodus.
Ex., or Exr. Era.
Ezek. Ezekiel.

F.

Fahr. Fahrenheit.
F. A. S. Fellow of the Society of Arts.
Feb. February.
Fec., or fec. (Fecit.) He (or she) did it.
Flor. Florida.
Fo., or Fol. Folio.
Fr. France; French.
F. R. G. S. Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society,

Fri. Friday. [Society.
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal
F. R. S. E. Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh.
F. R. S. L. Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.
F. S. A. Fellow of the Society of Arts.
Fr., or ft. Foot, feet; Fort.

G.

Ga. Georgia.
Gal. Galatians.
Gai., or gal. Gallon, gallons.
G. B. Great Britain.
G. C. B. Grand Cross of the Bath.
Gen. Genesis; General.
Gent. Gentleman.
Geog. Geography.
Gov. Governor.
Gr. Greek; Gross.
Gr., or gr. Grain, grains.

H.

H., or h. Hour, hours.
Hab. Habakkuk.
Hag. Haggai.
H. B. M. His (or Her) Britannic Majesty.
Hebr. Hebrew; Hebrews.
H. E. I. C. Honorable East India Company.
Hhd., or hhd. Hoghead.
H. I. H. His (or Her) Imperial Highness.
H. M. S. His (or Her) Majesty's Steamer, Ship, or Service.
Hon. Honorable.
Hos. Hosea.
H. R. House of Representatives.
H. R. E. Holy Roman Empire.
H. R. H. His (or Her) Royal Highness.
Hund. Hundred.

I.

Ia. Indiana. [same place.
lb., lbid. (Ibidem.) In the
Id. (Idem.) The same. [is
I. e., or i. e. (Id est.) That
I. H. S. (Jesus [or Jesus]
Homium Salvator.) Jesus the Savior of Men.
Ill. Illinois.
In. Inch, inches.
Ind. Indiana.

incog. (incognito.) Unknown.
In lim. (In limine.) At the outset.
I. N. R. I. (Iesus [or Jesus] Nazareus, Rex Judæorum [or Judæorum].) Jesus of Nazareth, King of the inst. Instant. [Jews].
Io. Iowa.
I. O. O. F. Independent Order of Odd Fellows. [as i. q. (*idem quod.*) The same is., or *Isa.* Isaiah.
It., or Ital. Italian; Italic.

J.

J. Judge.
J. A. Judge Advocate.
Jan. January.
J. C. JESUS CHRIST.
J. C. D. (*Juris Civilis Doctor*.) Doctor of Civil Law.
J. D. (*Jurum Doctor.*) Doctor of Laws.
Jer. Jeremiah.
J. P. Justice of the Peace.
J. Prob. Judge of Probate.
Jr., or jr. Junior.
J. U. D. (*Juris Utriusque Doctor.*) Doctor of Both Laws (i. e., the Canon and the Civil Law.)
Jud. Judith.
Judg. Judges.
Jun., Junr. Junior.

K.

K. King.
Kan. Kansas.
K. C. King's Connell.
K. C. E. Knight Commander of the Bath.
Ken., or Ky. Kentucky.
K. G. C. Knight of the Grand Cross.
Kt. Kings.
Knt., or Kt. Knight.
Ky. Kentucky.

L.

L. Lady; Latin; Lord.
L., lb., or lb. (Libra.) A pound, in weight. [ling.
L., l., or L. A pound sterling.
La. Louisiana.
Lam. Lamentations.
Lat. Latin.
Lat., or lat. Latitude.
Lb., lb., or lb. (Libra.) A pound in weight.

L. C. Lower Canada.
l. c. Lower case. — (*loco citato.*) In the place before cited.
L. C. J. Lord Chief Justice.
Ld. Lord.
Lea., or lea. League.
Lev. Leviticus.
L. I. Long Island.
Lieut., or Lt. Lieutenant.
LL.B. (Legum Baccalaureus.) Bachelor of Laws.
 [The initial letter is doubled to signify the plural.
LL.D. (Legum Doctor.) Doctor of Laws.
Lon., Long. Longitude.
Lou., or La. Louisiana.
Lp., or Ldp. Lordship.
L. S. (Locus Sigilli.) Place of the Seal.
L. S. D., or l. s. d. (Libra, Solidi, Denarii.) Pounds, Shillings, Pence.
Lt. Lieutenant.

M.

M. Marquis; Monsieur. — (*Mill.*) Thousand. — (*Meridies.*) Meridian, or noon.
M., or m. Mile, miles.
M. A. Master of Arts.
Mac., or Macc. Macabees.
Maj. Major.
Maj.-Gen. Major-General.
Mal. Malachi.
Mar. March.
Mass., or Ms. Massachusetts.
Matt. Matthew.
M. B. (Medicins Baccalaureus.) Bachelor of Medicine.
M. C. Member of Congress.
M. D. (Medicins Doctor.) Doctor of Medicine.
Md. Maryland.
Mdlle. Mademoiselle.
M. E. Methodist Episcopal.
Me. Maine.
Mem. Memorandum.
Messrs., or MM. (Messieurs.) Gentlemen; Sirs.
Meth. Methodist.
Mi. Mississippi.
Mic. Micah.
Mich. Michigan.
Min., or min. Minute, minutes.
Mnn. Minnesota. [utes.
Miss. Mississippi.
Mlle. Mademoiselle.
MM. Their Majesties. — (*Messieurs.*) Gentlemen. See *LL.B.*

Mme. Madame.
Mo. Missouri.
Mo., or mo. Month.
Mon. Monday.
Mons. Monsieur, or Sir.
Mos., or mos. Months.
M. P. Member of Parliament.
Mr. Master, or Mister.
M. R. I. Member of the Royal Institution.
Mrs. Mistress, or Missis.
MSS. Manuscript.
MSS. Manuscripts.
Mt. Mount, or Mountain.
Mus. D., Mus. Doc., or Mus. Doct. Doctor of Music.

N.

N. North.
N., or n. Noun; Neuter.
N. A. North America.
Nah. Nahum.
Naut. Nautical.
N. B. New Brunswick. — (*Nota Bene.*) Note well, or take notice.
N. C. North Carolina.
N. E. North-East; New England.
Neb. Nebraska.
Neh. Nehemiah.
Nem. Con. (Nemine Contradictente.) No one contradicting; unanimously.
Nem. Diss. (Nemine Dissentiente.) No one dissenting.
Neut., or neut. Neuter.
N. F. Newfoundland.
N. H. New Hampshire.
N. J. New Jersey.
N. Lat. North Latitude.
N. N. E. North-North-East.
N. N. W. North-North-West.
No., or no. (Numero.) Number.
Non Pros., or Non pros. (Non Prosequitur.) He does not prosecute; — a judgment entered against the plaintiff when he does not appear to prosecute.
Non seq., or non seq. (Non sequitur.) It does not follow.
Nos., or nos. Numbers.
Nor. November.
N. P. New Providence; Notary Public.
N. S. Nova Scotia; New Style (since 1752).
N. T. New Testament.

Num., or Numb. Number.
N. W. North-West.
N. Y. New York.

O.

O. Ohio.
Ob., or o. (Obit.) Died.
Obad. Obadiah.
Obi., or Obit. Obident.
Oct. October.
Olym. Olympiad.
Or. Oregon.
O. S. Old Style (previous 1752).
O. T. Old Testament.
Oz., or oz. Ounce, or ounce.
 [The *z* is here used to represent the character recently an abbreviation terminations.

P.

P., or p. Page; Part; Pl.
Pa. Pennsylvania.
Pass., or pass. Passive.
Pd. Paid.
P. E. I. Prince Edward Island.
Penn. Pennsylvania.
Per an., or per an. (Per num.) By the year.
Per cent., per cent., Per ct., per ct. (Per centum.) By hundred.
Ph. D. (Philosophis Doct.) Doctor of Philosophy.
Phil. Philippiads; Philem.
Phila. Philadelphia.
Pinz., or Pzt. (Piazit.) (or she) painted it.
Pk., or pk. Peck.
Plff. Plaintiff.
P. M. Post-Master. — (*Meridien.*) Afternoon.
P. O. Post-Office.
Pos., pos., Poss., or p. Possessive.
pp. Pages. See *LL.B.*
Pph., or pph. Pamphlet.
Pres. President.
Prof. Professor.
Pro tem., or pro tem. (tempore.) For the time being.
Prov. Proverbs.
Proz. (Proximo.) Next.
P. S. (Post scriptum.) Postscript.
Ps. Psalm, or Psalms.
Pt. Pint; Point; Port.
Pwt., or pwt. Pennyweight.

Q.

Q. Question.
Q., or Qs. Query; Question; Queen.
Q. C. Queen's Council.
Q. d. (*Quasi dicat.*) As if he should say.
Q. E. D. (*Quod Erat Demonstrandum.*) Which was to be demonstrated.
Q. M. G. Quartermaster-General.
Qr., or gr. Quarter (28 pounds); Farthing; Quire.
Qt., or qt. Quart; Quantity.
Q. v., or q. v. (*Quod vide.*) Which see.
Qy. Query.

R.

R. A. Royal Academy, or Academician.
R. E. Royal Engineers.
Rec. Sec. Recording Secretary.
Rev. Revelation; Revolution; Review; Revenue; Reverend.
R. I. Rhode Island.
R. N. Royal Navy.
Rom. Roman; Romans.
Rom. Cath. Roman Catholic.
R. R. Railroad.
Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.
Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.

S.

S. South; Shilling.
S. A. South America.
Sam. Samuel.
Sat. Saturday.
S. C. South Carolina.
Sc., or Sculp. (*Sculpsit.*) He (or she) engraved it.
Sca., or Sckr. Schooner.
Scit., or Sc. (*Scilicet.*) To wit; namely.
S. E. South-East.
Sec. Secretary.
Sec., or sec. Second; Section.
Sen. Senate; Senator; Senior.
Sep., or Sept. September.
Serv., or Servt. Servant.

S. H. S. (*Societatis Historiarum Socius.*) Fellow of the Historical Society.
S. J. C. Supreme Judicial Court.
S. Lat. South Latitude.
Sld., or sld. Sailed.
S. M. Short Meter.
Soc. Society.
Sq. ft., or sq. ft. Square feet.
Sq. in., or sq. in. Square inches.
Sq. m., or sq. m. Square miles.
Ss., or ss. (*Scilicet.*) Namely.—(*Semis.*) Half.
S. S. E. South-South-East.
S. S. W. South-South-West.
St. Saint; Street; Strait.
S. T. D. (*Sacra Theologia Doctor.*) Doctor of Divinity.
S. T. P. (*Sacra Theologia Professor.*) Professor of Theology.
Su., or Sun. Sunday.
Subj., or subj. Subjunctive.
Supt. Superintendent.
Surg. Surgeon; Surgery.
S. W. South-West.

T.

Ten., or Tenn. Tennessee.
Tex. Texas.
Thess. Thessalonians.
Thurs. Thursday.
Tim. Timothy.
Tit. Titus.
Tr. Transpose.
Tw., or Tues. Tuesday.

U.

U. C. Upper Canada.
Ult., or ult. (*Ultimo.*) Last, or of the last month.
U. S. United States.
U. S. A. United States of America; United States Army.
U. S. M. United States Mail; United States Marine.
U. S. N. United States Navy.
U. S. V. United States Volunteers.
U. T. Utah Territory.

V.

V. Verb; Verse.
V. a., or v. a. Verb active.
Va. Virginia.
Vice Pres. Vice President.
Vid., or vid. (*Vide.*) See.
Vis., or Visc. Viscount.
Vis., or vis. (*Videlicet.*) Namely; To wit. [See Note under Os.]
V. n., or v. n. Verb neuter.
Vol., or vol. Volume.
V. R. (*Victoria Regina.*) Queen Victoria.
Vs., or vs. (*Versus.*) Against, or in opposition.
Vt. Vermont.

W.

W. West; Welsh.
Wed. Wednesday.
W. I. West Indies.
Wis., or Wisc. Wisconsin.
W. Lon. West Longitude.
W. Va. West Virginia.
W. N. W. West-North-West.
W. S. W. West-South-West.
Wt., or wt. Weight.

X.

X., or Xt. Christ.
Xmas. Christmas.

Y.

Yd., or yd. Yard.
Yr., or y^r. The.
[Y] The y in this abbreviation is a corrupt representation of the Anglo-Saxon *þ*, or *th*, introduced at the time when the Anglo-Saxon alphabet was superseded by the Old English or Black Letter, in which *g* (*y*) bore a considerable resemblance in form to *þ*.

Z.

Zach. Zachary.
Zech. Zechariah.
Zeph. Zephaniah.
Zool. Zoology.

THE METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.		EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE.
Myriameter	10,000 meters,	6.2137 miles.
Kilometer	1,000 meters,	0.62137 mile, or 3280 feet and 10 inches.
Hectometer	100 meters,	328 feet and 1 inch.
Dekameter	10 meters,	393.7 inches.
Meter	1 meter,	39.37 inches.
Decimeter	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a meter,	3.937 inches.
Centimeter	$\frac{1}{100}$ of a meter,	0.3937 inches.
Millimeter	$\frac{1}{1000}$ of a meter,	0.0394 inches.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.		EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE.
Hectare	10,000 square meters,	2.471 acres.
Are	100 square meters,	119.6 square yards.
Centare	1 square meter,	1550 square inches.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.			EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE.	
Names.	No. of liters.	Cubic Measure.	Dry Measure.	Liquid or wine Measure.
Kiloliter, or Stere	1,000	1 cubic meter . . .	1.308 cubic yards . . .	264.17 gallons.
Hectoliter . . .	100	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic meter . .	2 bushels and 3.5 pecks	26.417 gallons.
Dekaliter . . .	10	10 cubic decimeters . .	9.08 quarts	2.6417 gallons.
Liter	1	1 cubic decimeter . . .	0.908 quart	1.0567 quarts.
Deciliter . . .	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic decimeter	6.1022 cubic inches . .	0.845 gill
Centiliter . . .	$\frac{1}{100}$	10 cubic centimeters . .	0.6102 cubic inch . . .	0.338 fluid oz.
Milliliter . . .	$\frac{1}{1000}$	1 cubic centimeter . . .	0.061 cubic inch . . .	0.27 fluid dram

THE METRIC SYSTEM

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WEIGHTS.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.			EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE.
Names.	Number of grams.	Weight of what quantity of water at maximum density.	Avoirdupois Weight.
Millier or Tonneau	1,000,000	1 cubic meter	2204.6 pounds.
Cental	100,000	1 hectoliter.	220.46 pounds.
Myriagram	10,000	10 liters	22.046 pounds.
Kilogram or Kilo	1,000	1 liter	2.2046 pounds.
Decogram	100	1 deciliter	3.5274 ounces.
Decagram	10	10 cubic centimeters	0.3527 ounces.
Gram	1	1 cubic centimeter	15.432 grains.
Decigram	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic centimeter	1.5432 grains.
Centigram	$\frac{1}{100}$	10 cubic millimeters	0.1543 grain.
Milligram	$\frac{1}{1000}$	1 cubic millimeter	0.0154 grain.

ARBITRARY SIGNS.

I. ASTRONOMICAL.

1. SUN, GREATER PLANETS, ETC.

☉, or ☼	The Sun.
☾, or ☾	The Moon.
●	New Moon.
☾, or ☾	First Quarter.
☉, or ☼	Full Moon.
☾, or ☾	Last Quarter.
☿	Mercury.
♀	Venus.
♁, or ☿	The Earth.
♂	Mars.
♃	Jupiter.
♄	Saturn.
♅, or ☿	Uranus.
♆	Neptune.
☄	Comet.
*, or *	Fixed Star.

The asteroids are now designated by numbers indicating the order of their discovery, and their symbol is a small circle inclosing this number; as, ①, Ceres; ②, Pallas; ③, Juno; ④, Vesta; and the like.

2. SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Spring Signs.	1. ♈	Aries, the Ram.
	2. ♉	Taurus, the Bull.
	3. ♊	Gemini, the Twins.
Summer Signs.	4. ♋	Cancer, the Crab.
	5. ♌	Leo, the Lion.
	6. ♍	Virgo, the Virgin.
Autumn Signs.	7. ♎	Libra, the Balance.
	8. ♏	Scorpio, the Scorpion.
	9. ♐	Sagittarius, the Archer.
	10. ♑	Capricornus, the Goat.
Winter Signs.	11. ♒	Aquarius, the Waterman.
	12. ♓	Pisces, the Fishes.

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3. ASPECTS AND NODES.

☿	Conjunction;—indicating that the bodies have the same longitude, or right ascension.
*	Sextile;—indicating a difference of 60° in longitude, or right ascension.
☐	Quadrature;—indicating a difference of 90° in longitude, or right ascension.
△	Trine;—indicating a difference of 120° in longitude, or right ascension.
♌	Opposition;—indicating a difference of 180° in longitude, or right ascension.
♊	Ascending Node;—called also <i>Dragon's Head</i> .
♋	Descending Node;—called also <i>Dragon's Tail</i> .

II. MATHEMATICAL.

THE RELATIONS OF QUANTITIES.

+	Plus; and; more;—indicating addition.
-	Minus; less;—indicating subtraction.
±	or ± Plus or minus.
×	Multiplied by.
÷, or :	Divided by.
=	Is equal to; equals.
>	Is greater than.
<	Is less than.
::	Is to; the ratio of; } — used to indicate
::	As; equals; } geometrical proportion.
∴	Hence; therefore; on this account.
∵	Because.
√, or √	Root;—indicating, when used without a figure placed above it, the square root. To denote any other than the square root, a figure expressing the degree of the required root, is placed above the sign.
∫	Integral; integral of; indicating that the expression before which it is placed is to be integrated.
°	Degrees.
'	Minutes of arc.
"	Seconds of arc.
′, ″, &c.	Accents used to mark quantities

of the same kind which are to be distinguished; as, *a'*, *a''*, *a'''*, &c., which are usually read a prime, a second, a third, etc.
¹, ², ³, &c. Indices placed above and at the right hand of quantities to denote that they are raised to powers whose degree is indicated by the figure.

III. MEDICAL.

$\overline{\text{aa}}$ (Gr. *drá*), of each.
 R (Lat. *Recipe*.) Take.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

℔ Pound.	℥ Scruple.
$\frac{3}{4}$ Ounce.	0, or 0 (Lat. <i>Octarius</i> .)
℥ Drachm.	Pint.
℥ Minim, or drop.	

IV. MISCELLANEOUS.

&, &, & And. — &c. (*Et cetera*.) And the rest; and so forth; and so on; and the like.

×, or + A character customarily made by persons unable to write, when they are required to execute instruments of any kind, as deeds, affidavits, &c. The name of the party is added by some one who can write; his

as, John × Smith mark.

4to, or 4°. Quarto; four leaves, or eight pages, to a sheet.

8vo, or 8°. Octavo; eight leaves, or sixteen pages, to a sheet.

12mo, or 12°. Duodecimo; twelve leaves, or twenty-four pages, to a sheet.

16mo, or 16°. Sexto-decimo; sixteen leaves, or thirty-two pages, to a sheet.

18mo, or 18°. Octo-decimo; eighteen leaves, or thirty-six pages, to a sheet.

$\frac{1}{4}$ Other sizes are 24mo, or 24° (Vigesimo-quarto), 32mo, or 32° (Trigesimo-seculo), 36mo, or 36° (Trigesimo-sexto), 48mo, or 48° (Quadragesimo-sexto), 64mo, or 64° (Sexagesimo-quarto), 72mo, or 72° (Septuagesimo-seculo), 96mo, or 96° (Nongagesimo-sexto), 128mo, or 128° (Centesimo et vigesimo-octavo). These sizes are of rare occurrence, and are not commonly known by their Latin names, but are colloquially called twenty-four-mo, thirty-two-mo, &c., or twenty-fours, thirty-twos, &c.
 7ber, September; 8ber, October; 9ber, November; 10ber, December.

V. COMMERCIAL.

\$ Dollar, or dollars.

¢ Cent, or cents.

£ Pound, or potnds (sterling).

℔ Pound, or pounds (in weight).

@ At, or to.

¥ Per.

% Per cent.

‰ Account.

XX Ale of double strength.

XXX Ale of triple strength.

A 1 The designation of a first-class vessel; the letter denoting that the hull is well built and sea-worthy, and the figure the efficient state of her rigging, anchors, cables, stores, &c.

VI. TYPOGRAPHICAL.

, Comma.

; Semicolon.

: Colon.

. Period.

— Dash.

⁂ Interrogation.

! Exclamation.

{ Parenthesis.

} Brackets, or Crotchets.

' Apostrophe.

- Hyphen.

ˆ Acute Accent.

˘ Grave Accent.

ˆ Circumflex Accent.

˘ Circumflex, or Tilde.

ˆ The Long, or Macron.

˘ The Short, or Breve.

ˆ Diæresis.

˘ Cedilla.

ˆ Caret.

“ ” Quotation Marks.

Brace.

* Ellipse.

... Ellipse; also, Leaders.

— Ellipse.

* Asterisk.

† Dagger, or Obelisk.

‡ Double Dagger.

§ Section.

|| Parallels.

¶ Paragraph.

☞ Index.

* *, or * * Asterism.

WORDS, PHRASES, PROVERBS, ETC.,

FROM

THE GREEK, THE LATIN, AND MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES,

RENDERED INTO ENGLISH.

NOTE. — *L.* Latin; *Fr.* French; *It.* Italian; *Sp.* Spanish; *Gr.* Greek.

A.

À la Française. [Fr.] After the French mode; — *la mode*, in fashion; — *l'Anglaise*, after the English fashion; — *plomb*, perpendicularly; — *propos*, to the point; — *propos de bottles*, apropos to bottles; without reason.

A fortiori. [L.] With stronger reason; — *mensâ et thoro*, from bed and board; — *posteriori*, from the effect to the cause; — *priori*, from the cause to the effect; — *vinculo matrimonii*, from the tie of marriage.

Abandon. [Fr.] Disregard of self, or of appearances.

Ab extra. [L.] From without; — *initio*, from the beginning; — *intra*, from within; — *uno disce omnes*, from one learn all; from a single instance infer the whole.

Abusus non tollit usum. [L.] Abuse is not an argument against proper use.

Ad eundem (sc. *gradum*). [L.] To the same degree; — *finem*, to the end; — *hominem*, to the man; that is, to his interests and passions; — *infinitum*, to infinity; — *interim*, in the mean while; — *libitum*, at pleasure; — *nausam*, to disgust; — *utrumque paratus*, prepared for either event.

Adscriptus gloriæ. [L.] Belonging or attached to the glory.

Æquum servare mentem. [L.] To preserve an equable mind. [nimity.]

Æquo animo. [L.] With equanimity.

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Agenda. [L.] Things to be done.

Alere flammam. [L.] To feed the flame.

Alis volat propriis. [L.] She flies with her own wings; — motto of Oregon.

Allons. [Fr.] Let us go; come.

Alma mater. [L.] A fostering mother.

Alter ego. [L.] Another self. *Amenâde honorable.* [Fr.] Satisfactory apology; reparation.

Amour propre. [Fr.] Self-love; vanity.

Anglicè. [L.] According to the English manner.

Anno ætatis suæ. [L.] In the year of his or her age; — *Christi*, in the year of Christ; — *Domini*, in the year of our Lord; — *mundi*, in the year of the world; — *urbis conditæ*, in the year the city (Rome) was built.

Ante bellum. [L.] Before the war; — *meridietem*, before noon.

Appui. [Fr.] Point of support.

Aqua vitæ. [L.] Brandy; spirit; alcohol.

Arbiter elegantiarum. [L.] An umpire in matters of taste.

Argumentum ad hominem. [L.] An argument deriving its force from the situation of the person to whom it is addressed.

Atelier. [Fr.] A workshop, or artist's room.

Au contraire. [Fr.] On the contrary; — *faul*, well instructed; expert; — *revoir*, adieu until we meet again.

Audi alteram partem. [L.] Hear the other side.

B.

Bas bleu. [Fr.] A blue-stock-ing.

Beas monde. [Fr.] The fashionable world.

Beaux esprits. [Fr.] Gay spirits; men of wit.

Bel esprit. [Fr.] A brilliant

Ben trovato. [It.] Well found; a happy invention.

Bête noir. [Fr.] A black beast; a bugbear.

Bijou. [Fr.] A jewel.

Billet d'amour, } letter.

Bizarre. [Fr.] Odd; fantastic.

Blast. [Fr.] Filled; surfeited; rendered incapable of continued enjoyment.

Bona fide. [L.] In good faith.

Bon bon. [Fr.] A sugar-plum; — *gré mal gré*, willing or unwilling; — *jour*, good day; good morning; — *soir*, good evening.

Bonhomie. [Fr.] Good-natured simplicity.

Boulevard. [Fr.] A public walk or street occupying the site of demolished fortifications.

Bouleversement. [Fr.] An overturning; subversion.

Bourgeois. [Fr.] A man of middle rank in society.

Bourgeoisie. [Fr.] Middle classes of society; traders.

Brochure. [Fr.] A pamphlet.

Brusque. [Fr.] Rude; rough; blunt.

Brutum fulmen. [L.] A harmless thunderbolt.

C.

Cacothès. [L.] An evil habit; — *loquendi*, a rage for speak-

— *scribendi*, an itch for writing.

desunt. [L.] The remainder is wanting.

s paribus. [L.] Others being equal.

[Fr.] A coffee-house.

c. [Fr.] A half-coach slash.

bowr. [Fr.] A pun.

lle. [Fr.] The rabble; vulgar.

trice. [It.] A female seasonal singer.

mortuum. [L.] The shew remains.

diem. [L.] Enjoy the sad day.

belli. [L.] That which lives or justifies war.

gue raisonné. [Fr.] A logue of books arranged according to their subjects.

t emptor. [L.] Let the s beware.

l-dire. [Fr.] That is to om. [Fr.] A song.

as bas. [Fr.] Hats off; us, a military cocked

é d'affaires. [Fr.] An for diplomatic representative at a foreign court.

vari. [Fr.] A mock serenade; of discordant music.

suz en Espagne. [Fr.] les in Spain, the land of romance; castles in the

[piece.

Farvere. [Fr.] A master-amie. [Fr.] A dear id; a mistress.

lier d'industrie. [Fr.] A ht of industry; one lives by persevering

d. [former.

ant. [Fr.] Formerly; or *Circiter*. [L.] About.

n. [Fr.] A citizen; a her.

ur. [Fr.] A hair-dresser.

e il fast. [Fr.] As it did be.

is mentis. [L.] Of a d mind.

e rendu. [Fr.] Account ed; report.

nove. [It.] With love; astly.

ad clerum. [L.] A disse to the clergy.

re. [Fr.] A brother; an state.

Congé d'élire. [Fr.] A leave to elect.

Contretemps. [Fr.] An awkward mishap or accident.

Conversazione. [It.] A meeting of company for conversation.

Cordon sanitaire. [Fr.] A line of troops to prevent the spreading of pestilence.

Corps diplomatique. [Fr.] A diplomatic body.

Corpus delicti. [L.] The substance or foundation of the offense.

Corrigenda. [L.] Words or typographical errors to be corrected.

Coup d'état. [Fr.] A stroke of policy in public affairs; — *de grace*, a finishing stroke; — *de main*, a sudden enterprise or effort; — *de soleil*, a stroke of the sun.

Coûte qu'il coûte. [Fr.] Let it cost what it may.

Credo quod habes, et habes. [L.] Believe that you have it, and you have it.

Crescite, et multiplicamini. [L.] Grow, or increase, and multiply; — the motto of Maryland.

Crevasse. [Fr.] A deep crevice; a breach.

Crimen falsi. [L.] Falsehood; perjury; — *læse majestatis*, high treason.

Cruz criticorum. [L.] The puzzle of critics; — *mathematicorum*, the puzzle of mathematicians.

Cui bono? [L.] For whose benefit? *Colloquially, but erroneously, of what use?*

Cuisine. [Fr.] A kitchen; cookery.

Cum grano salis. [L.] With a grain of salt; with some allowance; — *privilegio*, with privilege.

Curiosa felicitas. [L.] A salacious tact.

Currente calamo. [L.] With a running or rapid pen.

Custos rotularum. [L.] Keeper of the rolls.

D.

Dal segno. [It.] Repeat from the sign.

De gustibus non est disputa-

tandum. [L.] There is no disputing about tastes; — *jure*, from the law; by right; — *mortuis nil nisi bonum*, say nothing but good of the dead; — *nihil nisi illi*, of nothing nothing is made; — *novo*, anew; — *profundis*, out of the depths.

De trop. [Fr.] Too much, or too many; not wanted.

Dehors. [Fr.] Without; out of; foreign; irrelevant.

Dei gratia. [L.] By the grace of God.

Demi-monde. [Fr.] Disreputable female society; abandoned women.

Deo gratias. [L.] Thanks to God; — *volente*, God willing.

Dernier ressort. [Fr.] A last resource.

Desipere in loco. [L.] To jest at the proper time.

Desunt cætera. [L.] The remainder is wanting.

Deus digniori. [L.] Let it be given to the more worthy.

Deus ex machina. [L.] A god coming down from the staging (of a theater); an unexpected and fortunate occurrence.

Dies faustus. [L.] A lucky day; — *inaustus*, an unlucky day; — *iræ*, a day of wrath; — *non*, a day on which judges do not sit.

Dieu défend le droit. [Fr.] God defends the right; — *et mon droit*, God and my right.

Dirigo. [L.] I direct or guide; — the motto of Maine.

Disjecta membra. [L.] Scattered limbs or remains.

Distingué. [Fr.] Distinguished; eminent.

Distract. [Fr.] Absent in thought.

Divide et impera. [L.] Divide and rule.

Dolce. [It.] Soft, — used in music; — *far niente*, sweet doing-nothing; sweet idleness.

Dominus vobiscum. [L.] The Lord be with you.

Double entente. [Fr.] Double meaning; a play on words.

Douceur. [Fr.] Sweetness; a bribe.

Dramatis personæ. [L.] Char-

acters represented in a drama.

Dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori. [L.] It is sweet and honorable to die for one's country.

Dum vivimus, vivamus. [L.] While we live, let us live.

Durante beneplacito. [L.] During good pleasure;—

vitiâ, during life.

E.

Eau de vie. [Fr.] Water of life; brandy.

Ecce homo. [L.] Behold the man;—applied specifically to any picture representing the Savior given up to the people by Pilate, and wearing the crown of thorns;—*signum*, behold the sign.

E pluribus unum. [L.] One out of many; one composed of many;—the motto of the United States.

Editio princeps. [L.] The first edition.

Égalité. [Fr.] Equality.

Élève. [Fr.] A pupil; a foster child.

Elite. [Fr.] A choice or select body of persons.

Éloge. [Fr.] A funeral oration.

Eloignement. [Fr.] Estrangement.

Émeute. [Fr.] A riot; a mob.

Employé. [Fr.] One who is employed.

En arrière. [Fr.] In the rear;—

avant! forward!

deshabillé, in undress;—

famille, in a domestic state;

fin, at last; finally;—

passant, in passing; by the way;

rapport, in a condition of sympathy; in a condition to admit of free communication;

régle, in order; according to rules;—

route, on the way;—

suite, in company;—

vérité, in truth; verily.

Enceinte. [Fr.] Pregnant.

Enfants perdus. [Fr.] Lost children; a forlorn hope.

Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem. [L.] With the sword she seeks quiet peace under liberty;—the motto of Massachusetts.

Entente cordiale. [Fr.] Evidence of good will, exchanged by the chief persons of two states.

Entre nous. [Fr.] Between ourselves.

Entrée. [Fr.] Entry; first course at table.

Entrepôt. [Fr.] A bonded warehouse; a free port.

Esge. [L.] Therefore.

Espérierie. [Fr.] Sportive tricks.

Esprit de corps. [Fr.] The animating spirit of a collective body;—*des lois*, spirit of the laws.

Esto perpetua. [L.] Let it be perpetual.

Et cum spiritu tuo. [L.] And with thy spirit;—*id genus omne*, and every thing of the sort;—*sic de similibus*, and so of the like;—*tu, Brute!* and thou also, Brutus!

Eureka (εὕρηκα, hū-rē'ka.) [Gr.] I have found it;—the motto of California.

Ex animo. [L.] Heartily;—*cathedra*, from the bench; with high authority;—

officio, by virtue of his office;—

parte, on one side only;—

pede Herculeum, we recognize a Hercules from the size of the foot; that is, we judge of the whole from the specimen;—

post facto, after the deed is done.

Excelsior. [L.] Higher; more elevated;—the motto of New York.

Excerpta. [L.] Extracts.

Exempli gratiâ. [L.] By way of example.

Exeunt omnes. [L.] All go out.

Experimentum crucis. [L.] The experiment of the cross;

a decisive experiment.

Experto crede. [L.] Trust one who has tried, or had experience.

Exposé. [Fr.] An exposition.

F.

Facile princeps. [L.] Evidently pre-eminent; the admitted chief.

Fait accompli. [Fr.] A thing already done.

Faubourg. [Fr.] A suburb.

Fauteuil. [Fr.] An easy chair.

Faux pas. [Fr.] A false step.

Fecit. [L.] He made it.

Femme coquette. [Fr.] A married woman;—*de chambre*, a chambermaid.

Fern natura. [L.] Of a wild nature.

Festina lente. [L.] Hasten slowly.

Fête champêtre. [Fr.] A rural festival.

Feu de joie. [Fr.] A firing of guns in token of joy; a bonfire.

Feuilleton. [Fr.] Bottom part of a French newspaper, separated by a line from the rest, and devoted to light literature, criticism, &c.

Fiacre. [Fr.] A hack.

Fiat justitia, ruat cælum. [L.] Let justice be done, though the heavens fall;—*hæc*, let there be light.

Fidei defensor. [L.] Defender of the faith.

Fidus Achates. [L.] Faithful Achates; *i. e.*, a true friend.

Fille de chambre. [Fr.] A chambermaid;—*de joie*, a prostitute.

Flagrante bello. [L.] During hostilities;—*delicto*, in the commission of the crime.

Fortiter in re. [L.] With firmness in acting.

Franco. [It.] Post free.

Friseur. [Fr.] A hair-dresser.

Fuit Ilium. [L.] Troy has been.

Fusillade. [Fr.] A simultaneous discharge of fire-arms.

G.

Gallied. [L.] In French.

Garçon. [Fr.] A boy, or a waiter.

Garde du corps. [Fr.] A body guard;—*mobile*, a guard liable to general service.

Genius loci. [L.] The genius of the place.

Gens d'armes. [Fr.] Armed police;—*de guerre*, military men.

Gloria in excelsis. [L.] Glory to God in the highest;—

Patri, glory be to the Father.

Γινώσκεις σεαυτόν (*Gnōthi seauton*.) [Gr.] Know thyself.

H.

- Haud passibus æquis.* [L.] Not with equal steps.
Haut goût. [Fr.] High flavor; fine or elegant taste.
Haute nouveauté. [Fr.] A great novelty.
Helluo librorum. [L.] A devourer of books; a book-worm.
Hiatus valde defendendus. [L.] A deficiency much to be regretted.
Hic et ubique. [L.] Here and everywhere; — *jacet*, here lies; — *labor, hoc opus est*, this is labor, this is work.
Hoc age. [L.] Do this; — *anno*, in this year; — *loco*, in this place; — *tempore*, at this time.
Honi soit qui mal y pense. [Fr.] Shame on him who evil thinks.
Hora è sempre. [It.] It is always time.
Hors de combat. [Fr.] Out of condition to fight.
Humanum est errare. [L.] To err is human.

I.

- Ich dien.* [Ger.] I serve.
Id est. [L.] That is; — *genus omne*, all of that sort.
Imperium in imperio. [L.] A government within a government; — motto of Ohio.
Imprimatur. [L.] Let it be printed; — a license to print a book, &c.
Improvisatore. [It.] An impromptu poet.
Improvisatrice. [It.] An impromptu poetess.
In æternum. [L.] Forever; — *articulo mortis*, at the point of death; — *commendam*, in trust; — *curia*, in the court; — *equilibrium*, in equilibrium; — *esse*, in being; — *extremis*, at the point of death; — *flagrante delicto*, taken in the fact; — *forma pauperis*, as a poor man; — *foro conscientie*, before the tribunal of conscience; — *futuro*, in future; henceforth; — *hoc signo vinces*, in this sign, or under this standard, thou

shalt conquer; — *limine*, at the threshold; — *loco*, in the proper place; — *loco parentis*, in the place of a parent; — *medias res*, into the midst of things, or affairs; — *medio tutissimus ibis*, you will go most safely in the middle; — *memoriam*, in memory; — *nubibus*, in the clouds; — *perpetuum*, forever; — *posse*, in possible existence; — *propria persona*, in person; — *puris naturalibus*, quite naked; — *re*, in the matter of; — *rem*, against the thing; — *seculum seculorum*, for ages on ages; — *situ*, in its original situation; — *statu quo*, in the former state; — *terrorem*, as a warning; — *tolu*, in the whole; entirely; — *totidem verbis*, in so many words; — *transitu*, on the passage; — *usum Delphini*, for the use of the Dauphin; — *utrumque paratus*, prepared for either event; — *vacuo*, in empty space; — *verba magistri jurare*, to swear to, or by, the words of another; to adopt opinions on the authority of another; — *vino veritas*, there is truth in wine.

Infanta. [Sp.] A princess of the blood royal in Spain and Portugal.

Infante. [Sp.] Any son of the king, except the eldest, or heir apparent.

Insouciance. [Fr.] Indifference; carelessness.

Instar omnium. [L.] Like all.

Inter alia. [L.] Among other things; — *nos*, between ourselves.

Invitâ Minervâ. [L.] Without genius. [said it.]

Ipsè dixit. [L.] He himself.

Ipsissima verba. [L.] The very words.

Ipsò facto. [L.] In the fact itself; — *jure*, by the law itself.

J.

Jacta est alea. [L.] The die is cast.

Je ne sais quoi. [Fr.] I know not what.

Jeu de mots. [Fr.] A play on

words; a pun; — *d'esprit*, a witicism.

Jupiter tonans. [L.] Jupiter the thunderer.

Jure divino. [L.] By divine law; — *humano*, by human law.

Jus civile. [L.] Civil law; — *divinum*, divine law; — *et norma loquendi*, the law and rule of speech; — *genium*, law of nations.

Juste milieu. [Fr.] The golden mean.

L.

Labor ipse voluptas. [L.] Labor itself is pleasure; — *omnia vincit*, labor conquers every thing.

Laissez faire. [Fr.] Let alone.

Lapsus linguae. [L.] A slip of the tongue.

Latet anguis in herba. [L.] A snake lies hid in the grass.

Laudator temporis acti. [L.] A praiser of time past.

Laus deo. [L.] Praise to God.

Le beau monde. [Fr.] The fashionable world; — *diable boiteux*, the lame devil; — *roi et l'état*, king and state; — *roi le veut*, the king wills it; — *roi s'avisera*, the king will consider or deliberate.

Lèse majesté. [Fr.] High treason.

L'étoile du nord. [Fr.] The star of the north; — the motto of Minnesota.

Lettre de cachet. [Fr.] A sealed letter; a royal warrant; — *de marque*, a letter of marque or of reprisal.

Lex non scripta. [L.] The common law; — *scripta*, statute law; — *talionis*, the law of retaliation.

L'homme propose, et Dieu dispose. [Fr.] Man proposes, and God disposes.

Liaison. [Fr.] An alliance; an illicit connection. [trial.]

Lite pendente. [L.] During *Litera scripta manet.* [L.] The written letter remains.

Loco citato. [L.] In the place cited.

Locum tenens. [L.] A deputy or substitute; a proxy.

Locus in quo. [L.] The place

THE METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.		EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE.
Myriameter	10,000 meters,	6.2137 miles.
Kilometer	1,000 meters,	0.62137 mile, or 3280 feet and 10 inches.
Hectometer	100 meters,	328 feet and 1 inch.
Dekameter	10 meters,	39.37 inches.
Meter	1 meter,	39.37 inches.
Decimeter	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a meter,	3.937 inches.
Centimeter	$\frac{1}{100}$ of a meter,	0.3937 inches.
Millimeter	$\frac{1}{1000}$ of a meter,	0.0394 inches.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.		EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE.
Hectare	10,000 square meters,	2.471 acres.
Are	100 square meters,	119.6 square yards.
Centare	1 square meter,	1550 square inches.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.			EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE.	
Names.	No. of liters.	Cubic Measure.	Dry Measure.	Liquid or wine Measure.
Kiloliter, or Store	1,000	1 cubic meter . . .	1.308 cubic yards . . .	264.17 gallons.
Hectoliter . . .	100	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic meter .	2 bushels and 3.85 pecks	26.417 gallons.
Dekaliter . . .	10	10 cubic decimeters .	9.08 quarts	2.6417 gallons.
Liter	1	1 cubic decimeter . .	0.908 quart	1.0567 quarts.
Deciliter . . .	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic decimeter	6.1022 cubic inches . .	0.845 gill
Centiliter . . .	$\frac{1}{100}$	10 cubic centimeters .	0.6102 cubic inch . . .	0.338 fluid oz.
Milliliter . . .	$\frac{1}{1000}$	1 cubic centimeter . .	0.061 cubic inch . . .	0.27 fluid dram.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

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WEIGHTS.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.			EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE.
Names.	Number of grains.	Weight of what quantity of water at maximum density.	Avoirdupois Weight.
Millier or Tonneau	1,000,000	1 cubic meter	2204.6 pounds.
Quintal	100,000	1 hectoliter	220.46 pounds.
Myriagram	10,000	10 liters	22.046 pounds.
Kilogram or Kilo	1,000	1 liter	2.2046 pounds.
Hectogram	100	1 deciliter	3.5274 ounces.
Dekagram	10	10 cubic centimeters	0.3527 ounce.
Gram	1	1 cubic centimeter	15.432 grains.
Decigram	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic centimeter	1.5432 grains.
Centigram	$\frac{1}{100}$	10 cubic millimeters	0.1543 grain.
Milligram	$\frac{1}{1000}$	1 cubic millimeter	0.0154 grain.

ARBITRARY SIGNS.

I. ASTRONOMICAL.

1. SUN, GREATER PLANETS, ETC.

☉, or ☼	The Sun.
☾, or ☾	The Moon.
●	New Moon.
☾, or ☾	First Quarter.
☉, or ☼	Full Moon.
☾, or ☾	Last Quarter.
☿	Mercury.
♀	Venus.
♁, or ☿	The Earth.
♂	Mars.
♃	Jupiter.
♄	Saturn.
♅, or ☿	Uranus.
♆	Neptune.
☄	Comet.
*, or *	Fixed Star.

The asteroids are now designated by numbers indicating the order of their discovery, and their symbol is a small circle inclosing this number; as, ①, Ceres; ②, Pallas; ③, Juno; ④, Vesta; and the like.

2. SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Spring	1. ♈	Aries, the Ram.
Signs.	2. ♉	Taurus, the Bull.
	3. ♊	Gemini, the Twins.
Summer	4. ♋	Cancer, the Crab.
Signs.	5. ♌	Leo, the Lion.
	6. ♍	Virgo, the Virgin.
Autumn	7. ♎	Libra, the Balance.
Signs.	8. ♏	Scorpio, the Scorpion.
	9. ♐	Sagittarius, the Archer.
Winter	10. ♑	Capricornus, the Goat.
Signs.	11. ♒	Aquarius, the Waterman.
	12. ♓	Pisces, the Fishes.

3. ASPECTS AND NODES.

♌	Conjunction; — indicating that the bodies have the same longitude, or right ascension.
*	Sextile; — indicating a difference of 60° in longitude, or right ascension.
☐	Quadrature; — indicating a difference of 90° in longitude, or right ascension.
△	Trine; — indicating a difference of 120° in longitude, or right ascension.
♌	Opposition; — indicating a difference of 180° in longitude, or right ascension.
♌	Ascending Node; — called also <i>Dragon's Head</i> .
♍	Descending Node; — called also <i>Dragon's Tail</i> .

II. MATHEMATICAL.

THE RELATIONS OF QUANTITIES.

+	Plus; and; more; — indicating addition.
—	Minus; less; — indicating subtraction.
±	Plus or minus.
×	Multiplied by.
÷, or :	Divided by.
=	Is equal to; equals.
>	Is greater than.
<	Is less than.
∴	Is to; the ratio of; — used to indicate proportion.
∵	As; equals; } geometrical proportion.
∴	Hence; therefore; on this account.
∵	Because.
√, or √	Root; — indicating, when used without a figure placed above it, the square root. To denote any other than the square root, a figure expressing the degree of the required root, is placed above the sign.
∫	Integral; integral of; indicating that the expression before which it is placed is to be integrated.
°	Degrees.
'	Minutes of arc.
"	Seconds of arc.
′, ″, &c.	Accents used to mark quantities

of the same kind which are to be distinguished; as, a' , a'' , a''' , &c., which are usually read a prime, a second, a third, etc.
1, 2, 3, &c. Indices placed above and at the right hand of quantities to denote that they are raised to powers whose degree is indicated by the figure.

III. MEDICAL.

\bar{ss} (Gr. *ssá*), of each.
R (Lat. *Recipe.*) Take.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

\mathfrak{b} Pound.	\mathfrak{D} Scruple.
$\frac{3}{4}$ Ounce.	0, or 0 (Lat. <i>Octarius.</i>)
ζ Drachm.	Pint.
\mathfrak{M} Minim, or drop.	

IV. MISCELLANEOUS.

&, &, & And. — &c. (*Et externa.*) And the rest; and so forth; and so on; and the like.

×, or + A character customarily made by persons unable to write, when they are required to execute instruments of any kind, as deeds, affidavits, &c. The name of the party is added by some one who can write; his

as, John × Smith mark.

4to, or 4°. Quarto; four

leaves, or eight pages, to a sheet.

8vo, or 8°. Octavo; eight leaves, or sixteen

pages, to a sheet.

12mo, or 12°. Duodecimo; twelve leaves, or

twenty-four pages, to a sheet.

16mo, or 16°. Sexto-decimo; sixteen leaves,

or thirty-two pages, to a sheet.

18mo, or 18°. Octo-decimo; eighteen leaves,

or thirty-six pages, to a sheet.

$\text{[} \frac{25}{100} \text{]}$ Other sizes are 24mo, or 24° (Vigesimo-quarto), 32mo, or 32° (Trigesimo-seculo), 48mo, or 48° (Trigesimo-sexto), 48mo, or 48° (Quadragesimo-sexto), 64mo, or 64° (Sexagesimo-quarto), 72mo, or 72° (Septuagesimo-seculo), 96mo, or 96° (Nongagesimo-sexto), 128mo, or 128° (Centesimo et vigesimo-octavo). These sizes are of rare occurrence, and are not commonly known by their Latin names, but are colloquially called twenty-four-mo, thirty-two-mo, &c., or twenty-fours, thirty-twos, &c. ber, September; 8ber, October; 9ber, November; 10ber, December.

V. COMMERCIAL.

$\$$ Dollar, or dollars.

$\%$ Cent, or cents.

£ Pound, or pounds (sterling).

\mathfrak{b} Pound, or pounds (in weight).

¢ At, or to.

$\%$ Per.

$\%$ Per cent.

$\%$ Account.

XX Ale of double strength.

XXX Ale of triple strength.

A 1 The designation of a first-class vessel; the letter denoting that the hull is well built and sea-worthy, and the figure the efficient state of her rigging, anchors, cables, stores, &c.

VI. TYPOGRAPHICAL.

, Comma.

;, Semicolon.

:, Colon.

., Period.

— Dash.

?, Interrogation.

!, Exclamation.

{, Parenthesis.

{, Brackets, or Crotchets.

' Apostrophe.

- Hyphen.

' Acute Accent.

^ Grave Accent.

^ Circumflex Accent.

~ Circumflex, or Tilde.

~ The Long, or Macron.

~ The Short, or Breve.

~ Diæresis.

^ Cedilla.

^ Caret.

" " Quotation Marks.

} Brace.

* * * Ellipsis.

* * * Ellipsis; also, Leaders.

— Ellipsis.

* Asterisk.

† Dagger, or Obelisk.

‡ Double Dagger.

§ Section.

¶ Paragraph.

¶ Index.

* * *, or * * * Asterism.

WORDS, PHRASES, PROVERBS, ETC.,

FROM

THE GREEK, THE LATIN, AND MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES,

RENDERED INTO ENGLISH.

NOTE. — *L.* Latin; *Fr.* French; *It.* Italian; *Sp.* Spanish; *Gr.* Greek.

A.

À la Française. [Fr.] After the French mode; — *la mode*, in fashion; — *l'Anglaise*, after the English fashion; — *plomb*, perpendicularly; — *propos*, to the point; — *propos de bottes*, apropos to boots; without reason.

A fortiori. [L.] With stronger reason: — *mensû et thoro*, from bed and board; — *posteriori*, from the effect to the cause; — *priori*, from the cause to the effect; — *vinculo matrimonii*, from the tie of marriage.

Abandon. [Fr.] Disregard of self, or of appearances.

Ab extra. [L.] From without; — *initio*, from the beginning; — *intra*, from within; — *uno disce omnes*, from one learn all; from a single instance infer the whole.

Abusus non tollit usum. [L.] Abuse is not an argument against proper use.

Ad eundem (sc. gradum). [L.] To the same degree; — *finem*, to the end; — *hominem*, to the man; that is, to his interests and passions; — *infinitum*, to infinity; — *interim*, in the mean while; — *libitum*, at pleasure; — *nausam*, to disgust; — *utrumque paratus*, prepared for either event.

Adscriptus glebæ. [L.] Belonging or attached to the soil.

Æquam servare mentem. [L.] To preserve an equable mind.

Æquo animo. [L.] With equal.

Agenda. [L.] Things to be done.

Alere flammam. [L.] To feed the flame.

Alis volat propriis. [L.] She flies with her own wings; — motto of Oregon.

Allons. [Fr.] Let us go; come.

Alma mater. [L.] A fostering mother.

Alter ego. [L.] Another self. *Amende honorable.* [Fr.] Satisfactory apology; reparation.

Amour propre. [Fr.] Self-love; vanity.

Anglicè. [L.] According to the English manner.

Anno ætatis suæ. [L.] In the year of his or her age; — *Christi*, in the year of Christ; — *Domini*, in the year of our Lord; — *mundi*, in the year of the world; — *urbis conditæ*, in the year the city (Rome) was built.

Ante bellum. [L.] Before the war; — *meridie*, before noon.

Appui. [Fr.] Point of support.

Aqua vitæ. [L.] Brandy; spirit; alcohol.

Arbiter elegantiarum. [L.] An umpire in matters of taste.

Argumentum ad hominem. [L.] An argument deriving its force from the situation of the person to whom it is addressed.

Atelier. [Fr.] A workshop, or artist's room.

Au contraire. [Fr.] On the contrary; — *fait*, well instructed; expert; — *revoir*, adieu until we meet again.

Audi alteram partem. [L.] Hear the other side.

B.

Bas bleu. [Fr.] A blue-stock- ing.

Beau monde. [Fr.] The fashionable world.

Beaux esprits. [Fr.] Gay spirits; men of wit.

Bel esprit. [Fr.] A brilliant mind.

Ben trovato. [It.] Well found; a happy invention.

Bête noir. [Fr.] A black beast; a bugbear.

Bijou. [Fr.] A jewel.

Billet d'amour, [Fr.] A love-letter.

Bizarre. [Fr.] Odd; fantastic.

Blasé. [Fr.] Pallid; surfeited; rendered incapable of continued enjoyment.

Bona fide. [L.] In good faith.

Bon bon. [Fr.] A sugar-plum; — *gré mal gré*, willing or unwilling; — *jour*, good day; good morning; — *soir*, good evening.

Bonhomie. [Fr.] Good-natured simplicity.

Boulevard. [Fr.] A public walk or street occupying the site of demolished fortifications.

Bouleversement. [Fr.] An overturning; subversion.

Bourgeoisie. [Fr.] A man of middle rank in society.

Bourgeoisie. [Fr.] Middle classes of society; traders.

Bravure. [Fr.] A pamphlet.

Brusque. [Fr.] Rude; rough; blunt.

Brutum fulmen. [L.] A harmless thunderbolt.

C.

Cacothès. [L.] An evil habit; — *loquendi*, a rage for speak-

ing; — *scribendi*, an itch for scribbling.

Cætera desunt. [L.] The remainder is wanting.

Cæteris paribus. [L.] Other things being equal.

Café. [Fr.] A coffee-house.

Calèche. [Fr.] A half-coach or calash.

Calambour. [Fr.] A pun.

Canaille. [Fr.] The rabble; the vulgar.

Cantatrice. [It.] A female professional singer.

Caput mortuum. [L.] The worthless remains.

Carpe diem. [L.] Enjoy the present day.

Casus belli. [L.] That which involves or justifies war.

Catalogue raisonné. [Fr.] A catalogue of books arranged according to their subjects.

Caveat emptor. [L.] Let the buyer beware.

C'est-à-dire. [Fr.] That is to Chanson. [Fr.] A song.

Chapeau bas. [Fr.] Hats off; — *bras*, a military cocked hat.

Chargé d'affaires. [Fr.] An inferior diplomatic representative at a foreign court.

Chari vari. [Fr.] A mock serenade of discordant music.

Châteaux en Espagne. [Fr.] Castles in Spain, the land of romance; castles in the air. [piece.]

Chef-d'œuvre. [Fr.] A masterpiece.

Chère amie. [Fr.] A dear friend; a mistress.

Chevalier d'industrie. [Fr.] A knight of industry; one who lives by persevering fraud.

Ci-devant. [Fr.] Formerly; *Circa*, or *Circaiter*. [L.] About.

Citoyen. [Fr.] A citizen; a burgher.

Coiffeur. [Fr.] A hair-dresser.

Comme il faut. [Fr.] As it should be.

Compos mentis. [L.] Of a sound mind.

Compte rendu. [Fr.] Account rendered; report.

Con amore. [It.] With love; earnestly.

Concio ad clerum. [L.] A discourse to the clergy.

Confrère. [Fr.] A brother; an associate.

Congé d'être. [Fr.] A leave to elect.

Contretemps. [Fr.] An awkward mishap or accident.

Conversazione. [It.] A meeting of company for conversation.

Cordon sanitaire. [Fr.] A line of troops to prevent the spreading of pestilence.

Corps diplomatique. [Fr.] A diplomatic body.

Corpus delicti. [L.] The substance or foundation of the offense.

Corrigenda. [L.] Words or typographical errors to be corrected.

Coup d'état. [Fr.] A stroke of policy in public affairs; — *de grace*, a finishing stroke; — *de main*, a sudden enterprise or effort; — *de soleil*, a stroke of the sun.

Côté qu'il coûte. [Fr.] Let it cost what it may.

Crede quod habes, et habes. [L.] Believe that you have it, and you have it.

Crescite, et multiplicamini. [L.] Grow, or increase, and multiply; — the motto of Maryland.

Crevasse. [Fr.] A deep crevice; a breach.

Crimen falsi. [L.] Falsehood; perjury; — *lesse majestatis*, high treason.

Cruz criticorum. [L.] The puzzle of critics; — *maticorum*, the puzzle of mathematicians.

Cui bono? [L.] For whose benefit? *Colloquially*, but *erroneously*, of what use?

Cuisine. [Fr.] A kitchen; cookery.

Cum grano salis. [L.] With a grain of salt; with some allowance; — *privilegio*, with privilege.

Curiosa felicitas. [L.] A felicitous tact.

Currente calamo. [L.] With a running or rapid pen.

Custos rotularum. [L.] Keeper of the rolls.

D.

Dal segno. [It.] Repeat from the sign.

De gustibus non est disputandum. [L.] There is no disputing about tastes; — *jure*, from the law; by right; — *mortuis nil nisi bonum*, say nothing but good of the dead; — *nilhil nilhil fit*, of nothing nothing is made; — *novo*, anew; — *profundis*, out of the depths.

De trop. [Fr.] Too much, or too many; not wanted.

Dehors. [Fr.] Without; out of; foreign; irrelevant.

Dei gratia. [L.] By the grace of God.

Demi-monde. [Fr.] Disreputable female society; abandoned women.

Deo gratias. [L.] Thanks to God; — *volente*, God willing.

Dernier ressort. [Fr.] A last resource.

Desipere in loco. [L.] To jest at the proper time.

Desunt cætera. [L.] The remainder is wanting.

Detur digniori. [L.] Let it be given to the more worthy.

Deus ex machina. [L.] A god coming down from the staging (of a theater); an unexpected and fortunate occurrence.

Dies faustus. [L.] A lucky day; — *inaustus*, an unlucky day; — *ira*, day of wrath; — *non*, a day on which judges do not sit.

Dieu défend le droit. [Fr.] God defends the right; — *et mon droit*, God and my right.

Dirigo. [L.] I direct or guide; — the motto of Maine.

Disiecta membra. [L.] Scattered limbs or remains.

Distingue. [Fr.] Distinguishable; eminent.

Distrait. [Fr.] Absent in thought.

Divide et impera. [L.] Divide and rule.

Dolce. [It.] Soft, — used in music; — *far niente*, sweet doing-nothing; sweet idleness.

Dominus vobiscum. [L.] The Lord be with you.

Double entente. [Fr.] Double meaning; a play on words.

Douceur. [Fr.] Sweetness; a bribe.

Dramatis personæ. [L.] Char-

acters represented in a drama.

Dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori. [L.] It is sweet and honorable to die for one's country.

Dum vivimus, vivamus. [L.] While we live, let us live.

Durante beneplacito. [L.] During good pleasure;—*viâ*, during life.

E.

Eau de vie. [Fr.] Water of life; brandy.

Ecce homo. [L.] Behold the man;—applied specifically to any picture representing the Savior given up to the people by Pilate, and wearing the crown of thorns;—*signum*, behold the sign.

E pluribus unum. [L.] One out of many; one composed of many States;—the motto of the United States.

Editio princeps. [L.] The first edition.

Egalité. [Fr.] Equality.

Élève. [Fr.] A pupil; a foster child.

Elite. [Fr.] A choice or select body of persons.

Eloge. [Fr.] A funeral oration.

Eloignement. [Fr.] Estrangement.

Émeute. [Fr.] A riot; a mob.

Employé. [Fr.] One who is employed.

En arrière. [Fr.] In the rear;—*avant*, forward;—

deshabillé, in undress;—*famille*, in a domestic state;—

fin, at last; finally;—*passant*, in passing; by the way;—

rapport, in a condition or relation of sympathy; in a condition to admit of free communication;—

régle, in order; according to rules;—*route*, on the way;—

suite, in company;—*vérité*, in truth; verily.

Enceinte. [Fr.] Pregnant.

Enfants perdus. [Fr.] Lost children; a forlorn hope.

Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem. [L.] With the sword she seeks quiet peace under liberty;—the motto of Massachusetts.

Entente cordiale. [Fr.] Evidences of good will, exchanged by the chief persons of two states.

Entre nous. [Fr.] Between ourselves.

Entrée. [Fr.] Entry; first course at table.

Entrepôt. [Fr.] A bonded warehouse; a free port.

Égo. [L.] Therefore.

Espérierie. [Fr.] Sportive tricks.

Esprit de corps. [Fr.] The animating spirit of a collective body;—*des lois*, spirit of the laws.

Eto perpetua. [L.] Let it be perpetual.

Et cum spiritu tuo. [L.] And with thy spirit;—*id genus omne*, and every thing of the sort;—*sic de similibus*, and so of the like;—*tu*, Brute! and thou also, Brutus!

Eureka (εὕρηκα, hū-rē'ka.) [Gr.] I have found it;—the motto of California.

Ex animo. [L.] Heartily;—*cathedra*, from the bench; with high authority;—*officio*, by virtue of his office;—*parte*, on one side only;—

pede Herculeum, we recognize a Hercules from the size of the foot; that is, we judge of the whole from the specimen;—

post facto, after the deed is done.

Excelsior. [L.] Higher; more elevated;—the motto of New York.

Excerpta. [L.] Extracts.

Exempli gratia. [L.] By way of example.

Exeunt omnes. [L.] All go out.

Experimentum crucis. [L.] The experiment of the cross; a decisive experiment.

Experto crede. [L.] Trust one who has tried, or had experience.

Exposé. [Fr.] An exposition.

F.

Facile princeps. [L.] Evidently pre-eminent; the admitted chief.

Fait accompli. [Fr.] A thing already done.

Faubourg. [Fr.] A suburb.

Fauteuil. [Fr.] An easy chair.

Faux pas. [Fr.] A false step.

Fecit. [L.] He made it.

Femme coquette. [Fr.] A married woman;—*de chambre*, a chambermaid.

Fers naturels. [L.] Of a wild nature.

Festina lentè. [L.] Hasten slowly.

Fête champêtre. [Fr.] A rural festival.

Feu de joie. [Fr.] A firing of guns in token of joy; a bonfire.

Feuilleton. [Fr.] Bottom part of a French newspaper, separated by a line from the rest, and devoted to light literature, criticism, &c.

Fiacre. [Fr.] A hack.

Fiat justitia, ruat cælum. [L.] Let justice be done, though the heavens fall;—*lux*, let there be light.

Fidei defensor. [L.] Defender of the faith.

Fidus Achates. [L.] Faithful Achates; i. e., a true friend.

Fille de chambre. [Fr.] A chambermaid;—*de joie*, a prostitute.

Flagrante bello. [L.] During hostilities;—*delictio*, in the commission of the crime.

Fortiter in re. [L.] With firmness in acting.

Franco. [It.] Post free.

Friseur. [Fr.] A hair-dresser.

Fuit lium. [L.] Troy has been.

Fusillade. [Fr.] A simultaneous discharge of fire-arms.

G.

Gallied. [L.] In French.

Garçon. [Fr.] A boy, or a waiter.

Garde du corps. [Fr.] A body guard;—*mobile*, a guard liable to general service.

Genius loci. [L.] The genius of the place.

Gens d'armes. [Fr.] Armed police;—*de guerre*, military men.

Gloria in excelsis. [L.] Glory to God in the highest;—*Patri*, glory be to the Father.

Γινώσκεις σεαυτόν (*Ginōskis seautoon*.) [Gr.] Know thyself.

H.

Hand passibus æquis. [L.] Not with equal steps.

Haut goût. [Fr.] High flavor; fine or elegant taste.

Haute nouveauté. [Fr.] A great novelty.

Helluo librorum. [L.] A devourer of books; a book-worm.

Hiatus valde defendendus. [L.] A deficiency much to be regretted.

Hic et ubique. [L.] Here and everywhere; — *jacet*, here lies; — *labor, hoc opus est*, this is labor, this is work.

Hoc age. [L.] Do this; — *anno*, in this year; — *loco*, in this place; — *tempore*, at this time.

Honi soit qui mal y pense. [Fr.] Shame on him who evil thinks.

Hora è sempre. [It.] It is always time.

Hors de combat. [Fr.] Out of condition to fight.

Humanum est errare. [L.] To err is human.

I.

Ich dien. [Ger.] I serve.

Id est. [L.] That is; — *genus omne*, all of that sort.

Imperium in imperio. [L.] A government within a government; — motto of Ohio.

Imprimatur. [L.] Let it be printed; — a license to print a book, &c.

Improvisatore. [It.] An impromptu poet.

Improvisatrice. [It.] An impromptu poetess.

In æternum. [L.] Forever; — *articulo moris*, at the point of death; — *commendam*, in trust; — *curia*, in the court; — *equilibrio*, in equilibrium; — *esse*, in being; — *extremis*, at the point of death; — *flagrante delicto*, taken in the fact; — *forma pauperis*, as a poor man; — *foro conscientie*, before the tribunal of conscience; — *futuro*, in future; henceforth; — *hoc signo vincens*, in this sign, or under this standard, thou

shalt conquer; — *limine*, at the threshold; — *loco*, in the proper place; — *loco parentis*, in the place of a parent; — *medias res*, into the midst of things, or affairs; — *medio tutissimus ibis*, you will go most safely in the middle; — *memoriam*, in memory; — *nubibus*, in the clouds; — *perpetuum*, forever; — *posse*, in possible existence; — *propria persona*, in person; — *puris naturalibus*, quite naked; — *re*, in the matter of; — *rem*, against the thing; — *seculula seculorum*, for ages on ages; — *situ*, in its original situation; — *status quo*, in the former state; — *terrorem*, as a warning; — *toto*, in the whole; entirely; — *totidem verbis*, in so many words; — *transitu*, on the passage; — *uxum Delphini*, for the use of the Dauphin; — *utrumque paratus*, prepared for either event; — *vacuo*, in empty space; — *verba magistri jurare*, to swear to, or by, the words of another; to adopt opinions on the authority of another; — *vino veritas*, there is truth in wine.

Infanta. [Sp.] A princess of the blood royal in Spain and Portugal.

Infante. [Sp.] Any son of the king, except the eldest, or heir apparent.

Insouciance. [Fr.] Indifference; carelessness.

Instar omnium. [L.] Like all.

Inter alia. [L.] Among other things; — *nos*, between ourselves.

Invita Minerva. [L.] Without genius. [said it]

Ipse dixit. [L.] He himself

Ipsissima verba. [L.] The very words.

Ipso facto. [L.] In the fact itself; — *jure*, by the law itself.

J.

Jacta est alea. [L.] The die is cast.

Je ne sais quoi. [Fr.] I know not what.

Jeu de mots. [Fr.] A play on

words; a pun; — *d'esprit*, a witticism.

Jupiter tonans. [L.] Jupiter the thunderer.

Jure divino. [L.] By divine law; — *humano*, by human law.

Jus civile. [L.] Civil law; — *divinum*, divine law; — *et norma loquendi*, the law and rule of speech; — *gentium*, law of nations.

Juste milieu. [Fr.] The golden mean.

L.

Labor ipse voluptas. [L.] Labor itself is pleasure; — *omnia vincit*, labor conquers every thing.

Laissez faire. [Fr.] Let alone.

Lapsus linguae. [L.] A slip of the tongue.

Latet anguis in herba. [L.] A snake lies hid in the grass.

Laudator temporis acti. [L.] A praiser of time past.

Laus deo. [L.] Praise to God.

Le beau monde. [Fr.] The fashionable world; — *diable boiteux*, the lame devil; — *roi et l'état*, king and state; — *roi le vent*, the king will it; — *roi s'aviser*, the king will consider or deliberate.

Lèse majesté. [Fr.] High treason.

L'étoile du nord. [Fr.] The star of the north; — the motto of Minnesota.

Lettre de cachet. [Fr.] A sealed letter; a royal warrant; — *de marque*, a letter of marque or of reprisal.

Lex non scripta. [L.] The common law; — *scripta*, statute law; — *rationis*, the law of rationality.

L'homme propose, et Dieu dispose. [Fr.] Man proposes, and God disposes.

Liaison. [Fr.] An alliance; an illicit connection. [trial]

Lite pendente. [L.] During

Litera scripta manet. [L.] The written letter remains.

Loco citato. [L.] In the place cited.

Locum tenens. [L.] A deputy or substitute; a proxy.

Locus in quo. [L.] The place

in which; — *sigilli*, place of the seal.
Longo intervallo. [L.] By or with long interval.
Lucus a non lucendo. [L.] A *jeu d'esprit* in etymology, which, assuming that *lucus*, a dark wood or grove, is derived from the verb *lucere*, to shine, supposes it must be a *non lucendo*, from its not being light.
Lusus nature. [L.] A sport or freak of nature.

M.

Macte virtute. [L.] Proceed in virtue. [faith.]
Ma fois. [Fr.] Upon my
Magna est veritas, et prevalebit. [L.] Truth is mighty, and it will prevail.
Magnum opus. [L.] A great work.
Magnus Apollo. [L.] Great Apollo; one of high authority.
Maison de ville. [Fr.] The town-house.
Maitre de hôtel. [Fr.] A house-steward.
Mal à propos. [Fr.] Ill-timed.
Malgré nous. [Fr.] In spite of us. [itself.]
Malum in se. [L.] Bad in
Mare clausum. [L.] A closed sea; a bay.
Matériel. [Fr.] Materials or instruments employed; opposed to *personnel*.
Mauvais goût. [Fr.] Bad taste; — *honte*, false modesty.
Me justice. [L.] I being judge.
Mélange. [Fr.] A medley.
Mêlée. [Fr.] A hand-to-hand fight; a riot.
Memento mori. [L.] Remember death.
Memorabilia. [L.] Things to be remembered.
Mens sana in corpore sano. [L.] A sound mind in a sound body; — *sibi conscia recti*, a mind conscious of rectitude.
Mésalliance. [Fr.] Improper association; marriage with one of lower station.
Meum et tuum. [L.] Mine and thine.

Mirabile dictu. [L.] Wonderful to be told; — *visu*, wonderful to be seen.
Mise en scène. [Fr.] The putting in preparation for the stage.
Mittimus. [L.] We send; — a writ to commit an offender to prison.
Modus operandi. [L.] Manner of operation.
Montani semper liberi. [L.] Mountaineers are always freemen; — the motto of West Virginia.
Monumentum ære perennius. [L.] A monument more durable than brass.
Multum in parvo. [L.] Much in little.
Mutatis mutandis. [L.] The necessary changes being made.
Mutato nomine. [L.] The name being changed

N.

Naïve. [Fr.] Having native or unaffected simplicity.
Naïveté. [Fr.] Native simplicity.
Ne plus ultra. [L.] Nothing further; — *quid nimis*, not any thing too much or too far; — *sutor ultra crepidam*, let not the shoemaker go beyond his last.
Née. [Fr.] Born; as, Madame de Staël, née (that is, whose maiden name was) Necker.
Négligée. [Fr.] An easy, unceremonious attire; undress.
Nemine contradicente. [L.] No one speaking in opposition; — *dissentiente*, no one dissenting.
Nemo me impune lacessit. [L.] No one wounds me with impunity; — the motto of Scotland.
Nil admirari. [L.] To wonder at nothing; — *conscire sibi*, to be conscious of no fault; — *desperandum*, never despair.
N'importe. [Fr.] It matters not.
Noblesse oblige. [Fr.] Rank imposes obligation; much is rightly expected of one of high birth or station.

Nolens volens. [L.] Whether he will or not.
Noli me tangere. [L.] Don't touch me.
Nolle prosequi. [L.] To be unwilling to proceed.
Nom de plume. [Fr.] A pen name; an assumed title; — *de guerre*, a war name; a traveling title; a pseudonym.
Non compos mentis. [L.] Not in sound mind; — *est inventus*, he has not been found; — *liquet*, it is not clear; — *obstante*, notwithstanding; — *omnia possumus omnes*, we can not, all of us, do all things; — *omnis moriar*, I shall not wholly die; — *sequitur*, it does not follow; an unwarranted conclusion.
Non mi ricordo. [It.] I don't remember.
Noce teipsum. [L.] Know thyself.
Nota bene. [L.] Mark well.
N'oubliez pas. [Fr.] Don't forget. [see.]
Nous verrons. [Fr.] We shall
Novus homo. [L.] A new man.
Nuance. [Fr.] Shade; gradation; tint.
Nudum pactum. [L.] A contract made without any consideration, and therefore void. [or never.]
Nunc aut nunquam. [L.] Now

O.

Obiit. [L.] He, or she, died.
Obiter dictum. [L.] A thing said by the way, or in passing.
Obsta principiis. [L.] Resist the first beginnings.
Odium theologicum. [L.] The hatred of theologians.
Œil de bœuf. [Fr.] A bull's eye.
Ohe! jam satis. [L.] O, now there is enough.
Oi πολλοί (Ioi polloi). [Gr.] The many; the rabble.
Omnia vincit amor. [L.] Love conquers all things; — *vincit labor*, labor overcomes all things.
On dit. [Fr.] They say; flying rumor.

Ocus probandi. [L.] The burden of proving.
Ora e sempre. [It.] Now and always. [us.
Ora pro nobis. [L.] Pray for
Orator fit, poeta nascitur. [L.]
 The orator is made, but the
 poet is born.
Ore rotundo. [L.] With round,
 full voice.
O! si sic omnia. [L.] O
 that he had always done or
 spoken thus.
O tempora! O mores! [L.]
 O the times! O the man-
 ners!
Otium cum dignitate. [L.]
 Ease with dignity; dignified
 leisure.
Oublette. [Fr.] Dungeon of
 a castle.
Oui dire. [Fr.] Hearsay.
Ouvrier. [Fr.] A workman;
 an artisan.

P.

Palmam qui meruit ferat. [L.]
 Let him who has won it bear
 the palm.
Papier mâché. [Fr.] Chewed
 or mashed paper; a hard
 substance made of a pulp
 from rags or paper.
Par exemple. [Fr.] For ex-
 ample;—excellence, by way
 of eminence.
Pari passu. [L.] With equal
 pace.
Par nobile fratrum. [L.] A
 noble pair of brothers; two
 just alike.
Parole d'honneur. [Fr.] Word
 of honor.
Particeps criminis. [L.] An
 accomplice.
Parva componere magnis. [L.]
 To compare small things
 with great.
Parvens. [Fr.] An upstart;
 one newly risen into notice.
Pas d'pas. [Fr.] Step by step.
Passé. [Fr.] Past; out of
 use; faded; worn out.
Passé-partout. [Fr.] A mas-
 ter-key.
Pâté de foie gras. [Fr.] Goose-
 liver pie.
Paterfamilias. [L.] The fa-
 ther of a family.
Pater noster. [L.] Our Fa-
 ther; the Lord's prayer;—
patrie, father of his country.

Patois. [Fr.] Dialect of the
 lower classes.
Patres conscripti. [L.] Con-
 script fathers,—the Roman
 senators.
Peccavi. [L.] I have sinned.
Peine forte et dure. [Fr.]
 Strong and severe punish-
 ment.
Penchant. [Fr.] Inclination;
 liking.
Pendente lite. [L.] Pending
 the suit.
Pensée. [Fr.] Thought.
Per annum. [L.] By the
 year;—*capita*, by the head.
centum, by the hundred;—*contra*,
 contrariwise;—*se*,
 by itself considered.
Perdu. [Fr.] Lost.
Personnel. [Fr.] Body of per-
 sons employed in some pub-
 lic service.
Petitio principii. [L.] A be-
 gging of the question,
Petit maître. [Fr.] A dandy;
 a coxcomb. [little.
Peu-d-peu. [Fr.] Little by
Peu de chose. [Fr.] A trifle.
Pirotette. [Fr.] A whirl on
 the toes, as in dancing.
Pis aller. [Fr.] The last shift.
Pis. [It.] More.
Pleno jure. [L.] With full
 authority.
Plexus. [L.] A net-work;
 web.
Poco a poco. [It.] Little by
 little.
Poete nascitur, non fit. [L.]
 The poet is born, not made.
Point d'appui. [Fr.] Point
 of support; prop.
Pons asinorum. [L.] Bridge
 of asses.
Post mortem. [L.] After
 death;—*obitum*,
 after
Pot-pourri. [Fr.] A hotch-
 potch; a medley.
Preux chevalier. [Fr.] A brave
 knight.
Prima facie. [L.] On the
 first view.
Primus inter pares. [L.] Chief
 among equals.
Principia, non homines. [L.]
 Principles, not men.
Pro aris et focis. [L.] For
 our altars and firesides;—
bono publico, for the public
 good;—*et con*, for and
 against;—*formâ*, for the

sake of form;—*hâc vice*,
 for this turn or occasion;—
ratâ, in proportion;—*re*
nata, for a special emergen-
 cy;—*tanto*, for so much;
 —*tempore*, for the time.
Proces verbal. [Fr.] A writ-
 ten statement.
Profanum vulgus. [L.] The
 profane vulgar.
Proh pudor. [L.] O, for shame.
Propria quis maribus. [L.]
 Those things which are ap-
 propriate or peculiar to
 males or men, or to hus-
 bands.
Punica fides. [L.] Punio
 faith; treachery.

Q.

Quantum libet. [L.] As much
 as you please;—*meruit*,
 as much as he deserved;—*mu-*
tatus ab illo; how changed
 from what he was;—*suf-*
ficit, a sufficient quantity;
 —*vis*, as much as you will.
Quasi. [L.] As if; in a man-
 ner.
Quelleque chose. [Fr.] A tri-
 fle; something; any thing.
Quid pro quo. [L.] One thing
 for another; an equivalent;
 —*rides*? why do you laugh?
Qui facit per alium, facit per
se. [L.] He who does a
 thing by the agency of an-
 other, does it himself.
Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?
 [L.] Who shall guard the
 guards themselves?
Qui tam? [L.] Who as well?
Qui transiit, sustinet. [L.]
 He who transplants, still
 sustains;—the motto of
 Connecticut.
Qui vixit? [Fr.] Who goes
 there?—hence, on the *qui*
vixit, on the alert.
Quoad hoc. [L.] To this
 extent.
Quo animo? [L.] With what
 mind or intention?—*jura*?
 By what right?
Quod erat demonstrandum.
 [L.] Which was to be de-
 monstrated;—*vide*, which
 see.
Quos deus vult perdere, prius
dementat. [L.] Those whom
 God wishes to destroy, he
 first makes mad.

R.

- Rara avis.* [L.] A rare bird.
Recueil. [Fr.] Collection.
Reductio ad absurdum. [L.] A reducing a position to an absurdity.
Reynant populi. [L.] The people rule; — the motto of Arkansas. [Properly, *Reynant populus*.]
Re inficiâ. [L.] The business being unfinished.
Religio loet. [L.] The religious spirit of the place.
Renommée. [Fr.] Renown; fame.
Requiescat in pace. [L.] May he rest in peace.
Res angusta domi. [L.] Narrow circumstances at home; poverty. [the end.]
Respice finem. [L.] Look to *Résumé.* [Fr.] A summing up; recapitulation.
Resurgam. [L.] I shall rise again.
Reverens a nos moutons. [Fr.] Let us return to our sheep; let us return to our subject.
Rifacimento. [It.] Renewal; re-establishment.
Robe de chambre. [Fr.] A dressing-gown or morning-gown.
Rouleau. [Fr.] A little roll.
Rudis indigesta moles. [L.] A rude and undigested mass.
Ruse de guerre. [Fr.] A stratagem of war.
Rus in urbe. [L.] The country in town.

S.

- Salle.* [Fr.] A hall.
Salon. [Fr.] An apartment for company; a fashionable party; or fashionable society.
Salus populi suprema est lex. [L.] The welfare of the people is the supreme law; — the motto of Missouri.
Sanctum sanctorum. [L.] Holy of holies.
Sans cérémonie. [Fr.] Without ceremony; — *peur et sans reproche*, without fear and without reproach.
Sauve qui peut. [Fr.] Save himself who can.

- Savoir faire.* [Fr.] Ability; — *vivre*, good breeding.
Sennalum magnatum. [L.] Defamatory speech or writing to the injury of persons of dignity.
Seire facias. [L.] Cause it to be known.
Séance. [Fr.] A sitting or session.
Serundem artem. [L.] According to rule; — *naturam*, according to the course of nature.
Semper felix. [L.] Always fortunate; — *fidelis*, always faithful; — *idem*, always the same; — *paratus*, always ready.
Senatus consultum. [L.] A decree of the Senate.
Se non è vero, è ben trovato. [It.] If not true, it is well feigned.
Sesquipedalia verba. [L.] Words a foot and a half long.
Sic ut ad astra. [L.] Such is the way to immortality; — *passim*, so everywhere; — *semper tyrannis*, ever so to tyrants; — the motto of Virginia; — *transit gloria mundi*, so passes away earthly glory; — *cos non cobis*, thus you do not labor for yourselves.
Sicut ante. [L.] As before; — *patribus, sit Deus nobis*, as God was with our fathers, so may he be with us.
Similia similibus curantur. [L.] Like things are cured by like.
Si monumentum queris, circumspice. [L.] If you seek his monument, look around.
Simplex munditiis. [L.] Of simple elegance.
Sine curâ. [L.] Without charge or care; — *die*, without a day appointed; — *qua non*, an indispensable condition.
Si queris peninsulam amnam, circumspice. [L.] If thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, behold it here; — the motto of Michigan.
Sit tibi terra levis. [L.] May the earth lie lightly upon thee.
Soi-disant. [Fr.] Self-styled.

- Soubrette.* [Fr.] An intriguing woman.
Sterns pede in vno. [L.] Standing on one foot.
Stis magis nominis umbra. [L.] He stands the shadow of a mighty name.
Status quo. [L.] The state in which.
Stet. [L.] Let it stand.
Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re. [L.] Gentle in manner, but resolute in deed.
Sub judice. [L.] Under consideration; — *recte*, under the rose; privately.
Sui generis. [L.] Of its own kind; — *juris*, in one's own right.
Summus domus. [L.] The chief good.
Suum cuique. [L.] Let each have his own.

T.

- Tubula rasa.* [L.] A smooth or blank tablet.
Tuat pia. [Fr.] So much the worse.
Tantum vidit Virgilium. [L.] He merely saw Virgil (that is, the great man).
Tapis. [Fr.] Cover of a council-table; hence, *to be on the tapis* is to be under consideration.
Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis. [L.] The times are changed, and we are changed with them.
Tempus edax rerum. [L.] Time the devourer of all things; — *fugit*, time flies.
Terra filius. [L.] A son of the earth; that is, a human being; — *ferrea*, solid earth; a safe footing; — *incognita*, an unknown country.
Tertium quid. [L.] A third something; a nondescript.
Tiers-état. [Fr.] The third estate; commons or commonalty.
To kalón (To kalon). [Gr.] The beautiful; the chief good; — *apudw (To propos)*, the proper or becoming.
Totidem verba. [L.] In just so many words.
Toties quoties. [L.] As often as.
Tuo colo. [L.] By the whole

heavens; diametrically opposite.
Tout-à-fait. [Fr.] Entirely; — *au contraire*, on the contrary; — *ensemble*, the whole taken together.

U.

Uberrima fides. [L.] Superabounding faith.
Ubi supra. [L.] Where above mentioned.
Ultima ratio regum. [L.] The last argument of kings; war; — *Thule*, utmost limit.
Unâ voce. [L.] With one voice.
Uno animo. [L.] With one mind; unanimously.
Unque ad aras. [L.] To the very altars; — *ad nauseam*, to disgust.
Utile dulci. [L.] The useful with the pleasant.
Uti infra. [L.] As below; — *supra*, as above stated.
Uti possidetis. [L.] As you possess; state of present possession.

V.

Vade mecum. [L.] Go with me; a constant companion.

Vae victis. [L.] Woe to the vanquished.

Vale. [L.] Farewell.

Valet de chambre. [Fr.] An attendant; a footman.

Variorum notæ. [L.] The notes of various authors.

Veni, vidi, vici. [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered.

Verbatim et literatim. [L.] Word for word and letter for letter.

Verbum sat sapiens. [L.] A word is enough for a wise man.

Vetturo. [It.] A hack.

Vetturino. [It.] A hackman.

Vezzata questio. [L.] A disputed question.

Via. [L.] By the way of.

Via media. [L.] A middle course.

Vice. [L.] In the place of; — *versâ*, the terms being exchanged.

Vide ut supra. [L.] See what is stated above.

Vi et armis. [L.] By force and arms; by main force.

Vincit amor patriæ. [L.] Love of country prevails; — *omnia veritas*, truth conquers all things.

Vinculum matrimonii. [L.] The bond of marriage.

Vires acquirit eundo. [L.] She

acquires strength in her progress.

Vis à vis. [Fr.] Opposite; facing.

Vis à tergo. [L.] A propelling force from behind; — *inertia*, the power of inertia; resistance; — *vix*, the vigor of life.

Vitam impendere vero. [L.] To stake one's life for the truth.

Vivat regina. [L.] Long live the queen; — *rex*, long live the king.

Vivâ voce. [L.] By the living voice; by oral testimony.

Vive la république. [Fr.] Long live the republic; — *la bagatelle*! success to trifling; — *le roi*, long live the king.

Vold. [Fr.] Behold; there is, or there are.

Vox, et præterea nihil. [L.] A voice, and nothing more; — *populi*, *vox Dei*, the voice of the people is the voice of God.

Vraisemblance. [Fr.] Appearance of truth.

Z.

Zonam solvere. [L.] To loose the virgin zone.

A CLASSIFIED SELECTION
OF
PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS
FOR
WEBSTER'S COMMON-SCHOOL DICTIONARY.

Any words in the explanation of the following grouping of Illustrations not found in the body of the work, may be found explained in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.



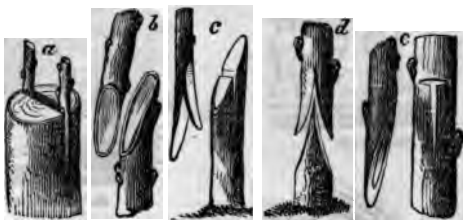
Bill Hook.



Dibble.



Stack-stand.



Grafting.

a, cleft-grafting; b, splice-grafting; c, whip or tongue-grafting; d, saddle-grafting; e, side-grafting.



Inarching.



Layers.



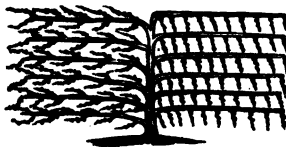
Quincunx.



Quenouille Training.



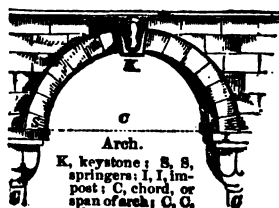
Fan and Horizontal Training.



ARCHITECTURE.



Arcade.



Arch.

K, keystone; S, S, springers; I, I, impost; C, chord, or span of arch; C, C, columns.



Minaret.



Balustrade.



Amphitheater.



K, king-post.



Pediment.

a, pediment; b, cornice.



Cornice.



Pinnacle.



1



2



3



4



5



6

Capitals.

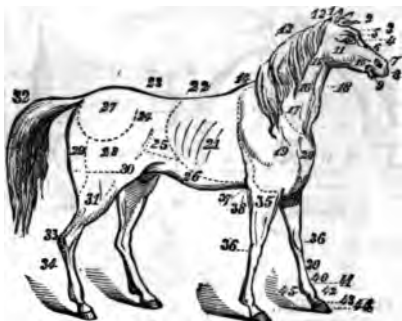
1, Gothic; 2, Composite; 3, Tuscan; 4, Ionic; 5, Doric; 6, Corinthian.

(394)



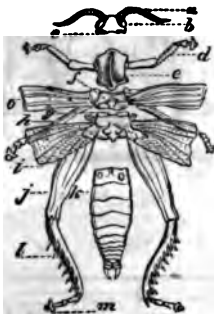
Pedestal.

ANIMALS DISSECTED, AND PARTS NAMED.



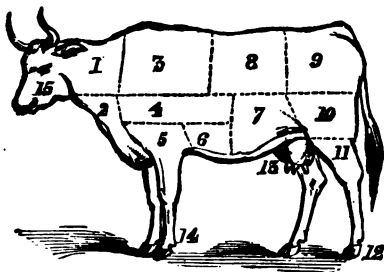
Horse.

1, ears; 2, forelock; 3, forehead; 4, eye; 5, eye-pits; 6, nose; 7, nostril; 8, point of nose; 9, lips; 10, nether jaw; 11, cheek; 12, poll; 13, mane; 14, withers; 15, parotid glands; 16, throat; 17, neck; 18, jugular vein; 19, shoulder; 20, breast; 21, ribs; 22, back; 23, loins; 24, hip; 25, flank; 26, belly; 27, haunch; 28, thigh; 29, buttock; 30, stifle; 31, leg; 32, tail; 33, hock or hough; 34, cannon or shank bone; 35, arm; 36, knee; 37, passage for the girths; 38, elbow; 39, shank; 40, bullet; 41, pasterns; 42, coronet; 43, foot; 44, hoof; 45, fetlock.



Insect.

a, antennae; b, eyes; c, head; d, anterior legs or arms; e, prothorax; f, mesothorax; g, metathorax; h, middle or central legs or arms; i, central wings; j, anterior or first wings; k, posterior legs; l, abdomen; m, tarsus.



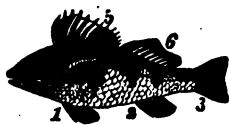
Beef.

1, neck; 2, shoulder-piece; 3, chine; 4, ribs; 5, clod; 6, brisket; 7, flank; 8, loin, sirloin; 9, rump; 10, round; 11, leg; 12, foot; 13, udder; 14, shin; 15, cheek.



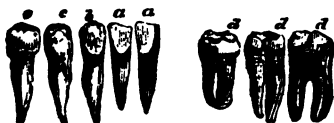
Section of Heart.

a, vena cava, sup.; b, pulmonary artery; c, aorta; d, pulmonary artery; e, pulmonary veins; f, left auricle; g, mitral valve; h, left ventricle; i, septum; j, right ventricle; k, vena cava inferior; l, tricuspid valve; m, right auricle; n, pulmonary veins.



Fins.

1, ventral; 2, anal; 3, caudal; 4, pectoral; 5, first dorsal; 6, second dorsal.



Teeth.

a, a, incisors; b, canine; c, c, bicuspid; d, d, molars.

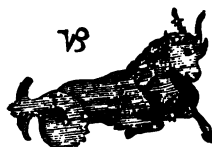
ASTRONOMY.—CONSTELLATIONS.



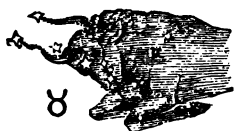
Aries, and Sign.



Virgo, and Sign.



Capricornus, and Sign.



Taurus, and Sign.



Aquarius, and Sign.



Gemini, and Sign.



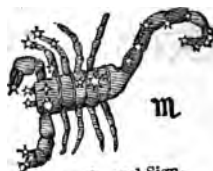
Libra, and Sign.



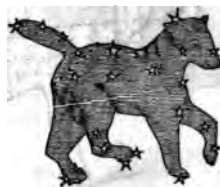
Pisces, and Sign.



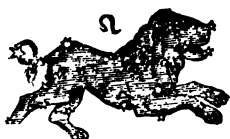
Cancer, and Sign.



Scorpio, and Sign.



Great Bear.



Leo, and Sign.

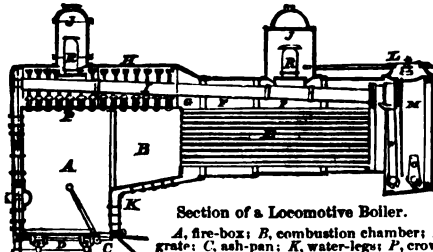


Sagittarius, and Sign.



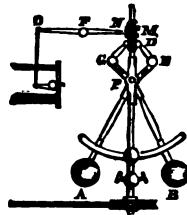
Comet.

MACHINERY, &c.



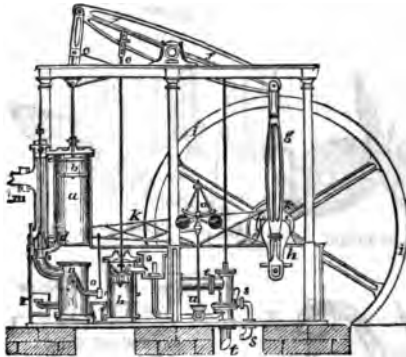
Section of a Locomotive Boiler.

A, fire-box; *B*, combustion chamber; *D*, grate; *C*, ash-pan; *K*, water-legs; *P*, crown sheet; *H*, wagon-top; *I*, steam-pipe; *J*, steam-dome; *G*, gusset; *F*, barrel; *E*, flues; *N*, breeches-pipe; *M*, smoke-box; *L*, saddle; *O*, blast-pipe; *R*, dry-pipe.



Governor.

AB, centrifugal balls; *DE*, *DQ*, connecting rods and joints; *F*, fulcrum; *FA*, *FB*, ball-rods; *N O*, lever; *M*, slide.



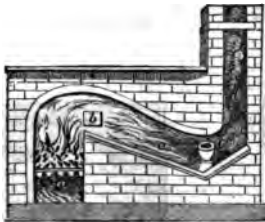
Condensing Beam-engine.



Steam-whistle.

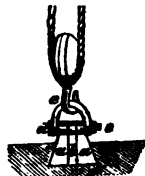
a, tube; *b*, hollow pieces; *c c*, cup; *d*, thin brass cup; *e f*, stop-cock.

a, steam-cylinder; *b*, piston; *c*, upper steam-port or passage; *d*, lower steam-port; *e e*, parallel motion; *f f*, beam; *g*, connecting rod; *h*, crank; *i i*, fly-wheel; *k k*, eccentric and its rod for working the steam-valve; *l*, steam-valve and valve-casing; *m*, throttle-valve; *n*, condenser; *o*, injection-cock; *p*, air-pump; *q*, hot-well; *r*, shifting-valve, for creating a vacuum in the condenser, before starting the engine; *s*, feed-pump for supplying the boilers; *t*, cold-water pump for supplying the condenser cistern; *u*, governor.



Reverberatory Air-Furnace.

a, ash-pit; *b*, door; *c*, hearth; *d*, chimney; *e*, retort.



Lewis, or Lewisson.

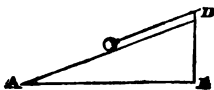
a, *a*, movable parts; *b*, wedge; *c*, *d*, bolt; *e*, half ring-bolt.



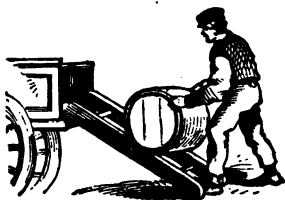
Columbian Printing-press.

t, tympan; *s*, frisket; *r*, rouncos; *b*, bar; *bd*, bed; *p*, platen.

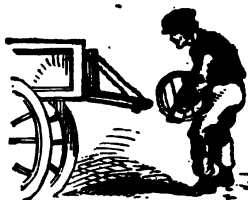
MECHANICAL POWERS.



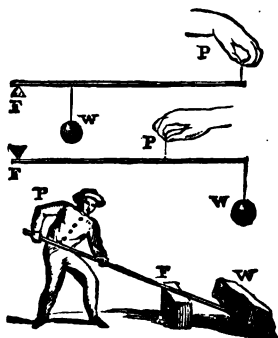
A D, inclined plane; D B, height; A B, base.



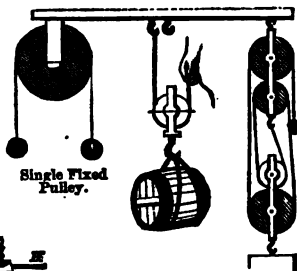
Inclined Planes.
Advantage of.



Inclined Planes.
Absence of.



Levers.
P, power; F, fulcrum; W, weight.

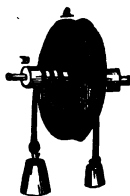


Single Fixed Pulley.

Fall and Tackle Pulleys.



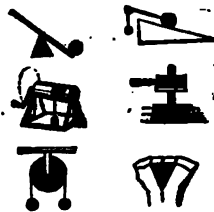
S, screw; N, nut; H, handle or lever.



Wheel and Axle.
A, wheel; B, axle or axis.
(398)



a b c, Wedge.



Six Mechanical Powers.

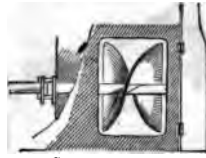
SHIPS AND NAUTICAL AFFAIRS.



Cutter.



Log, Line, and Glass.



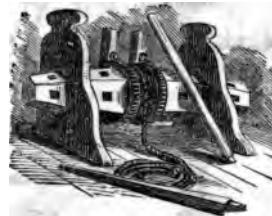
Screw propeller.



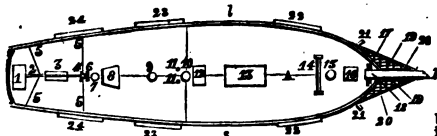
Bell-buoy.



Nut-buoy.



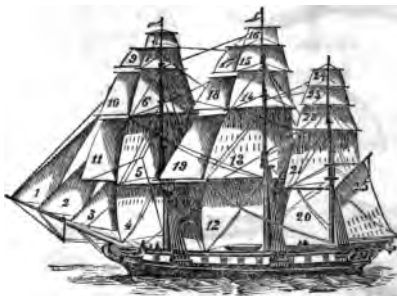
Windlass.



Ship, ground plan of.

galleys, caboose; 13, main hatchway; 14, windlass; 15, foremast; 16, fore-hatchway; 17, bitts; 18, bowsprit; 19, headrail; 20, boomkins; 21, bows; 22, fore-chains; 23, main-chains; 24, mizzen-chains.

p, prow; l, larboard or port; a, starboard; 1, round-house; 2, tiller; 3, grating; 4, wheel; 5, wheel-chains; 6, binacle; 7, mizzen-mast; 8, skylight; 9, captain; 10, main-mast; 11, pumps; 12, mizzen-top; 13, mizzen-top-gallant; 14, mizzen-top-studding-sail; 15, mizzen-top-mast; 16, mizzen-top-studding-sail; 17, mizzen-top-mast; 18, mizzen-top-studding-sail; 19, mizzen-top-mast; 20, mizzen-top-studding-sail; 21, mizzen-top-mast; 22, mizzen-top-studding-sail; 23, mizzen-top-mast; 24, mizzen-top-studding-sail.



Sails.

12, main-course; 13, maintop-sail; 14, maintop-gallant sail; 15, main-royal; 16, main sky-sail; 17, main-royal studding-sail; 18, maintop-gallant studding-sail; 19, maintop-mast studding-sail; 20, mizzen-course; 21, mizzen-top sail; 22, mizzen-top-gallant sail; 23, mizzen-royal; 24, mizzen sky-sail; mizzen-sparker.



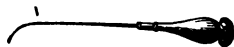
Yacht.

1, flying jib; 2, jib; 3, foretop-mast-stay sail; 4, fore-course; 5, foretop sail; 6, foretop-gallant sail; 7, fore-royal; 8, fore sky-sail; 9, fore-royal studding-sail; 10, foretop-gallant studding-sail; 11, foretop-mast-studding-sail; 12, main-course; 13, maintop-sail; 14, maintop-gallant sail; 15, main-royal; 16, main sky-sail; 17, main-royal studding-sail; 18, maintop-gallant studding-sail; 19, maintop-mast studding-sail; 20, mizzen-course; 21, mizzen-top sail; 22, mizzen-top-gallant sail; 23, mizzen-royal; 24, mizzen sky-sail; mizzen-sparker.

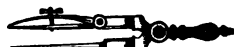
TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS, &c.



Adze.



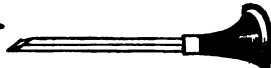
Shoemaker's Awl.



Bow-compasses.



Bow-pen.



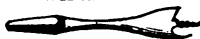
Burin.



Burnisher.



Chisel.



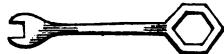
Center-bit.



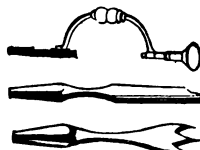
Auger.



Drill.



Wrench.



Bits and Stock.



Compasses.



Parallel Ruler.



Jack-plane.



Monkey-wrench.



Pocket-knife.



Nippers.



Port-crayon.



Protractor.



Nut-cracker.



Padlock.



Punches.



Mason's Trowel.



Punch Pliers.



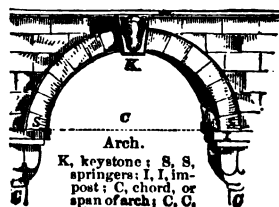
Pinchers.

1, carpenter's pinchers; 2, shoemaker's pinchers.

ARCHITECTURE.



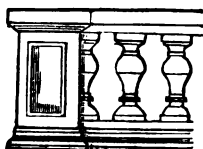
Arcade.



Arch.
K, keystone; S, S, springers; I, I, impost; C, chord, or span of arch; C, C, columns.



Minaret.



Balustrade.



Amphitheater.



K, king-post.



Pediment.
a, pediment; b, cornice.



Cornice.



Pinnacle.



1



2



3



4



5



6

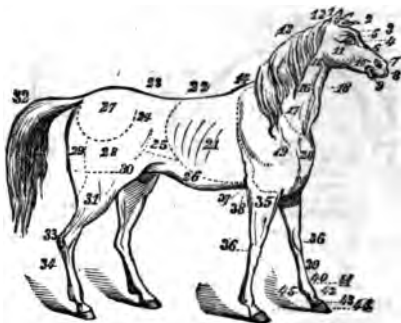
Capitals.

1, Gothic; 2, Composite; 3, Tuscan; 4, Ionic; 5, Doric;
6, Corinthian.



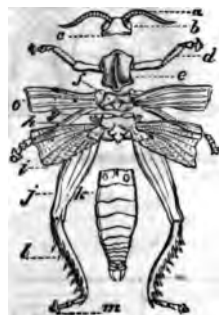
Pedestal.

ANIMALS DISSECTED, AND PARTS NAMED.



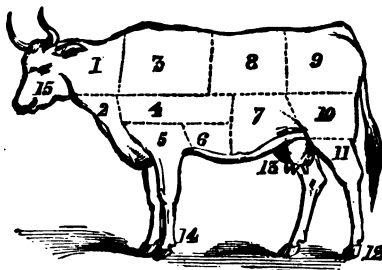
Horse.

1, ears; 2, forelock; 3, forehead; 4, eye; 5, eye-pits; 6, nose; 7, nostril; 8, point of nose; 9, lips; 10, nether jaw; 11, cheek; 12, poll; 13, mane; 14, withers; 15, parotid glands; 16, throat; 17, neck; 18, jugular vein; 19, shoulder; 20, breast; 21, ribs; 22, back; 23, loins; 24, hip; 25, flank; 26, belly; 27, haunch; 28, thigh; 29, buttock; 30, stifle; 31, leg; 32, tail; 33, hock or hough; 34, cannon or shank bone; 35, arms; 36, knees; 37, passage for the girths; 38, elbow; 39, shank; 40, bullet; 41, pasterns; 42, coronet; 43, foot; 44, hoof; 45, fetlock.



Insect.

a, antennae; b, eyes; c, head; d, anterior legs or arms; e, prothorax; f, mesothorax; g, metathorax; h, middle or central legs or arms; i, central wings; j, o, anterior or first wings; k, posterior legs; l, abdomen; m, tarsus.



Beef.

1, neck; 2, shoulder-piece; 3, chine; 4, ribs; 5, clod; 6, brisket; 7, flank; 8, loin, sirloin; 9, rump; 10, round; 11, leg; 12, foot; 13, udder; 14, shin; 15, cheek.



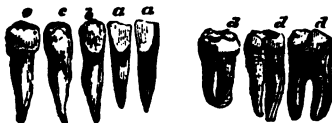
Section of Heart.

a, vena cava, sup.; b, pulmonary artery; c, aorta; d, pulmonary artery; e, pulmonary veins; f, left auricle; g, mitral valve; h, left ventricle; i, septum; j, right ventricle; k, vena cava inferior; m, tricuspid valve; n, right auricle; o, pulmonary veins.



Fins.

1, ventral; 2, anal; 3, caudal; 4, pectoral; 5, first dorsal; 6, second dorsal.



Teeth.

a, a, incisors; b, canine; c, c, bicuspids; d, d, d, molars.

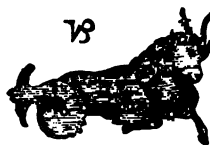
ASTRONOMY. — CONSTELLATIONS.



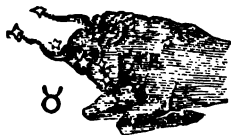
Aries, and Sign.



Virgo, and Sign.



Capricornus, and Sign.



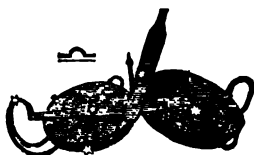
Taurus, and Sign.



Aquarius, and Sign.



Gemini, and Sign.



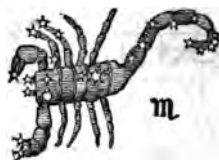
Libra, and Sign.



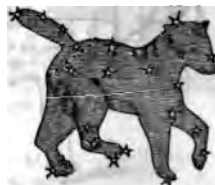
Pisces, and Sign.



Cancer, and Sign.



Scorpio, and Sign.



Great Bear.



Leo, and Sign.

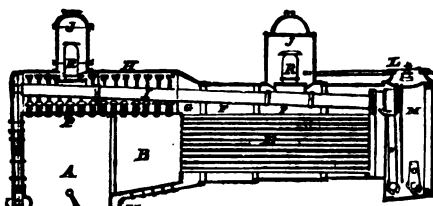


Sagittarius, and Sign.



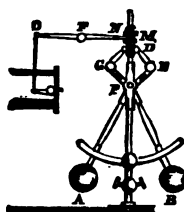
Comet.

MACHINERY, &c.



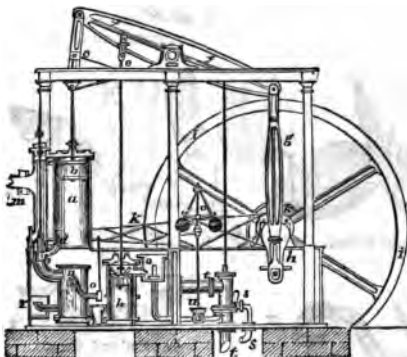
Section of a Locomotive Boiler.

A, fire-box; B, combustion chamber; D, grate; C, ash-pan; K, water-legs; P, crown sheet; H, wagon-top; I, steam-pipe; J, steam-dome; G, gusset; F, barrel; E, flues; N, breeches-pipe; M, smoke-box; L, saddle; O, blast-pipe; R, dry-pipe.



Governor.

A B, centrifugal balls; DE, DG, connecting rods and joints; F, fulcrum; FA, FB, ball-rods; N O, lever; L, slide.



Condensing Beam-engine.



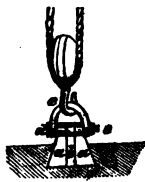
Steam-whistle.

a, steam-cylinder; b, piston; c, upper steam-port or passage; d, lower steam-port; e e, parallel motion; f f, beam; g, connecting rod; h, crank; i, fly-wheel; k, eccentric and its rod for working the steam-valve; l, steam-valve and valve-casing; m, throttle-valve; n, condenser; o, injection-cock; p, air-pump; q, hot-well; r, shifting-valve, for creating a vacuum in the condenser, before starting the engine; s, feed-pump for supplying the boilers; t, cold-water pump for supplying the condenser cistern; u, governor.



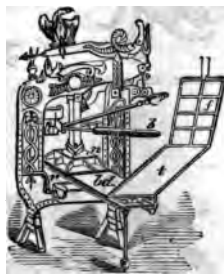
Reverberatory Air-Furnace.

a, ash-pit; b, door; c, hearth; d, chimney; e, retort.



Lewis, or Lewisson.

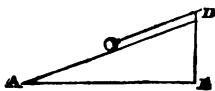
a, a, movable parts; b, wedge; c, d, bolt; e, half ring-bolt.



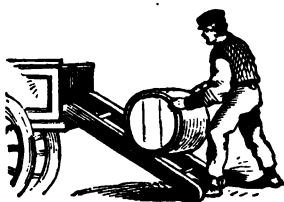
Columbian Printing-press.

t, tympan; r, flasket; r, rounces; b, bar; bd, bed; p, platen.

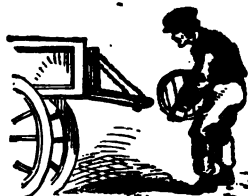
MECHANICAL POWERS.



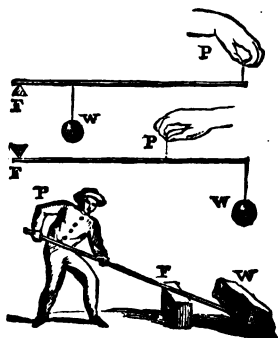
A D, inclined plane; D B, height; A B, base.



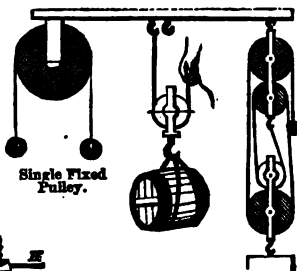
Inclined Planes.
Advantage of.



Inclined Planes.
Absence of.



Levers.
P, power; F, fulcrum; W, weight.

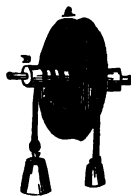


Single Fixed Pulley.

Fall and Tackle Pulleys.



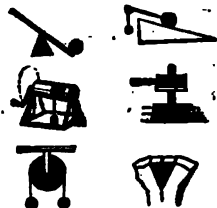
S, screw; N, nut; H, handle or lever.



Wheel and Axle.
A, wheel; B, axle or axis.
(398)



a b c, Wedge.



Six Mechanical Powers.

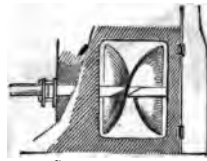
SHIPS AND NAUTICAL AFFAIRS.



Cutter.



Log, Line, and Glass.



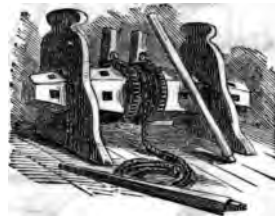
Screw propeller.



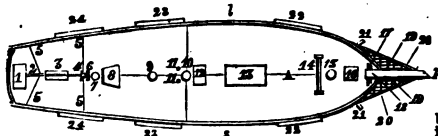
Bell-buoy.



Nut-buoy.

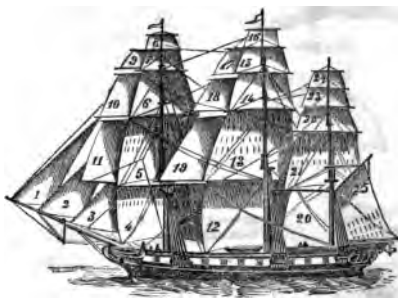


Windlass.



Ship, ground plan of.

9, prow; 1, larboard or port; 2, star-board; 1, round-house; 2, tiller; 3, grating; 4, wheel; 5, wheel-chains; 6, binnacle; 7, mizzen-mast; 8, skylight; 9, capstan; 10, main-mast; 11, pumps; 12, galley; 13, main hatchway; 14, windlass; 15, foremast; 16, fore-hatchway; 17, bitts; 18, bowsprit; 19, headrail; 20, boomkins; 21, bows; 22, fore-chains; 23, main-chains; 24, mizzen-chains.



Sails.

12, main-course; 13, maintop-sail; 14, maintop-gallant sail; 15, main-royal; 16, main sky-sail; 17, main-royal studding-sail; 18, maintop-gallant studding-sail; 19, maintop-mast studding-sail; 20, mizzen-course; 21, mizzen-top sail; 22, mizzen-top-gallant sail; 23, mizzen-royal; 24, mizzen sky-sail; 25, mizzen-sparker.



Yacht.

1, flying jib; 2, jib; 3, foretop-mast-stay sail; 4, fore-course; 5, foretop sail; 6, foretop-gallant sail; 7, fore-royal; 8, fore sky-sail; 9, fore-royal studding-sail; 10, foretop-gallant studding-sail; 11, foretop-mast studding-sail; 12, main-course; 13, maintop-sail; 14, maintop-gallant sail; 15, main-royal; 16, main sky-sail; 17, main-royal studding-sail; 18, maintop-gallant studding-sail; 19, maintop-mast studding-sail; 20, mizzen-course; 21, mizzen-top sail; 22, mizzen-top-gallant sail; 23, mizzen-royal; 24, mizzen sky-sail; 25, mizzen-sparker.

TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS, &c.



Adze.



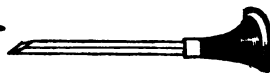
Shoemaker's Awl.



Bow-compasses.



Bow-pen.



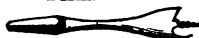
Burin.



Burnisher.



Chisel.



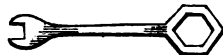
Center-bit.



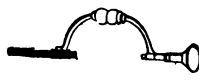
Auger.



Drill.



Wrench.



Bits and Stock.



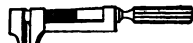
Compasses.



Parallel Ruler.



Jack-plane.



Monkey-wrench.



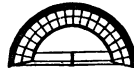
Pocket-knife.



Nippers.



Port-crayon.



Protractor.



Nut-cracker.



Padlock.



Punches.



Mason's Trowel.



Punch Pliers.



Pinchers.

1, carpenter's pinch-ers; 2, shoemaker's pinchers.

